"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy on the coast today; Friday fair; fresh west winds.
For full weather report see Page 16.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,138. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1915.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

WILSON PREDICTS PARTY WILL WIN

Sees "Irresistible Movement" with Tariff the Only Issue for the Opposition.

TALKS TO COMMITTEEMEN

Declares Constructive Work Makes Victory Certain for the Democrats Next Year.

HIS HEARERS JUBILANT

President Drops "Dress Parade" Language—Expects Peace in Due Time in Mexico.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—President Wilson told members of the Democratic National Committee at a luncheon in the state dining room of the White House today that the Republicans had no issue for the next campaign except the tariff and that Democracy was certain to win.

"Our constructive work has started an irresistible movement which cannot be stopped," he declared. "Any one who tells you otherwise is talking through his hat."

The President said nothing to indicate whether he would again be a candidate for the Presidency.

Throughout his entire talk, which dealt with subjects ranging from Democratic chances of victory to features of the "isolated" life of a Chief Executive, the President was informal. Taking his place at the head of the table, he thrust his hands into his trousers pockets, cast aside what he described as his "dress-parade" language, and talked freely and confidentially.

Democrats of all factions greeted his remarks enthusiastically. They left the White House in buoyant spirits, saying that his optimism had inspired them with new confidence. It was the first time, committeemen said, that their body had been received as a whole in the White House. They expressed regret that the text of the President's speech would not be given out, as they regarded it as a vigorous campaign argument.

At the outset the President said that he wanted the members of the committee to feel that they were a part of a big family of which he was a member. He asked whether any one present could suggest any campaign argument other than the tariff which the Democratic opposition could advance, and the committeemen all shook their heads. Nobody knew at this time, he added, what sort of tariff measure must be framed to meet changing conditions resulting from the war.

Discussing parties and policies generally, the President insisted that the Democratic view was that the majority should rule, while that of their opponents was that a "board of trustees" should act for the people.

Touching upon the Mexican problem, he said this same majority rule should apply in Mexico as well as this country, without regard to the wishes of persons living in other countries who hold Mexican property. He expressed the belief that in due time peace would come in Mexico, when the people were thoroughly tired of raising disturbances.

The President faced a united committee, leaders asserted tonight, rumors of threatened breaks between friends of Fred B. Lynch, the Minnesota committeeman, and Chairman William F. McCombs having been promptly disposed of.

Mr. McCombs and most of the other committeemen left for their homes tonight. The Chairman will name the convention Committee on Arrangements this week, and within a month it will hold its first meeting in St. Louis.

GERMAN PRESS HERE SEVERE ON WILSON

President's Utterances On Disloyalty and Anarchy Stir Up Comment.

(From The Milwaukee Germania Herold.)

It is very painful to us that the highest official of the nation, who has been so faithfully supported by the German-Americans in peace as well as in war, should bring himself to doubt their loyalty because they consider the warm sympathy they show toward the land of their birth entirely compatible with the duties which have devolved upon them through their American citizenship.

But we may find some consolation for the great injustice that has been done us in the thought that the President's hard words express only the judgment of one man, which, although it will be jubilantly approved by the whole pro-English press and its following, will not be agreed to by the great American people, because the latter are too honest and just to do so.

Those of our native-born fellow-citizens who had a good opinion of us before certainly will not think any the less of us because this one man—who, through a chain of political accidents, the like of which we shall perhaps never see again, has become the head of the Government—has had the heart publicly to blacken us as anarchists and traitors.

Mr. Wilson says he blushes to admit that there should be citizens of the United States so heedless of their duty as we are in his eyes. He may really congratulate himself if, in some future day, he has to answer to his own conscience for his political conduct and finds nothing that will give him better-founded cause to blush.

The "Right of Revolution."

From The Cleveland Waechter and Anzeiger.

The President's message speaking of his Mexican policies, says: "Every American who has drunk at the true fountains of principle and tradition must subscribe without reservation to the high doctrine of the Virginia Bill of Rights, which asserts the indubitable, inalienable, and indefeasible right to revolution."

No one can deny that whoever must subscribe to the right of revolution must concede first to every citizen the right to be dissatisfied with the acts of his Government, to criticise and to oppose

Continued on Page 6.

Will Ask Reichstag to Vote Another 10,000,000,000 Marks

BERLIN, Dec. 8, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The Reichstag will be asked to vote a credit of 10,000,000,000 marks, supplementary to the 1915 budget, the Overseas News Agency announced today.

At the normal rate of exchange this credit would represent $2,500,000,000 in United States money. At the present time, however, it would represent only about $2,000,000,000.

The previous credits voted by the Reichstag have been as follows:

August, 1914	$1,250,000,000
December, 1914	1,250,000,000
March, 1915	2,500,000,000
August, 1915	2,500,000,000

Assuming the normal rate of exchange, the new credit would make a total of $10,000,000,000 voted by Germany for war.

PEACE SHIP JARRED BY WILSON MESSAGE

Extracts Read to Pacifists on Oscar II. Are Called Reactionary—Ford May Reply.

From a Staff Correspondent.

ON BOARD THE STEAMSHIP OSCAR II., Dec. 8, (by wireless via Cape Race.)—Part of President Wilson's message to Congress was read by S. S. McClure to Henry Ford's peace party last night. A suggestion was made that Mr. Ford's comment would be sent to Congress after several days' deliberation. Some disapproval of the message was manifested.

Daily meetings of the peace delegates are held and enthusiasm is increasing. Mme. Roszicka Schwimmer declares there is assurance of a welcome from European Governments. She says:

"Pacifism is a cold word. Get something better—something constructive. The peace movement till now has been a beggars' movement."

Wireless advices received here yesterday from the peace ship Oscar II., signed by Henry Ford and prepaid, told of a mass meeting held on board Tuesday night, at which extracts of the message of President Wilson to Congress were read by S. S. McClure, the publisher.

Discussion followed, in which Ellis O. Jones, a writer of New York, referred to the message as "reactionary," and said that it should not be received in silence.

"We are going abroad now," he said, "on a mission to stop a terrible war among nations, every one of which is prepared in a military way. This is no time to disturb American traditions and prepare the United States for war."

Mr. Jones pointed to the fact that the United States and Canada had lived side by side for a century without soldiers, forts, guns, or trenches, and that there existed only a preparation for peace between Norway and Sweden. He added that was the kind of preparation needed now in America. Mr. Jones concluded with the remark that "this body of earnest, unselfish men and women should speak in no uncertain terms about this message."

A long address by the Rev. Dr. Charles F. Aked of San Francisco was included in the advices received from the Oscar II. In it he told of some of the great events that had sprung from small beginnings. He told of the work of Paul and its vast moral influence; of the work of Clarkson and Garrison to abolish slavery, and of Neal Dow in behalf of prohibition.

"Who knows," Dr. Aked said, "but that we ourselves may bring those diplomats and rulers and statesmen around their table, face to face, to talk things over quietly a little sooner than they would have done if Henry Ford had not brought us upon this ship?

"We make our appeal to that which is stronger than earth and as enduring as heaven, the principles of humanity, brotherhood, conscience, faith, hope, and love, and in this appeal we cannot fail. I am as certain as I am of my own existence that good, and lasting good, will come of it."

The Oscar II. has encountered rough weather in which she has made slow time. She is at least one day behind her schedule.

Mr. Ford has made an inspection of the ship, showing much interest in her machinery.

DEPARTING PACIFISTS WORRY.

Hear Mrs. von Papen, Fellow Voyager, Is Wife of Attache.

The Scandinavian-American liner Frederik VIII. sailed yesterday afternoon for Christiania and Copenhagen with twenty-two pacifists in her first cabin on their way to join Henry Ford's party. It was so sold that persons who went to say good-bye to the voyagers did not wait when they found out that the Frederik VIII. would leave at 3:30 instead of 2 o'clock. Ernest D. Hudson of Harvard University, who was in charge of the Ford contingent, stood on the pier with the clerks who examined the passports and tickets.

The name of Mrs. D. S. von Papen, which appeared on the passenger list, aroused some apprehension among the pacifists, who heard a rumor that she was the wife of Captain von Papen, the German military attaché, and that therefore the ship might be taken into Kirkwall. Mrs. von Papen herself explained that she was the wife of Captain Fritz von Papen of the German Army, who had been wounded, and she was on her way to Berlin to see him. She said she had been here five months visiting friends. Mrs. von Papen had a certificate signed by the German Consul stating that she was not related to the family of the military attaché.

The corrected roster of the Ford party given out yesterday was as follows:

Mark Abbott, University of Minnesota, Austin; John N. Campbell, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn.; Miss G. Smith, Campbell, N. Y.; Robert Doman, Brooklyn; Miss Roberta Dobose, Nashville, Tenn.; Bruce Davis, Yale University; Miss Helen Heberling, State University of Iowa, Iowa City; Emil E. Hurja, University of Washington, Seattle.

Continued on Page 6.

WHERE TO SPEND THE WINTER.
Booklet full of information regarding resorts SOUTH mailed upon application SOUTHERN RAILWAY N. Y. Office—264 Fifth Ave.—Advt.

REICHSTAG BEGINS PEACE TALK TODAY

Chancellor Is Expected to Confine Speech on War Aims to Generalities.

GOES TO CONSULT KAISER

Free Conservatives Insist All of the Territory Now Occupied Be Retained.

LEADER CLAIMS TRIUMPHS

Suggests Teutons Might Make Overtures, but Foes Don't Know They Are Defeated.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Dec. 8.—The demand for tickets to the gallery of the Reichstag, which is to open tomorrow, is greater than that for any previous war session, owing to tense interest in Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg's reply to the socialists' peace interpellation. Nevertheless, those expecting a sensational statement by the Chancellor of a specific nature regarding Germany's war aims are almost certain to be disappointed.

The opinion in well-informed political circles tonight is that the Chancellor, who is expected to talk only fifteen minutes, will skate over thin ice with safe and old generalities, and at most will announce Germany's readiness to talk peace at any time that reasonable offers are made by her enemies.

Many Germans, including men in high places, are obsessed by the idea that any peace talk would merely be interpreted by the outside world as a sign that Germany is weakening, and there is a certain fear that the Allies will only make capital out of the Chancellor's speech. In this connection the Vossische Zeitung says:

"Should Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg expressly state in answer to a question that he is at all times prepared to enter peace negotiations, we may well await with rapt attention the echo his utterances will find on the other side. Meanwhile, care will be taken that the Chancellor's speech cannot be interpreted as a sign of weakness or war weariness. In co-operation with the Chancellor and the whole German people, our army will care for that, and if our enemies refuse to give up the folly of their intentions to humble and destroy Germany, despite the manifest hopelessness of their prospects, the blame will not rest on Germany if blood continues to be shed and that pious wish of 'peace on earth, good-will to men,' remains merely a wish this Christmas."

Optimism Inspires Peace Talk.

The fact that the peace talk which ebbs and flows according to the degree of German military success is again rising is directly connected with the fact that the Serbian campaign has been practically completed and that at no time in the last year has the general situation looked so favorable to Germans as today.

The degree of optimism now prevailing is indicated by the still unconfirmed report current in supposedly well-informed circles that Montenegro has sued for peace.

That simultaneously peace thoughts are blooming in Budapest as the result of the strength of the military position is indicated by the Opposition speech in the Hungarian Reichstag of Count Michael Karolyi at today's session. Count Andrassy, opposing a premature peace, however, argued:

"It is a humane duty to make peace at the first moment possible. I am absolutely convinced that we will be able to wear down our enemies' power of resistance and continue the war until the enemy is forced to beg for peace; but it would be great good fortune if it were possible, even before that eventuality, to conclude peace. If, despite this, I do not champion peace action, the reason is that I am not convinced that those factors on whom depends war or peace consider the present moment the most favorable for sheathing their swords.

"Moreover, this fact restrains me from any peace action, namely, that unfortunately I cannot see any evidences on the other side that peace could possibly be concluded now. All the signs rather point to the fact that our enemies are going to strain all their resources in the hope of still being able to change the fortunes of war, and that the declarations of the French Premier as well as the statement in the English House of Commons, offer slight possibility for concluding peace in the present circumstances."

Chancellor to Speak First.

BERLIN, Dec. 8, (via London.)—The Reichstag will meet at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. First on the order of the day is the speech of Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the Imperial Chancellor, dealing with the political and military situation.

The Reichstag then will discuss the Socialist interpellation regarding the prospects for peace. The Socialist leader, Dr. Scheidemann, will make the introductory address.

The Imperial Chancellor, it is expected, will speak for about half an hour in his first address, Dr. Scheidemann occupying about the same time, after which the Chancellor will reply.

The non-Socialist parties probably will unite in a joint declaration regarding the Socialist interpellation, which is expressed in the following terms:

"Is the Imperial Chancellor ready to give information as to the conditions under which he would be willing to enter into peace negotiations?"

An intimation of the Socialist position regarding peace terms is given in the Socialist organ, the Chemnitz Volks Zeitung, which, commenting on the declaration of the French Under Secre-

Continued on Page 2.

FLORIDA—CUBA—BIRMINGHAM
ATLANTA—SAVANNAH—PINEHURST. Southern Pines, Camden. Best service South via Seaboard Air Line's fine steel trains. Resort Booklets, Information, Excursion rates, 1184 B'way, N. Y.—Advt.

Germans Plan Move on India with 500,000 Men, Turks Joining

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 9. — A dispatch to The Daily Telegraph from Rome says:

"According to indirect news from Constantinople, Germany has abandoned her idea of an expedition against Egypt in favor of a great Turco-German expedition against India.

"The German project is to organize an army of 400,000 Turks, with 100,000 Germans, commanded by Field Marshal von der Goltz, and an immense number of guns for an expedition in the Spring, which will be preceded by a large Turkish advance guard, which already is on the march to Bagdad. The Bulgarian Army would undertake the care of the Balkan lines of communication to insure supplies to the Germans in Asia."

EVERY BUILDING IN GORIZIA HIT

The Rain of Italian Shells Has Wrought Terrible Wreckage in Austrian City.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
The Berlin Tageblatt Dispatches.

GORIZIA, Tuesday, Dec. 7.—This city continues to be bombarded by the Italians. Every night several hundred shells drop in it. Of the 2,500 houses every one has been struck, and 1,500 have been badly damaged. Not a single church has escaped. There is not a whole pane of glass in the town. Everywhere you see heaps of débris one story high. Since the Italians shot the municipal gas works to pieces the city has been without light at night. Gorizia resembles that accursed black city of Maupassant's novel.

A 30.5 centimeter shell has just fallen before a coffee house, and the street has been turned into a yawning hole. The coffee house, which had long been closed, became strangely alive. The air pressure made the billiard table dance; the billiard cues rattled from their racks; the red and white ivory balls struck against one another as if ghosts were playing.

Two streets from here is the grewsome "Square of Human Blood." There a heavy shell struck and, like a wild beast, tore men and women to pieces, and blood flowed in the gutters. The dead are no longer there, but small pools of blood remain, and in one lies a single head—all that is left of a man.

The Italians have killed 100 persons in Gorizia and seriously injured 200. Many hundreds have been hurt. The Italian Government wanted success at any price for the opening of Parliament. That is why the defenders of the Gorizia Bridgehead never refer to the fourth Isonzo battle by any name except the Parliament battle.

At present Oslavia is the hottest point of the fighting. There an almost regular routine is observed. First, the Italian attack; second, they take a part of a trench; third, there is a night counterattack; fourth, in the morning the trench is again in our hands.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT IS TO RUN A CITY

All the Stores, and Even the Saloons, Purchased in a Town Where Munitions Will Be Made.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 9.—The newspapers this morning describe a unique experiment in State socialism which will be tried at an unnamed city in North England, where 20,000 men will soon be employed in munition work.

To provide for the men and prevent extortionate prices, the Government has acquired all the stores and shops in the district and will either allow the proprietors to sell goods under license or will, in most cases, run them under direct control of the Government. The Government thus will be butcher, baker, grocer, milkman, and barber to the whole population.

All the saloons, thirty in number, have been bought by the Government and will continue the sale of intoxicants, some under close restrictions, while others will be turned into lodging houses.

POLISH BAIT FOR AUSTRIA?

Germany Said to Offer It In Return for Economic Union.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 9.—The Times prints an article contributed by a special correspondent on the Zollverein negotiations between Germany and Austria, in which he intimates that Germany is holding out as bait the disposal of Russian Poland in accordance with Austrian aspirations, as an inducement to Austria to consent to a fiscal union with Germany.

The correspondent traces the growth of the Austrian-Polish movement for the union of Russian Poland with Galicia under the Hapsburg crown from the beginning of the war and recalls how the movement provoked an outburst of fury in the German press in August, after which the Austrian Government became more cautious. Then, in September, the movement became a burning question in Hungary, many prominent Hungarian statesmen supporting the Austrian solution of the Polish question and strongly opposing the partition of Russian Poland between Austria and Germany.

The correspondent infers from all the evidence obtainable that an exchange of views took place between Germany and Austria, with a result favorable to the Austrian solution, but that no definite compact has been made, and that Germany retains her freedom of action. He considers that public opinion in Germany is being prepared for the Austrian solution becoming part of the Government program, while, in virtue of the shadowy political agreement, Austria-Hungary is being driven into an actually binding fiscal arrangement, and that, if later on the political arrangement is thrown over, the Austro-Hungarian leaders, who have been fooled, will not be likely to proclaim that fact to the world.

The Times, in an editorial on the subject, expresses the opinion that "it is quite possible that once Germany strangled Austria-Hungary in her economic embrace, she might perhaps keep her engagements, as the Austrian solution then would have fewer terrors for Germany."

EVERYTHING EXPLAINED about FORD cars in only Ford Book published. A Dollar on approval. Mad. Sq. 7225.—Advt.

CABINET OFFICERS IN CONFERENCE PLAN TO UNITE AGAINST PLOTTERS; SHARP ANCONA NOTE SENT TO VIENNA

CALL AUSTRIA TO ACCOUNT

U. S. Demands Ancona Disavowal and Punishment of Captain.

AND FUTURE ASSURANCES

Protest Said to be Couched in More Vigorous Terms Than Were the Lusitania Notes.

COMMUNIPAW CAPTURED?

So Ambassador T. N. Page Reports, but Rumor of Her Sinking Persists in Rome.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Relations between the United States and Austria-Hungary took a serious turn by reason of a note forwarded yesterday to that Government by Secretary Lansing in regard to the case of the Italian steamship Ancona, which was sunk by an Austrian submarine off the coast of Tunis with the loss of American lives. Secretary Lansing, according to reliable information, did not mince words in dealing with this subject.

The Austro-Hungarian Government is called on to disavow, give reparation, give assurances that such acts will not be repeated in the future, and additional assurances that the commander of the submarine which sank the Ancona will be punished.

The note is understood to be sharper and more vigorous in tone than any of the communications sent to Germany with reference to the Lusitania. Secretary Lansing insists that it has been established that the Ancona met her fate through an Austro-Hungarian submarine, and that the sinking was accomplished under circumstances that left no excuse for the act.

Officials are inclined to regard the note as raising an issue which may assume serious proportions, and in some official quarters there apparently is a belief that the incident will give rise to international conditions of a grave character. The American public will not have to wait long to read the vigorous language of the Secretary of State, for the State Department contemplates giving it to the press for publication in Friday morning's newspapers.

In forwarding its protest the United States has acted upon information obtained in its own investigation. This information has convinced President Wilson and Secretary Lansing that the Ancona was attacked without warning, that shells were fired at the liner after she had stopped, and that as a result of the shell attack on the vessel passengers were killed while they were being lowered in lifeboats. The Ancona was attacked and sunk on Nov. 9. The United States has given the Austrian Government a full month in which to offer some valid explanation of the action of its submarine commander, and to disavow the attack if the submarine commander was at fault.

Ignored Our Inquiries.

No explanation has been forthcoming from the Austrian Foreign Office. All that has been offered to this Government by Vienna has been a statement from the Austrian Admiralty to the effect that the Ancona tried to escape and was not attacked without warning. As to the charge that the submarine fired on passengers while in lifeboats the Austrian Admiralty statement concluded with the blunt declaration that "ammunition was much too valuable" to be wasted in firing such snots.

Ambassador Penfield was instructed nearly a month ago to make specific inquiries of the Austrian Government, but has been unable to obtain a response. Despite his inquiries he has been put off from time to time and was forced to the position where he had to inform this Government that the Austrian Government was asking for delay in order to reply because it was unable to obtain a report from its submarine commander.

Less than a week ago a message was sent to Mr. Penfield by Secretary Lansing directing him to ask the Austrian Government to hasten its response. But no explanation has been forthcoming, and at yesterday's Cabinet meeting it was decided that, a month having elapsed, and the data in the possession of this Government being complete, the time had come to act vigorously.

The American note, it is understood, sets forth that the United States cannot believe that the commanders of Austrian submarines have committed an alleged act of lawlessness except under a misapprehension of orders issued by the Austrian naval authorities. It is declared that under methods of warfare such as those employed in the sinking of the Ancona it practically is impossible, in such circumstances, to remain within the rules of fairness, justice, and humanity.

The principles of humanity and justice which were championed in notes to Germany are understood to also be called strongly to the attention of the Austro-Hungarian Government in this communication.

OIL SHIP SEIZED, PAGE SAYS.

Cables That a Belligerent Vessel Captured the Communipaw.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—An official cablegram to the State Department late this afternoon from Thomas Nelson

Continued on Page 3.

Allies in Serbia Fighting in the Clouds; Regard the Intense Cold as Their Worst Foe

By RICHARD HARDING DAVIS.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SALONIKI, Dec. 4, (via Paris, Dec. 8.)—In the last two days I have been permitted to skirt the fourteen miles of French and about twelve miles of the English front. In a visit so brief it is possible only to receive an impression of limitless snow-clad mountains, not in ranges but confused and interlocking, each apparently concealing a battery of artillery and each enfilading the other. It is a Winter war, a war in the clouds, a war waged in the form of skylines, the horizons of which are faintly outlined and in which only artillery combats are possible.

Starting from the English base, I circled, crossing in a northeasterly direction into Serbia. The sides of the hills are dug in, like open-faced workings of mines, not against shells but the cold, the officers and men said. Though the warmest clothing is issued to them, it is no protection against this kind of cold, which is damp and penetrating. In the hospital tents and ambulances I saw a few wounded.

Leaving the western end of the English front, I entered Bulgarian territory, and from a trench position saw fifty miles of mountains with no signs of human occupation. The slopes were barren of trees. They were covered only by snow, low bushes of scrub pine, mistletoe, and rocks, and their peaks were hidden in the clouds, through which, like lightning, came the flashes of guns. At the time of my visit the French positions were being so accurately shelled that our hosts made us withdraw.

The next morning the artillery duel we saw begun ended in favor of the French, who occupied the Bulgarian position. During the last three weeks in this sector the French have been advancing, all counter-attacks being repulsed.

The spirit of all the allied troops is splendid. They complain only of the cold, which is increased by lack of firewood on the hills, which are barren of woods. In spite of the condition of the roads the transport service of both forces in supplying ammunition is admirably efficient.

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GREECE PREPARES TO RESIST ALLIES?

Taking Measures to Counteract Commercial Blockade, British Observer Says.

SUBMARINES GUARD ROUTES

Pro-German Greek Papers Assert King and Premier Seek Delay Till Germans Are Ready.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 9.—Telegraphing from Rome, The Daily Mail's correspondent says:

"The latest advices received from Greece emphasize the importance of the Greek preparations in two directions—for military resistance, if it is necessary, to armed compulsion by the Entente powers, and for resistance to a blockade.

"The advices agree that preparations against a commercial blockade are being carried out with the utmost rapidity and on a large scale. German agents give confidential hints that the chief Greek routes are being thoroughly protected by submarines. The seizure of Captain Arthur Stanley Wilson, Member of Parliament for Yorkshire, and Colonel H. D. Napier, former British Military Attaché at Constantinople, who were taken off Greek steamers by Teutonic submarines, was probably intended as a dramatic coup to revive Greek confidence in the German submarines.

"According to the pro-German press, King Constantine and Premier Skouloudis are merely temporizing, as Bulgaria did, in the hope of keeping the Entente Allies waiting until the German preparations for driving the Entente Allies into the sea make it safe for Greece to come out on the German side.

"In the meantime every possible annoyance is being placed in the way of the Entente Allies at Saloniki. Promised transport facilities are being withheld and lines of communication are blocked by Greek transport."

Dr. Dillon Warns Against Greece.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 9.—Dr. Dillon, in dispatches from Rome to The Daily Telegraph on Greece's attitude toward the Entente powers, says:

"I should say that although the minimum of the Entente demands may be extorted from Greece and she may be cowed into innocuous and passive resistance, it will be impossible without serious risk to trust her promises and would be erroneous to consider the military situation as otherwise than grave.

"Greece's present position toward the Entente powers may be likened to that of a dog which, having been effectually balked when about to commit an offense, would fain bite his master, but in view of the whip must must content himself with snarling. Surliness and pin pricks are the present characteristics, which have their roots in King Constantine's engagements toward Germany, coupled with his powerlessness to carry them out.

"For it has become practically impossible that the part assigned to Greece in the well-laid Balkan scheme of the Central Empires should be adopted at this conjuncture, and it has become impossible solely because the Entente powers have at last borne in upon the King the reality of their resolve to adopt drastic measures in case any action of disloyal character is begun or attempted."

Referring to the growth of the Germanophile propaganda in Greece, Dr. Dillon says:

"Baron Schenk and his band of hirelings, who formerly were the principal sowers of Teuton kultur, are today efficiently assisted by that wealthy and astute ex-Minister, Dr. Streit, an Aus-

Continued on Page 2.

FRENCH ABANDON SERBIAN SALIENT

Strengthen Positions as Germans Mass in Front and Bulgars on Right.

TEUTONS AT GREEK BORDER

Bulgars Take Resna and Are Now Marching on Ochrida, in Southwest Serbia.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 9.—The situation in the Balkans is now developing rapidly. The Germans and Bulgarians have reached Kenali, on the Greek border, ten miles south of Monastir, thus threatening to outflank the Anglo-French forces, while Bulgars, who also are supposed to be supported by Germans, have attacked the Allies' extreme right wing near Strumitza.

Under this pressure the French have withdrawn from the Krivolak salient and at last accounts had taken up a position at Demir Kapou in a deep gorge, about twenty miles from the Greek frontier, through which the Saloniki Railway runs. Here they were attacked by the Bulgarians, who, according to the French reports, were repulsed.

The plans of neither the Allies nor the Germans are yet clear, but apparently the Germans are determined on crushing the little force which went to the assistance of the Serbians and which has been and is still being reinforced.

The retirement of the Allies to Demir Kapou has led to the report that they intended to abandon the Balkan enterprise entirely, but the continued landing of troops at Saloniki would seem to belie any such intention, while there is a very strong military opinion here that Saloniki should be held as a base for future operations in the Near East.

Four Divisions on French Flank.

A dispatch to the Paris Temps from Saloniki says it is reported that an important Bulgarian force, estimated in some quarters to number as many as four divisions (about 80,000 men), is being concentrated in the region of Doiran, about half-way between Saloniki and the northern extremity of the French front. Simultaneously German forces are forming in front of the Allies' lines.

The German forces, according to the dispatch, are probably of the army of General von Gallwitz, which, since the Austro-German Army of Field Marshal von Mackensen and the Bulgarian Army of General Boyadjieff have effected a junction, has been detached from the mass and sent toward the south, while General von Koevess and General Boyadjieff continue operations against the Serbians and Montenegrins.

Wiring from Athens on Tuesday, the Athens correspondent of the Paris Havas Agency says:

"Telegrams from Florina, (Greece,) from an official source, state that the village of Kenali, (Serbia,) near the Greek frontier, has been occupied by German cavalry and that the frontier railroad station at Kenali has been occupied by several German and Bulgarian officers with eight German Cuirassiers.

"Official news affirms the favorable position of the French troops on the Cerna-Krivolak front."

The Saloniki correspondent of Reuter's sends the following, also under date of Tuesday:

"Weather conditions having improved, the Bulgarians on Monday bombarded the entire British line at Strumitza for the whole day. Then they launched an infantry attack which was repulsed, although the fighting on this front continues. Whether the Bulgarians intend to press the attack and what their strength is, it is difficult to establish at present. The British casualties thus far are reported as slight.

"At Krivolak there was an unimportant local engagement between

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DEPARTMENTS TO CO-OPERATE

Will Use All Secret Agencies to Run Down Neutrality Conspirators.

WILSON INSPIRED MEETING

Vast Net to be Spread for Plotters Denounced in His Address to Congress.

NEW LAWS TO COME LATER

Meanwhile Government Will Strive to Safeguard Ships and Munitions Plants.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The Administration began today the preparation of far-reaching plans to bring to book the bomb-plotters, munitions plant conspirators, and others seeking to violate the neutrality of the United States.

"Such creatures of passion, disloyalty, and anarchy must be crushed out," President Wilson declared yesterday in his address to Congress. This was the inspiration of a conference held at the State Department this afternoon at the suggestion of the President, with the object of devising means of meeting the situation, which was attended by Robert Lansing, Secretary of State; William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury; Lindley M. Garrison, Secretary of War; Thomas W. Gregory, Attorney General; Albert S. Burleson, Postmaster General, and Frank L. Polk, Counselor of the State Department. A memorandum from President Wilson concerning better means of unearthing such conspiracies was laid before the conferees and formed the basis of consideration.

This conference marked the beginning of a new and vigorous policy on the part of the Government in dealing with those "citizens of the United States born under other flags, but welcomed under our generous naturalization laws to the full freedom and opportunity of America, who have poured the poison of disloyalty into the very arteries of our national life," to quote the President again. Hereafter there is to be no tender-hearted consideration shown on account of delicate international possibilities.

It is expected that in consequence of the conference the Department of Justice agents, the Secret Service operatives, the special agents of the Treasury, and other secret agencies of the Government will be combined into one great force of investigators, probably directed by a single head, at least so organized that there will be no duplication of the detective work they are doing. It has been found from experience, an official said tonight, that sometimes two departments of the Government would be working on the same plot case.

The evidence at hand implicating not only foreigners and naturalized citizens, but also some native-born citizens, is believed to be sufficient to justify judicial procedure, but the Government has been hampered by reason of the fact that the Federal laws, as the President pointed out in his address, are in many cases inadequate to deal with them. Recently the Attorney General issued in a formal way what amounted to an appeal to the authorities of the States of the Union to use their best endeavors to prosecute conspirators against work in munitions plants and others who were amenable to State laws but presumably could not be brought to justice by the Federal Government.

To Co-ordinate Agencies.

Today's conference is mainly for the purpose of endeavoring to agree upon an arrangement which would co-ordinate all the agencies of the Government having to do with violations of the neutrality and other laws. The Secretary of State's part in the conference suggested the possibility of international considerations; in addition, the State Department has an ample secret fund which may be used under the President's direction in the work of running down the criminals. Under the State Department also comes the Consular Service, which would be able to give material assistance in the way of investigations abroad.

The Secretary of the Treasury has under his authority the Coast Guard Service, the fleet of revenue cutters, the customs service, including a corps of inspectors, whose business it is to undertake secret investigations; the Secret Service, which, while limited in its authority to detecting counterfeiting and guarding the person of the President, has a corps of trained detectives who might be assigned to duty under the Department of State, and the Internal Revenue Service, which has a large number of agents accustomed to the work of detecting crime against the revenue laws. Bank examiners, who operate under the direction of the Controller of the Currency, a subordinate of the Secretary of the Treasury, have the right to make investigations into the affairs of national banks with the object of ascertaining the origin of any large deposit accounts which might be used for promoting violations of the neutrality laws.

Under the Attorney General comes the Division of Investigation of the Department of Justice, which has had the chief burden of responsibility in the effort to uncover the hampering of munition plants and ships.

The Postmaster General has under his jurisdiction the corps of Postal Inspectors, most of the members of which are

trained detectives. The use of the mails for carrying out conspiracies is a crime over which the Federal Government would have jurisdiction.

The Secretary of War has under his authority several ammunition and arms manufacturing plants which he has found necessary, perhaps only as a matter of precaution, to guard with extreme care in recent months. The Secretary of War also has the use of a considerable sum of money which has been used mainly to detect violations of law along the Mexican border, but which probably could be applied in the case of the bomb plotters and munitions plant conspirators.

Some Changes Later.

It is understood that the conference did not take up the matter of proposing changes in the Federal laws so as to give the Government jurisdiction over crimes with which the Government finds itself unable to deal on account of the inadequacy of the Federal statutes. The conferees devoted themselves to devising plans for co-ordinating the various agencies under the Cabinet officers in the detection of offenses against existing laws.

Within the next few weeks, however, Mr. Gregory, it is expected, will bring to the attention of Congress the need for additional legislation to safeguard the nation's neutrality. Suggestions have been made to him for more than 100 amendments to existing laws, which officials who have investigated think will cover the entire ground and which, if on the statute books at present could be used to prosecute many offenders escaping because of lack of laws under which prosecution could be brought.

It was said tonight that there had been no conflict between the various departments in investigation of neutrality violations, but rather a failure to co-ordinate and co-operate, which resulted to the disadvantage of the Department of Justice in prosecuting punishable offenses or handicapped the State Department in its diplomatic representations to belligerent countries.

No specific cases or circumstances were before the Cabinet officers today, the discussion being devoted to the general subject.

Marshall in Washington.

H. Snowden Marshall, United States District Attorney for the Southern District of New York, came to Washington tonight to confer with officials of the Department of Justice in regard to the investigation that is being made by the Federal Grand Jury in New York into alleged pro-German plots. He found that Attorney General Gregory had gone out of town, and he said he would confer tomorrow with Assistant Attorney General Warren.

The conference, Mr. Marshall said, would concern particularly the operations of Labor's National Peace Council. The Department of Justice has received a large amount of evidence in regard to the Council's activities and it is understood that much of this has come from Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor.

WOMAN IN PLOT INQUIRY.

Fowler and Martin Inquire if Stenographer Has Been Subpoenaed.

Ex-Congressman H. Robert Fowler of Illinois, general counsel, and H. B. Martin of Washington, Secretary of Labor's National Peace Council, the organization which United States District Attorney H. Snowden Marshall charges was financed by Franz von Rintelen in the interests of Germany and her allies, visited the Federal Building several days ago, it was learned yesterday, to make inquiries as to whether Mr. Martin's stenographer, Miss Catharine Foley of Washington, D. C., had been subpoenaed to appear before the Grand Jury in connection with the German plots now being investigated by that body. Both men conferred with Assistant District Attorney Roger B. Wood, who assured them that the rights of the young woman would be scrupulously observed by the Government authorities.

When von Rintelen landed in New York last April it was his third visit to the United States. He was here in 1905 and again in 1906. On one of his former visits he is said to have made a small fortune in Wall Street by dealing in Canadian Pacific. Even during his last visit, when, so the Government charges, he was busy trying to instigate strikes and bring on a war between this country and Mexico, he found time to play the market, and, according to a man who professes to be familiar with the facts, made large profits through his knowledge of impending events, such as the sinking of certain ships by German submarines.

BOATMAN CARD INDICTED.

Alleged to Have Taken German Baroness to Government Magazine.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 8.—Nicholas K. Card, the Newport boatman who early last Summer gained notoriety through his alleged visit to Rose Island, was indicted by the Federal Grand Jury tonight. Rose Island is the big Government reservation where the magazine which supplies the bay forts with ammunition is located. Card, it was said at the time was accompanied by a German Baroness.

In all twenty indictments were returned, four of which are secret. The nature of the offenses alleged in the secret indictments and the names of the persons involved will not be made known until after the warrants have been served.

Indictments were returned in the cases growing out of the Government investigation of conditions in the Quartermaster's Department at Fort Adams, those indicted being Sergeant Forrest R. Jacobs, Chief Clerk; Sergeants Thomas R. Hanton, Arthur R. McKee, and William B. Hamer, and William B. Scott, a Newport hardware dealer, the last named on a charge of presenting a fraudulent voucher.

ALLEGES PRO-ALLY PLOTS.

Answer of German Consul at San Francisco to Investigation.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 8.—Denunciation of alleged illegal activities in favor of the Allies, involving United States officials, Canadian officials, British sympathizers, and Japanese sympathizers in this country, was made today by Herman D. Lempke, attorney for Franz Bopp, German Consul General at this port, in an official answer to the charges of bomb plotting against Germans in the United States.

Specific instances of alleged unlawful acts extending over a long period are enumerated seriatim. The array of evidence, which came as a surprise to the Federal special agents working on the munitions conspiracy, is based upon investigations of Charles C. Crowley, now under arrest on charges of conspiring to destroy powder plants and vessels carrying munitions for the Allies.

The arrest of a "bomb thrower" who escaped over the border into Canada was reported today. It is said arrangements have been completed to bring him to this city immediately, as he is accused of an offense against the United States.

TWO PLANTS THREATENED.

Will Blow Up Factories and Murder Owners, Letters Declare.

Special to The New York Times.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 8.—Threats have been made to blow up or fire the plants of two Twin City firms which have accepted war contracts from the Allies, and to take the lives of the members of the two firms, of the managers, and of their families. The threats were contained in letters received through the mails and now in the hands of R. M. Hugdahl, Acting Postal Inspector in Charge in this district.

The plants threatened are those of the Minneapolis Steel and Machinery Company in Minneapolis and the Stickney Engine Company in St. Paul.

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GREEK KING'S TALK IMPRESSES BERLIN

Germans See Significance in His Declarations Concerning Allied Troops.

RUMORS FROM RUMANIA

Bucharest Paper Hears Fleeing Serbs Will Be Disarmed If They Cross Frontier.

BERLIN, Dec. 8, (via London, Dec. 9.)—The Associated Press interview with King Constantine of Greece is the feature of the day in the German newspapers. All the Berlin papers this morning headed their columns with the interview, and great significance is attached to King Constantine's declarations regarding the necessity of retiring allied troops passing direct through Greece without stop and re-embarking at Saloniki.

Similar news has been received from Bucharest in the form of a reported decision of the Greek Cabinet and General Staff which, it is said, is to be communicated as a note to the foreign Governments. According to the version of this note circulated by the Bucharest newspaper, Minerva, the note declares that Serbian troops fleeing through Greek territory will be disarmed and Anglo-French headquarters at Saloniki will be required to transport troops retiring before the enemy upon Greek territory immediately from Greece by way of Saloniki with their entire equipment and supplies.

The Greek Government requests the central powers not to cross the Greek frontier in pursuit of the retiring forces, Greece undertaking to guarantee that they depart from Greece.

BERLIN, Dec. 8, (by Wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.)—An Athens dispatch to the Cologne Gazette, given out today by the Overseas News Agency, denies the report that Greece has demanded assurances from the Central Powers that their troops will not cross the border in pursuit of the French and British forces, in case they should retreat.

"The note presented last week by the Allies to Greece ended the crisis," the Gazette says. "The Allies demanded nothing except concessions in regard to various matters necessary to guarantee the security and freedom of movement of the French and British forces."

ITALIAN CRUISER SUNK BY TEUTON SUBMARINE

Munition Ships Previously Destroyed Few in Number and Of Small Tonnage.

VIENNA, Dec. 8, (via London, Dec. 9.)—An official statement issued tonight says:

"One of our submarines on the morning of the 5th sank a small Italian cruiser with two funnels off Avlona, Albania.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—The official Austrian announcement of yesterday, to the effect that the French submarine Fresnel had been destroyed and that six steamships, six large sailing vessels and several small craft had been sunk in the Lower Adriatic while conveying war materials to the Albanian coast, elicited the following statement here today:

"The British Admiralty, referring to the German wireless message of Dec. 7, states that the following has been received from Rome: 'Two small steamers were sunk, one of which was of 390 tons, and also a few small sailing vessels. Information as to the guns placed on land must be regarded as doubtful.' (The Austrian announcement said the warships were bombarded from land.)

"The French submarine Fresnel was attacked while aground.

"The latest Austrian bulletin speaks of a very big sailing ship sunk on the 23d ult. This ship was the Callinara, 30 tons."

ALLIES SHELL ANAFARTA.

Attack the Turkish Gallipoli Position by Land and Sea.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 8.—The following official report of conditions on the Gallipoli front was issued today:

From several directions, by land and sea, the enemy has bombarded our positions near Anafarta. Our artillery replied. Near Ari Burnu there has been vigorous fighting with hand grenades and artillery. Our artillery silenced a part of the enemy batteries and drove off an enemy cruiser which attempted to approach Ari Burnu, and destroyed enemy trenches and a portion of one bomb-thrower position.

Near Sedd-el-Eahr strong enemy artillery, bomb, and aerial torpedo firing was silenced by our artillery.

FRENCH ABANDON SERBIAN SALIENT

Continued from Page 1.

French and Bulgarian artillery on Monday.

It is reported here that complications are threatened between Bulgaria and Turkey, and that the distrust is increasing on both sides."

More Serb Towns Occupied.

A delayed dispatch from Sofia, dated Sunday, gives the following report, issued on that day by the Bulgarian War Office:

On both sides of the Vardar River our troops have continued the pursuit of the French, who are retreating. A column advancing north of Monastir across the Smelevo toward the road from Monastir to Resna defeated the Serbians after severe fighting at Bigla Mountain and occupied the town of Resna.

A column advancing north of Monastir from Kichevo to Ochrida captured, after bitter resistance, strongly fortified positions near the villages of Medovo and Miranmorac, and is now marching toward Ochrida. A column advancing from Kichevo toward Dibra, after a sanguinary battle defeated the Serbians at the water shed which follows the ridges of the Jama Mountains and toward noon occupied Dibra, from which place they are pursuing the enemy in the direction of Struga.

On the Serbo-Montenegrin front near Djakova and Kulaluma our troops are counting considerable war material which the Serbo-Montenegrin troops abandoned.

Berlin yesterday put out the following brief official communication:

Near Ipek, eighty cannon and much war material were captured. More than 2,000 prisoners were captured yesterday.

Our troops captured there eighty guns, 160 munitions carts, forty motor cars, twelve transportable baking ovens, some thousands of rifles and much other war material.

The army of General Koevess yesterday captured more than 2,000 men, including 300 Montenegrins.

Everywhere Arnauts (Albanians) are participating in the engagements against the remnants of the Serbian army.

The Austrian War Office issued the following:

Attacks against the Montenegrin positions east of Berane were successful. Ipek is free from enemies.

Following their recent defeat by the Austrians in Northeastern Montenegro, the Montenegrins assumed the offensive in that region on Monday and threw back their opponents to their old positions, according to the following statement, given out in Paris yesterday by the Montenegrin Consul General:

Our troops counterattacked the enemy vigorously in the direction of Jabuka-Mataroge on Dec. 6, and succeeded in throwing him back into his positions. Fighting among advanced posts is occurring in all directions.

The French War Office bulletin of yesterday says:

During the afternoon of Dec. 5, five Bulgarian forces delivered a violent attack against our bridge head at Demir Kapou, on the Vardar River. This attack was completely repulsed.

The morning of Dec. 6 was quiet along this entire front.

Austrian Prisoners Found Starving.

BERLIN, Dec. 9, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—"Bulgarian Army Headquarters reports that the Bulgarian detachment advancing from Krusevo against Ochrida has reached a line running through Cernavoda, Besocan, and Velmei, about ten miles north of Lake Ochrida," says the Overseas News Agency.

"The whole population of Monastir, it is announced, enthusiastically greeted the victorious troops of occupation.

"In Dibra, Austro-Hungarian prisoners were found who had been ten days without bread. Eighty of them were in a serious state and medical attention had to be given to them."

MONTENEGRO FOR PEACE?

Berlin Story That Allies Made Threats When It Was Proposed.

BERLIN, Dec. 8, (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—"According to dispatches received by the Frankfurter Zeitung,'" says the Overseas News Agency, "Montenegro has expressed a desire for a separate peace.

King Nicholas, according to the dispatches, personally handed to the Entente Ambassadors a document suggesting the possibility of a separate peace for Montenegro, which was represented as exhausted and unable to withstand the superior forces of the enemy. The Ambassadors replied that in such a case they would break off diplomatic relations and cease giving the assistance that hitherto had been accorded Montenegro.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 9.—In a dispatch from Amsterdam the correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph, referring to the Frankfurter Zeitung's reports that Montenegro had expressed a desire for a separate peace, says:

"A Serbian diplomat now in Holland declares that the whole statement is without foundation."

WOULD BAR OIL SHIPS.

English Suggestion That Allies Make Mediterranean a Closed Sea.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 9.—The Morning Post today gives prominence to a suggestion by a correspondent that the Mediterranean be declared a closed sea, and that no ship be allowed to trade there without a license from the Entente naval authorities.

The step should be taken, the correspondent argues, in an effort to combat Teutonic submarines, which he declares are kept supplied with oil, provisions and torpedoes by neutral steamers. He suggests that neutral ships on entering the Strait of Gibraltar should be given a course which they would be required to follow without deviation or delay, and says that no neutral ships, carrying oil fuel, should be allowed in the Mediterranean.

"Greek ships are probably the worst offenders," says the correspondent. "A short time ago one of our largest transports, carrying 6,000 troops, ran close to a Greek ship which was in the act of supplying oil to an enemy submarine off Tunis, while on another occasion a suspicious oil tanker was close by when one of our transports was sunk and later was seen exchanging signals with the submarine."

SAILORS STAY WITH SERBS.

Troubridge's Naval Detachment Accompanies Them in Retreat.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—The British naval force under Admiral Ernest C. F. Troubridge, which assisted in the defense of Serbia, accompanied the Serbian army in its retreat, it was announced today.

According to a statement by Thomas James McNamara, Financial Secretary of the Admiralty, in the House of Commons, the naval contingent will "remain in touch with the Serbian forces as long as its services promise to be useful."

ALLIES RE-EQUIP THE SERBS.

Supplies Sent by Them Reached Albania Some Days Ago.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 9.—A dispatch to The Times from Saloniki dated Monday says the British and French Governments early arranged for the re-equipment of the Serbian Army, the main body of which has taken refuge in Albania, and that the first installment of the supplies arrived in Albania some days ago.

The correspondent adds that a portion of the retreating Serbs reached Epirus, Greece, by skirting the eastern shore of Lake Ochrida.

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ANOTHER FRYE NOTE ON WAY FROM BERLIN

Ambassador Gerard Mails the Document and Cables a Summary to Washington.

CONTENTS ARE KEPT SECRET

Secretary Lansing Refuses to Discuss the Communication Until He Receives the Text.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8. — Germany's reply to the last American note on the destruction of the American sailing ship William P. Frye has been delivered to Ambassador Gerard, and is being mailed to Washington. Secretary Lansing today received from Mr. Gerard a brief summary of its contents, but Mr. Lansing declined to give out any information about it.

Ambassador Gerard's summary outlines Germany's response to the American contention that, before a vessel is destroyed, all persons on board must be placed in safety, and that merely affording such persons an opportunity to escape in lifeboats is not a sufficient observance of the requirement. The statement was made today that no conclusion could be reached as to whether the response of Berlin was satisfactory until the full text of the answer had been received.

The last American note dealing with the question of submitting certain features of the Frye controversy to arbitration at The Hague bore date of Oct. 12, 1915. In it the United States accepted suggestions from the German Government regarding the manner in which the controversy over treaty stipulations should be submitted to arbitration. But the outstanding feature of the note was the declaration of the view of this Government that placing passengers in small boats could not be regarded as fulfillment of the requirement that they must be saved when vessels were attacked or destroyed.

"Without admitting that the Declaration of London is in force," said Secretary Lansing's note, "and on the understanding that the requirement in Article 50 of the declaration that 'before the vessel is destroyed all persons on board must be placed in safety,' is not satisfied by merely giving them an opportunity to escape in lifeboats, the Government of the United States is willing, pending the arbitral award in this case, to accept the Declaration of London as the rule governing the conduct of the German Government in relation to the treatment of American vessels carrying cargoes of absolute contraband. On this understanding the Government of the United States agrees to refer to arbitration this question of treaty interpretation."

GREECE PREPARING TO RESIST ALLIES?

Continued from Page 1.

trian by extraction and inclination, whose dangerous influence emanates from the King's readiness to follow his councils.

Invaluable help in the work of propagating the gospel of the mailed fist is also supplied by thousands of Greek officers and civil servants in Saloniki and tens of thousands of their friends everywhere. These men are wroth with the British for supplanting them in taking command of the port and virtually of the entire city. They aid and abet the army of spies, kept by Schenk and the War Minister and the contingent of contrabandists, who are leagued with these in the work of supplying German submarines with necessaries. Every effort, made by the Allies to track these enemies to their lairs are frustrated by Government agents, whenever possible.

"High above Schenk and his following and the Saloniki officers and their friends stand the officers of the General Staff, who, together with the King, constitute an impassable barrier between Greece and the Entente powers. Their resolve that the orientation of their country shall henceforward be toward Berlin is inspired by a series of the most powerful motives that could appeal to the ambitious officers and loyal courtiers.

"Just before Kitchener arrived in Greece the Kaiser, grateful for the invaluable services rendered by the officers of King Constantine's General Staff in surrendering their Serbian ally to the Bulgars and Teutons and disconcerting the powers of the Entente, sent orders and decorations to Generals Dusmanic, Rhangabe, Metaxas, Pallis, and Stratigos.

"The journal, Nea Helmera, explicitly stated that these rewards have been vouchsafed by the Kaiser for the officers' co-operation in the execution of his policy. No hope can be rationally entertained by the Allies that sincere accord is feasible between that military environment of the King and the Governments of the Entente."

REICHSTAG BEGINS PEACE TALK TODAY

Continued from Page 1.

tary of War, Albert Thomas, regarding the impossibility of France's concluding peace till Alsace and Lorraine are reestablished as part of the French unity, says:

"It need not be emphasized that no German Socialist can be found who would favor cession of a single stone of Alsace-Lorraine. The majority and minority are completely unanimous on this question. There remains no alternative, unfortunately, therefore, except to fight for this."

At a caucus of the Free Conservative members of the Reichstag today resolutions were adopted demanding as the object of peace a Germany strengthened in its position of power and importantly enlarged and recompensed for its expenditures through the retention to the uttermost extent possible of all districts now occupied."

Freedom of the seas also is demanded. The party expresses regret for the increase in prices of necessaries, but declares the cost of living is lower in this country than in the countries with which Germany is at war. It is said there is sufficient food for the people, if distributed properly and used economically.

The resolution declares the war must be continued "until a decisive victory has been won."

BERLIN, Dec. 8, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—In an address before a convention of the Progressive People's Party the President, Friedrich von Payer, a member of the Reichstag, raised the question whether Germany, "being the stronger and having won the victory, ought to hold out her hand for peace." Herr von Payer replied to his own question by asserting that this would be possible only when the enemies of Germany realized that they had been defeated, as they had not thus far.

The world did not understand this, he continued, believing the German military or annexationist party was apposed to peace at present and desired to carry on the war to a further stage.

The political situation, the President said, was best illustrated by the fact that the British were pointing to the successes of Germany diplomacy, as contrasted with their own failures. The increase in food prices in Germany was more surprising, and there had been a similar advance in all other European countries, including the neutrals.

Germany's financial condition, Herr von Payer continued, was exceedingly satisfactory. It had become apparent in the war that England was poorer and Germany richer than the world had believed.

TISZA OFFERS SCANT HOPE.

Hungarian Premier Says Peace Depends Entirely on Foes.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 8.—A dispatch received here from Budapest contains an outline of a speech made by Count Tisza, the Hungarian Premier, in the Diet on the subject of peace.

"The conclusion of peace," said Count Tisza, "depends exclusively on our enemies. The longer it takes to convince them that further prosecution of the war is nothing but useless and criminal carnage the greater will be our victory. The greater the sacrifices which the war entails the more severe will be the terms of peace for our enemies."

Count Tisza expressed regret that the policy of Rumania seemed to be fluctuating, although, he said, her natural place was on the side of the Central Powers. He was unable to deal with the question of Greece, he added, as he was confronted by difficulties which any declaration by his Government could only aggravate.

"On the other hand," Count Tisza continued, "we must take such a course as will enable Greece to occupy in time of peace the position which is naturally due her."

OPPOSES SECRET PROPOSALS.

Socialist Seeks Asquith's Pledge on Any Offer by the Enemy.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—"If proposals of a serious character for a general peace are put forward by the enemy governments, either directly or through a neutral power, they will first be discussed by the Allied Governments. Until this contingency arises I cannot give any further pledge."

The foregoing was Premier Asquith's reply, made in the House of Commons today to the request of Philip Snowden, Socialist member for Blackburn, for a pledge that no proposals for negotiations, based on the evacuation of conquered territory, should be rejected by the British Government without the knowledge of Parliament. Premier Asquith said:

"As soon as proposals for peace are put forward it will be the desire of the Government to take Parliament into its confidence at the earliest possible moment."

PEACE CONCLAVE IN BERNE.

International Conference Will Discuss a Basis on Tuesday.

BERNE, Dec. 8,(via Paris.)—The executive Committee of the International Conference to study the basis of a durable peace will meet here on Tuesday. Among the Americans expected is Professor Battin, has arrived in England. The committee, made up of delegates from neutral and belligerent countries, will prepare plans for the conference, the date of which has not been settled. It is suggested that it be held next April.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 8.—Dr. Benjamin F. Battin, who will attend the conference for the study of durable peace, is professor of German at Swarthmore College, a native American and a member of the Society of Friends. He left New York, Nov. 13, for Europe as a representative of the World Alliance of Churches to further the work of that organization in the neutral and belligerent countries.

The headquarters of the durable peace conference are at the Church Peace Union, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York.

PREDICTS PEACE BEFORE 1917.

Italian Deputy Hopeful in Face of Budget Deficit.

ROME, Dec. 8.—In a statement before the Chamber of Deputies today the Minister of the Treasury, Paolo Carcano, said that the budget of 1914-15 had been closed with a deficit of $567,000,000. The budget of 1915-16 showed a surplus of $248,000,000, taking into account the war loans emitted. But, added the Minister, the surplus was much below the amount necessary for the expenditures indispensable for the continuation of the war from the end of December to the end of June. Therefore it was necessary to make another appeal to the Italian people for a great national loan.

Signor Carcano, speaking with reference to the budget of 1916-17, predicted peace would come before the expiration of that period, and he estimated a surplus of $28,000,000. The expenses of the war, according to the Minister, reached $500,000,000 in the first five months, and would be proportionately higher in the next seven months.

CHANCELLOR GOES TO KAISER.

Expected to Discuss His Speech on the Terms of Peace.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 8, (via London.)—Dispatches from Berlin state that Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the German Imperial Chancellor, has gone to confer with Emperor William at army headquarters. It is said that the purpose of his visit is to discuss with the Emperor the details of the Chancellor's coming speech in the Reichstag, which is awaited with feverish interest by the public.

Seldom has there been such a demand for seats in the galleries of the Reichstag, and the coming statement is the subject of keen speculation. Germany's intentions regarding the Balkans and the possibilities of peace are the chief topics on which the Chancellor is expected to give light.

To Make Sulphuric Acid.

By means of the erection of a big plant for experiments in the production of sulphuric acid products from raw material found in Germany, and by fixing a maximum price for these products when sold for private use, the German Government hopes not only to insure an ample supply of sulphuric acid for war purposes, but also to furnish the fertilizer industry with the necessary basic materials and so develop Germany's resources that after the war she will be independent of foreign producers.

HOCKING TRANSFER PUT OFF

British Delay Requisition—Owners Libel Troopship.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Requisitioning by the British Government of the American Transatlantic steamer Hocking, protested by the State Department, has been postponed for three weeks, Secretary Lansing was advised today. The steamer is at Halifax, where she was taken by a British warship.

Ambassador Page's presentation at London of the American protest is believed to be one cause of the postponement. The American Consul General at Halifax has informed the State Department that the prize court there allowed the requisition moved by the attorneys for the Crown. Postponement was obtained by the English Attorney General at the request of Colonial authorities.

The Hocking was so badly damaged in a collision with a British troop transport at Halifax, it was reported to the department today, that she was made unseaworthy, and consequently could not leave the harbor at this time.

Attorneys for the American Transatlantic Company have informed the department that their representatives in Halifax have libeled the troop ship for $5,000 to cover the damages. The libel resulted in delaying the transport's sailing.

HARDEN HITS AT HOTHEADS.

German Editor Protests Against Attacks on This Country.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 8.—A vigorous protest against attacks made in Germany against America and Americans appears in an article by Maximilian Harden, editor of the Berlin newspaper, Die Zukunft. He says that at a recent meeting of a great corporation one of the Directors referred to the American people as "that pack of scoundrels in America." He adds that nobody protested and the Chairman did not rule out the remark.

"Such proceedings," says Herr Harden, "disgust every right-thinking German and disgrace us before the whole world and before our own conscience. It is little wonder that we are hated."

NO BOMB ON MINNESOTA.

Steamer's Trouble Is Mechanical Only, Her Captain Says.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 8.—A wireless message received here today from Captain Garlick of the disabled liner Minnesota declared that the troubles of the Minnesota were entirely mechanical and that there had been no mutiny.

This was the first direct statement from the Minnesota's skipper to any one but officials of the Great Northern Steamship Company, and confirmed the statements made by C. W. Wiley, marine superintendent of the company, that all suggestions of bomb plots and mutiny originated ashore.

According to a wireless received tonight from the wrecking steamer Iaqua, which has the Minnesota in tow, the disabled steamer will be in the vicinity of San Pedro tomorrow morning, and is expected to reach San Francisco next Wednesday. All the Minnesota's sixteen boilers are out of commission.

41

What is the difference between Administrator and Executor?

If a man leaves no will, his estate must be divided in accordance with the law. The Surrogate appoints an individual—usually one of the next of kin—to settle the Estate. The appointee is called an *Administrator.*

When a man does make a will he names a Trust Company or an individual to carry out its provisions. The one so named is called an *Executor.*

The naming of a Trust Company as Executor insures a businesslike, systematic settlement of the Estate.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY

IN FINANCIAL DISTRICT: 60 BROADWAY
IN SHOPPING CENTER: FIFTH AVENUE AND 34TH STREET
IN HARLEM: 125TH STREET AND LENOX AVENUE
IN BRONX: 149TH STREET AND THIRD AVENUE

Interest credited monthly on interest-bearing deposits.

Getting 100% out of modern methods

Machine speed and legibility applied to the Library Bureau card ledger give high-power efficiency.

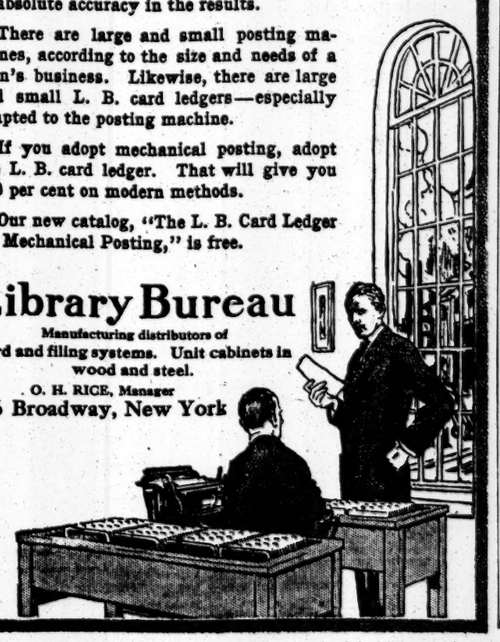
The card ledger long ago proved its superiority over all other methods of keeping accounts, reducing the time and lessening the labor. Now comes the machine to do the posting and adding, taking the remaining drudgery out of the job and giving the guarantee of absolute accuracy in the results.

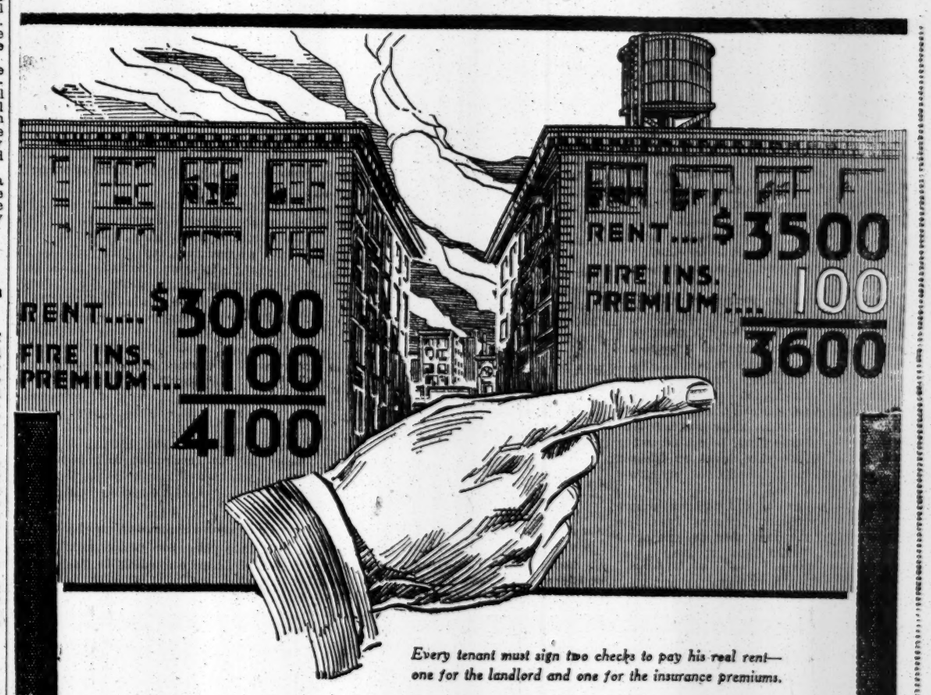
There are large and small posting machines, according to the size and needs of a man's business. Likewise, there are large and small L. B. card ledgers—especially adapted to the posting machine.

If you adopt mechanical posting, adopt the L. B. card ledger. That will give you 100 per cent on modern methods.

Our new catalog, "The L. B. Card Ledger for Mechanical Posting," is free.

Library Bureau
Manufacturing distributors of Card and filing systems. Unit cabinets in wood and steel.
O. H. RICE, Manager
316 Broadway, New York





Every tenant must sign two checks to pay his real rent—one for the landlord and one for the insurance premiums.

How Grinnell Sprinklers profit tenant *and* landlord

Both landlord and tenant invariably profit after a Grinnell Sprinkler System is installed.

In the case shown above the landlord profited because he received $500 more rent annually.

The tenant profited because the Grinnell System reduced his insurance premiums $1,000, and, after deducting the increased rent, he also had a **net profit** of $500 per annum.

In addition he secures absolute protection against loss of life and property by fire.

Points on how to select a store or loft:

When you are looking for a loft or store you must find out about the building management and service.

There is one earmark of the quality building and the quality management which is easy to ascertain. Simply find out whether or not it is protected with a Grinnell Automatic Sprinkler System. If it is a Grinnell equipped building, you can rest assured that the owner has gone in for quality and not cheapness.

The building owner who is out for quality knows that Grinnell Systems are worth their added cost.

If you are a landlord, include a Grinnell System and low insurance rates among the attractions which you offer tenants.

The Grinnell is the oldest and standard. It protects more property than all others put together. Its presence in a building indicates that the landlord buys for quality.

Grinnell Systems are shop-assembled. They are not manufactured laboriously and noisily on your premises with hand tools, but are made to measure with finest machine tools, assembled and then taken apart and brought in complete except for a few last joints and connections. They are installed in buildings during occupancy without the slightest inconvenience or disturbance of tenants.

Note the shape of the Grinnell Head

GRINNELL
AUTOMATIC SPRINKLER SYSTEM
The Shop-assembled System
General Fire Extinguisher Co., New York Branch, No. 1 Liberty St.

ADVERTISEMENT.

There are other good cigarettes.

Of course.

The tobacco in Rameses costs more than in any other cigarette.

The flavor therefore is somewhat finer. Add to this a peculiar and special blending and you have the secret, if you want to call it so, of Rameses, "The Aristocrat of Cigarettes."

Men in the tobacco business know all about this. They will tell you it is true.

But frankly, you are interested in the other side of the question. You do not really care how the result is obtained.

All you care to know is that Rameses is in no danger of being confused with other brands.

It has personality—a rare and distinctive aroma—unforgettable.

It is Rameses.

It is *your* cigarette. And that's all there is to it.

Nobody ever changes from Rameses.

Have you Noticed?

¶ You may have noticed that we talk more about style than we do about fabrics.

¶ This is because we have something more important than fabrics to talk about.

¶ We believe we are expected to carry unfinished worsteds, and not linoleums, *and we properly attach more importance to the finished merchandise than to the raw materials.*

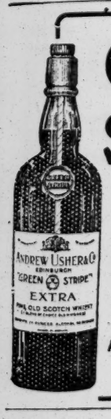
¶ We carry right now all the fabrics that any other representative clothing shop carries—and we also carry a lot of fabrics that you can't find in any other clothing shop in town.

¶ But beyond that—over and above raw material considerations—is the vital fact that there is more individuality and style in a Saks garment than in any other garment made.

Variety you can get anywhere but you must come to Saks for Style.

Suits.....$17.50 to $50
Overcoats....$15.00 to $38

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street



Green Stripe SCOTCH

In Non-refillable Bottles.

ANDREW USHER & CO., Edinburgh.

CLYSMIC
THE KING OF TABLE WATERS

GERMANS INCREASE CHAMPAGNE GAINS

Take 500 Meters of Trenches Near Souain and Retain Auberive Positions.

MANY ARTILLERY ACTIONS

Belgians Shatter German Works—French Aviator Destroys a German Machine.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—The Germans in Champagne have taken about a third of a mile stretch of French trenches on the Butte de Souain, while retaining their grip on the positions won yesterday near Auberive, at a point about five miles to the west. Berlin reports that four French counterattacks on the Butte de Souain trenches failed. Artillery actions of more or less violence are reported from other points of the front.

The official statement issued in Berlin says:

Attempts by the enemy to contest our success east of Auberive (in the Champagne district) failed. In addition to the prisoners taken, three machine guns fell into our hands.

To the north of Souain a position on Hill 193 over a distance of about 500 meters was wrested from the French. Four counterattacks were repulsed. One officer, 120 men, and two machine guns were captured.

The following official communication was issued by the French War Office tonight:

The day was comparatively calm. Artillery actions took place in Artois, in the sectors of Loos and Givenchy, and between the Somme and the Oise, in the region of Fouquescourt.

In the face of the activity of the enemy artillery our guns opened action with great violence. Observations made by aeroplanes enabled us to establish the efficacy of our fire.

Fighting with grenades continued to the east of the Butte de Souain, where we made progress. Between the Argonne and the Meuse, near Bethincourt, our batteries destroyed reservoirs containing suffocating gases.

This morning one of our aeroplanes, giving chase at a height of 3,000 meters to a German machine, was able to approach within a distance of twenty meters and attack it with machine guns. The enemy aeroplane took fire immediately and exploded. The two passengers fell within our line near Tilloloy.

The French official announcement given out this afternoon reads as follows:

In Belgium our machine guns last night prevented the enemy from reconstructing the field work previously destroyed by us in the region of Het Sas.

To the north of Arras, at a point west of Hill 140, our curtain of fire put a definite check to a German attack, the way for which had been prepared by the explosion of a mine.

Yesterday our artillery bombarded and destroyed the Sainturin Mill in the vicinity of Roye. This position had been organized by the enemy for defense.

In the Champagne district we have continued to make progress by means of hand grenades in that front trench where the enemy obtained a footing yesterday, to the south of St. Souplet, east of Auberive. To the east of the Butte de Souain our counterattacks were successful in mastering the German attack which yesterday evening had been cut in two by us. The fighting here is still going on for the recapture of the positions occupied by the enemy.

The Belgian official communication reads:

The artillery action has been quite intense along the whole Belgian front. We countershelled effectively the opposing batteries, shattered enemy works near Poesele and dispersed a convoy and a company on the road from Dixmude to Steenstraete.

AWAIT KAISER'S ORDER TO BOY-ED AND PAPEN

Two Attaches Appointed by the Emperor and Their Recall Rests With Him.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The Kaiser has a personal interest in the withdrawal of Captain Karl Boy-Ed and Captain Franz von Papen, attachés of the German Embassy here.

State Department officials have been informed that as the attachés were personally appointed by Emperor William, he personally probably will give the orders for their withdrawal. It is understood that the officials consider it probable that the Berlin Foreign Office was prompted to ask what caused the action of the United States in declaring the attachés persona non grata so that when a report of the incident was made to the Emperor it might be complete in all details.

It is believed that Ambassador Bernstorff will be able to inform Secretary Lansing that the wishes of the United States will be complied with before Saturday at the earliest.

Any application for safe conduct for the two attachés will be considered by the allied Governments solely as a request of the United States.

The first impulse among representatives of the Allies was to flatly refuse to enter into any undertaking guaranteeing immunity to the two officers. Further consideration, however, has led to a change of view. If the United States takes the ground that it is responsible for the safe return of the two officers to Germany the allied governments will be disposed to refrain from intervention, though it is probable that they will insist that the men give their parole not to serve actively during the war.

Germany is known to be anxious to send other military and naval attachés here if Captains Boy-Ed and von Papen are recalled. The suggestion was thrown out today that Germany might designate some of the other German military or naval officers here to act as attachés, among them one of the German naval officers in command of interned vessels at Norfolk. This has given rise to the question whether an interned officer can be accredited as an attachés to a country in which he is interned, without violation of international practice. The response to this suggestion was that either of the interned naval Captains at Norfolk could be designated as attaché to the embassy, if acceptable to the United States, only on condition that Germany's enemies should accord their consent.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—The Foreign Secretary, Sir Edward Grey, announced in the House of Commons today that no application had been made to the British Government for safe conduct for Captains Karl Boy-Ed and Franz von Papen.

The Secretary added that thus far safe conduct had ben given in the case of four Austrians or Germans, including Dr. C. T. Dumba, former Austrian Ambassador at Washington, and Dr. Bernhard Dernburg.

AUSTRIANS ATTACK THE ITALIAN FRONT

Follow an Intense Artillery Fire with Charges, Which Are Repulsed.

ITALIAN GAINS IN CARSO

Infantry Offensive Continues and Strong Austrian Intrenchments Are Captured.

ROME, Dec. 8, (via London.)—The War Office today made public the following official communication:

Along the whole front there has been greater activity by the enemy's artillery, to which our batteries effectively replied. The enemy is also making an extensive use of asphyxiating gases.

Monday afternoon an intense preparation by artillery fire was followed by enemy infantry attacks against our positions north of Pre, (in the Valley of the Ledro,) and to the east of Piazza, in the Terragnolo Valley. The attacks were completely repulsed.

On the Carso front, despite adverse weather conditions, our infantry is maintaining its aggressive attitude. A brilliant action which developed yesterday in the northern zone of Monte San Michele enabled us to capture a strong and extended enemy intrenchment to the east of Petcino. We took 146 prisoners, including eight officers and a quantity of rifles, ammunition and other war materials.

VIENNA, Dec. 8, (via London.)—The War Office issued the following communication today:

Italian war theatre: On the Isonzo front the enemy attacked the northern portion of the Doberdo Mountain chain, northeast of Monte San Michele. They penetrated some trenches, but subsequently were driven out. In the San Martino sector their efforts also failed.

Sistiana (on the Gulf of Trieste) has been bombarded by Italian torpedo boats.

PADEREWSKI, AUCTIONEER.

Pianist's "Going! Going! Gone!" Aids Wife's War Relief Doll Sale.

About $3,000 was realized yesterday at the tea and Christmas sale arranged by Mme. Paderewski and Mrs. Ernest Schelling for the benefit of the Polish Victims' Relief Fund and held at the Hotel Gotham.

Mr. Paderewski auctioned off the dolls, among them being old men dolls with gray hair and some with bald spots. There was a program, in which Miss Helen C. Möller appeared in classic dancing, and Dr. Radwan held a séance. Miss Julia Marlowe and Caruso were among the guests.

Among those assisting at the tea table and booths were the Misses Ethel Harriman, Constance Moore, Frederika Peterson, Mary Hartshorne, and Constance Chappell.

NAMUR FORT BLOWN UP?

Belgian Paper Published in Holland Tells of 80 Germans Killed.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 8, (via London.)—Fort Cognelee, one of the most important features of the old defenses of Namur, Belgium, has been completely destroyed by an explosion, according to the newspaper Echo de Belge, which is issued here.

The explosion is said to have caused the death of eighty German soldiers.

BRITISH ON TIGRIS ARE REINFORCED

Turks Capture a Gun and Set Fire to a Transport Vessel.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—British reinforcements ordered to Mesopotamia before the advance to Otesiphon, near Bagdad, began are already arriving at the front.

J. Austen Chamberlain, Secretary of State for India, was able to inform inquiring members of the House of Commons of this fact.

Beyond this and the statement that the casualties at Otesiphon and vicinity totaled 643 killed, 5,330 wounded, and 594 not yet accounted for, to which have to be added losses of 300 during the retreat, Mr. Chamberlain declined further information in regard to the operations.

Mr. Chamberlain expressed admiration of the fine qualities shown by both British and Indian troops before superior forces.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 8, (via London.)—The following official communication was issued today:

On the Irak (Mesopotamia) front Tuesday afternoon our troops by strong attacks prevented the enemy from completely establishing himself in a fortified position near Kut-el-Amara.

On Monday our troops, after six hours of vigorous attacking, successfully approached the enemy's main position, capturing a machine gun.

Our artillery set fire to an enemy transport vessel.

BERLIN, Dec. 8, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—"According to Constantinople dispatches to the Frankfurter Zeitung," says the Overseas News Agency, "the Turkish victories in Mesopotamia had a speedy influence upon the attitude of the entire Persian Gulf district.

"Arabian tribes that previously had been invariably loyal to Great Britain have now veered about, it is declared, the unrest being particularly noticeable in Southern Persia.

"Persian tribes successfully attacked Bender Busheer on Nov. 2, the dispatches add."

RUSSIAN ATTACKS FAIL.

Thrown Back by Hindenburg's Forces on the Austrian Front.

BERLIN, Dec. 8, (via London.)—The German War Office today gave out the following report of the operations on the Russian front:

On the front of Field Marshal von Hindenburg's forces local attacks by weak Russian divisions were repulsed.

VIENNA, Dec. 8, (via London.)—The following official communication was issued today:

Russian war theatre: Northeast of Czartorysk the Austrians threw back strong Russian divisions.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 8, (via London, Thursday, Dec. 9.)—The following official communication was issued tonight:

An enemy attempt to cross an arm of the Dvina River to an island south of Uxkull was repulsed by fusillades from the bank of the river.

Our heavy battery forced a German airship to descend in the region of Merzendorf, north of Baldon. Our bombardment was maintained upon that locality and a loud explosion was heard, which probably resulted from the destruction of the airship by our fire or the detonation of some other receptacle containing gas. On the remainder of the front there has been only occasional firing at various points.

DENIES BRITISH DENIAL.

Berlin Bureau Repeats Charge of Misuse of Hospital Ships.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 9.—The Berlin Wolff Bureau circulated an authoritative pronouncement regarding the alleged misuse of hospital ships by the British for transporting troops and munitions.

After referring to the twice reiterated British denial of these practices, it cites a paragraph from the Turkish official report of Dec. 4, maintaining that British troops have been transported at night by two hospital ships, and adds:

"The British Government should realize that further abuse of the Red Cross, as hitherto practiced by the British, may compel the Central powers to adopt measures effectively to combat this British procedure so out of harmony with every right and law of humanity."

The official British Press Bureau, in permitting the circulation of the Wolff Bureau statement regarding the alleged misuse of hospital ships by the British, says:

"As has been previously stated on several occasions, allegations of this character are entirely false."

Milo —the Egyptian Cigarette of Quality

What better Christmas gift *could* there be than a box of—say—100 of these *perfect* cigarettes.

25 cents for 10

Cork Tip and Plain End

WHY DON'T CLERGY ENLIST?

Question by M. P.—Says There's Nothing Doing in Christianity.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—"As there is nothing doing in Christianity at present, isn't it important that clergymen should enlist?" was a question presented in the House of Commons today to Harold J. Tennant, Parliamentary Under Secretary for War, by the Liberal member for Hanley, Robert L. Outhwaite.

The question was evidently put with the object of starting a debate on the subject of the enlistment of the clergy, upon which there has been considerable discussion for and against.

Mr. Tennant refused to be drawn.

BERLIN FIXES FOOD PRICES.

Maximum for Sauerkraut at Wholesale About 3 Cents a Pound.

BERLIN, Dec. 8, (via London.)—The Government today published the maximum wholesale prices for a number of vegetables. A list of these vegetables and the prices per 50 kilograms (110 pounds,) follow:

White cabbage, 62½ cents; red cabbage, $1.12½; beets and carrots, $1.25; onions, $1.50. The price of sauerkraut is fixed at $3 for 50 kilograms.

These prices are for shipment and include the package.

AIDS SHIPS AT ARCHANGEL.

Russian Government Places Ice Breakers at Their Disposal.

The Russian Consul General, acting on instructions from Petrograd, issued an announcement yesterday that steamships bound for Archangel are convoyed and piloted by Russian Government ice-breakers.

This service is rendered absolutely free of charge.

U. S. DEMAND IS MADE ON AUSTRIA

Continued from Page 1.

Page, the American Ambassador at Rome, said that the American tank steamer Communipaw, belonging to the Standard Oil Company which was reported to have been sunk by a submarine off the coast of Tripoli, was not sunk, but had been attacked, captured, and carried off by a belligerent vessel. Earlier in the day Ambassador Page had sent to the State Department a cablegram in which he said information had reached Rome to the effect that the Communipaw had been sunk. The second message was in correction of the first.

No mention was made of the nationality of the submarine which is believed to have attacked the tanker. The presumption is strong here that the attack was made by an Austrian submarine, in view of the fact that attacks on the Standard Oil tank ship Petrolite, last Sunday, in the Mediterranean, between Creete and Tripoli, and on other vessels, were made by large Austrian underwater craft, or submarines carrying the Austrian flag. The attacks on these tank steamers are construed as part of an attempt of the Central Powers to stop the shipment of oil to Alexandria, Egypt, to supply fuel for British and French warships operating in connection with the Balkan and Dardanelles campaigns.

No additional word has been received by the Washington Government regarding the attack on the Standard Oil tanker Petrolite. The message received yesterday was interpreted as meaning that the Petrolite had continued her westward voyage toward Gibraltar and New York. It is understood that the next port of call for her will probably be Algiers. American Consuls at Mediterranean ports have been instructed to obtain a statement from Captain Thompson of the Petrolite at the ports at which he may touch, and to obtain from him an affidavit stating whether the tanker was attacked without warning. In some quarters here it is feared that another attack may be made on the Petrolite before she reaches port.

The statement made in Ambassador Page's message that the Communipaw was not sunk, but had been "captured and carried off" created considerable surprise. Should this information be corroborated, it would mark an innovation in submarine warfare and mean that for the first time in naval warfare a submarine has been able to capture a modern merchant vessel. It was suggested in official quarters here that the Communipaw, if captured, might have been convoyed by the submarine to an Austrian naval base in the Adriatic.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—A telegram from Alexandria, Egypt, received today by Lloyd's, says that the American steamship Communipaw, reported sunk off the coast of Tripoli by a submarine, arrived at Alexandria on Monday. It is inferred that possibly some confusion has arisen in regard to the identity of the vessel torpedoed.

THINKS COMMUNIPAW SAFE.

Standard Oil Official Believes She Has Not Left Alexandria.

David T. Warden, manager of the foreign shipping department of the Standard Oil Company, said yesterday that he did not believe the tanker Communipaw had been either torpedoed or captured.

"We received a cable dispatch this morning," he said, "from the agent in Alexandria, Egypt, stating that the steamer had arrived on Sunday, and, after discharging her cargo, would probably leave on Tuesday for New York. That meant yesterday, and it would have been impossible for the Communipaw to be 350 miles from Alexandria on the evening of the same day. I have not had any message of her sailing from Alexandria, and believe that she is still in that port, as there is some delay in handling cargoes there now on account of the number of supply ships in the harbor."

Mr. Warden said that he was rather anxious about the Petrolite, which was reported shelled by an Austrian submarine, and had cabled to the agents in Algiers, her first port of call, requesting them to get in touch with the steamer by wireless at Bizerta or some other station along the African coast, to find out what had happened.

He said that the captains, officers, and engineers of all the Standard Oil steamers were Americans, and that the crews were made up of men from neutral nations, as there were not enough American seamen to man half the oil fleet.

In shipping circles yesterday it was said that there was every indication that the German and Austrian submarines would be active in the Mediterranean Sea from now on, trying to cut off supplies sent to the Allies in Serbia.

ROME REPEATS SHIP IS SUNK.

Giornale d'Italia Insists That the Communipaw Was Lost.

ROME, Thursday, Dec. 9.—The first report of the torpedoing of the American tank steamer Communipaw, says The Giornale d'Italia, was a radio message from an Italian steamer which had picked up a wireless call for help from the Communipaw and proceeded to her assistance, at the same time sending on the wireless message to an Italian steamer, a Greek torpedo boat destroyer, and a British warship. None of them, however, was able to find any trace of the American steamer or her crew.

The newspaper adds that the Egyptian authorities confirm the torpedoing of the steamer, and say that the submarine which sent her to the bottom was a German of a large type.

ROME, Dec. 7, (Delayed.)—A search by two steamers, one a Greek and the other Italian, at the spot near Tobruk, Tripoli, where the American oil steamer Communipaw was reported to have been sunk by a submarine, failed to reveal any sign of the tank ship, or of survivors. These steamers were sent out as soon as word was received at Tobruk that a ship had been sunk.

The first report of the affair came from the Captain of a steamer, who said that while he was cruising near Tobruk he witnessed the sinking of an American steamer by a submarine. He thought the name of this steamer was the Columbia. Inquiries made later, especially through the British authorities, proved that the ship was the Communipaw.

The British authorities have given orders that the squadron of warships at Malta and the Egyptian squadron give chase to the submarine reported to have sunk the Communipaw. Descriptions of this submarine thus far received indicate that she was of an unusually large size.

The activity of submarines in the Mediterranean has caused inquiries to be made regarding the American schooner Albania, which sailed from Gallipoli on Friday with supplies for Albania. The schooner is reported to have reached an Albanian port. On board her were William H. Howard, an American, and Colonel Herbert, an Englishman, who, having retired from active service in the army, is now occupied with relief work.

STEAMER HELMSMUJR SUNK.

British Crew Picked Up at Sea—Two Italian Ships Destroyed.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—Eleven officers and twenty-seven men of the British steamer Helmsmuir have been picked up, it is announced.

The Italian steamer Dimis and the Italian bark Pietro Lofaro have been sunk.

The British steamer Ignis has also been sunk, according to an announcement made tonight. Her crew have been landed.

There has been no previous news of the sinking of the Helmsmuir. She is listed as a vessel of 4,111 tons gross, 380 feet long, built at Sunderland in 1912, and owned in Cardiff.

The Pietro Lofaro was a vessel of 517 tons gross, built in 1902. The steamer Dimis is not listed in available shipping records.

ARABIC VICTIM ASKS $50,000.

Heirs of Dr. E. F. Wood to Demand That Amount from Germany.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The heirs of Dr. E. F. Wood of Wisconsin, one of the Americans lost in the Arabic disaster, will ask Germany to indemnify them to the extent of at least $50,000. An attorney for the estate conferred today with Secretary Lansing.

The State Department and, incidentally, German officials have been awaiting the filing of the first claim for an indication of what might be asked for the victims of the Arabic.

BELL-ANS
Absolutely Relieves Indigestion. One package proves it. 25c at all druggists.
Contains no harmful or deleterious substance

FOR YOUR SKIN
POSLAM SOAP
To cleanse and purify; to safeguard its health. Soothing. Wholesome. For Toilet and Bath.
At All Druggists', 25 cents and 15 cents.

HAIR and Its Preservation by Dr. Richard W. Muller. Prof. Illus. 2d edition. $1.50 postpaid.
LOSS OF HAIR Seborrhoea premature gray hair and its Treatment by the Quartzlaunp. Dr. F. Nagelschmidt. Translated and edited by Dr. Richard W. Muller. 87 Illustrations. Price $1.50. W. R. Jenkins Co., Pub., Sixth Ave. and 48th St., New York.

"Arabian Nights" In Manhattan

ALL NIGHTS are "Arabian Nights" in Manhattan. It may shut one eye, but it never shuts two. The smell of camphor hasn't a chance to cling to its evening clothes, for they go on night duty with the cops.

As Purveyor of the smartest fashions to The Well Dressed New Yorker I make *Evening Clothes* my hobby.

$35 for smart-as-can-be Stein-Bloch *Swallow-tail* and *Tuxedo* Suits, silk-lined throughout.

They're *finger-worked* to keep their shape, even though you swung dumbbells or turned handsprings in them.

$3.50 for the newest *Colored Evening Mufflers*, a gay cube in the brilliant mosaic of Fashion.

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

THE LARGEST FURNISHING GOODS BUSINESS IN THE UNITED STATES

Weber and Heilbroner

Announce Beginning Today a

Reduction Sale of 200,000 Four-in-Hands

Embracing Practically Their Entire Stock of Silk Scarfs

Constituting They Believe the Most Extensive Neckwear Sale in the History of American Haberdashery

50c, 55c and 65c Silk Four-in-Hands Reduced to 35 cents
(or 3 for $1)

These are the scarfs that have carried the Weber and Heilbroner reputation from coast to coast—greatly increased in variety.

$1.00 and $1.50 Silk Four-in-Hands Reduced to 65 cents

It is the belief of this house that this is the largest assortment, and the best, of $1.00 and $1.50 neckwear ever brought together. Imported and unusually fine domestic neckwear silks of refined patterns.

$1.50 and $2.00 Silk Four-in-Hands Reduced to 95 cents

These are extremely handsome imported and domestic silks, such as are seldom found even at $1.50 and $2.00.

$2.00 and $2.50 Silk Four-in-Hands Reduced to $1.55

Altogether unusual in richness, color and variety, embracing the choicest $2.00 and $2.50 patterns this house has ever offered, in assortments showing every fashionable coloring.

$2.50, $3.00 and $3.50 Silk Four-in-Hands, Reduced to $1.95

Extra large shapes, in the richest of imported materials—the super-luxurious in neckwear such as comes from the most fashionable and highest priced London shops. The widest selection of such neckwear this house has ever presented.

NOTE: An Appropriate Holiday Box will be furnished with all Scarfs in this sale, from 65 cents up.

We do not believe that any collection of neckwear ever brought together, by any house, either for a sale or for regular business, has equalled this in quantity, variety and quality.

At this time last year, availing ourselves of an unusual opportunity due to unprecedented conditions in the silk market, we announced a sale of neckwear which we believe to be the largest ever held up to that time. This year, profiting by our experience, we have prepared in a more leisurely manner and are presenting, just in time for Holiday purchase, a much larger and greatly superior assortment.

The selections, qualities and colorings are without question the best this house has ever presented, at the original prices.

The big, full, luxurious four-in-hands in this sale are such as the most particular men in the metropolis would select for themselves.

Especially to women purchasers of Holiday gifts for men, this sale offers an opportunity which is not to be neglected. It gives them a chance, on the basis of a big saving, to become acquainted with the Weber and Heilbroner stores, which are daily supplying the most discriminating men of New York with their personally selected haberdashery.

Eleven Stores

241 Broadway, 345 Broadway, 757 Broadway, 1185 Broadway, 44th and Broadway
1363 Broadway, 58 Nassau, 150 Nassau, 20 Cortlandt, 27 New, 42nd and Fifth Avenue

The Stores at 44th and Broadway, 42nd and Fifth Avenue and 37th and Broadway will remain open evenings until the Holidays.

Victor Supremacy is linked with the world's greatest artists

The Victrola *is* the world's greatest artists—as supreme in its lifelike renditions as the artists themselves.

The Victrola *is* the world's greatest artists—to the vast majority of people it affords the only opportunity for hearing the world's greatest artists.

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They give their best to the Victrola, and the Victrola in turn carries their art to all mankind, and treasures it for all generations.

Hear the world's greatest artists on the Victrola today.

Victor dealers everywhere

Ask your nearest dealer for demonstration

Victrolas $15 to $400

REPUBLICANS AGREE TO BACK UP DEFENSE

Senator Gallinger Gives Pledge to the President if the Measure Is Made Non-Partisan.

WILSON OPPOSED TO CAUCUS

Administration's Ship Bill to be Met with a Substitute, the Minority Leader Announces.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Senate Republicans will make no partisan fight on the national defense program if it is not framed by the Democrats in caucus. Senator Gallinger, the Republican leader, told President Wilson today that the Republicans wanted the army and navy strengthened and were willing to co-operate with the Democrats. Afterward Mr. Gallinger said the President had told him he would not approve of the Democratic caucus making the defense plans party measures.

"I agree with the thought in the minds of the President and Secretary Garrison in the preparation of the Administration plans," said Senator Gallinger at the White House, "but I have not studied all the details yet. The Republicans will not treat this matter in a partisan manner, and I so told the President. We will honestly co-operate with the party in power in working out defense plans which will be adequate and sane. But we will not agree to have the Democrats frame their plans in caucus and then ask us to approve them. The question of preparing for the defense of the nation is not a party one, and the Republicans are ready to meet the Democrats half way if the majority party is really willing to discuss this question on a non-partisan basis."

Senator Gallinger disagreed with the President on his plan for a merchant marine and for raising the money necessary for preparedness. Senator Gallinger said that when the Administration Shipping bill was introduced he would offer a substitute. The Republicans, however, he said, favored using the merchant marine as naval auxiliaries.

Senator Gallinger advocated a bond issue, and opposed President Wilson's program of internal taxation. He particularly objected to a tax on automobiles and gasoline. He said, however, that he favored lowering the income tax minimum, and he believed a tax on bank checks would do no harm. He opposed a tax on iron and steel.

Representative Mann, Republican leader of the House, will discuss the national defense program with the President tomorrow.

In a conference today Chairman Chamberlain and Hay of the Military Committees decided not to introduce defense bills at this time, but to submit them informally to the committees for deliberation.

"If we should introduce them now they might be construed as partisan measures," Senator Chamberlain said.

NORTH CAROLINE IN LINE.

Farmers and Business Men Insist They Are For Defense.

PINEHURST, N. C., Dec. 8.—North Carolina farmers and business men are repudiating the recent statement sent broadcast that they were opposed to adequate national defense. Governor Locke Craig has heartily indorsed the military training camps.

Roger Dery, President of the North Carolina Farmers' Conference, has challenged the anti-defense resolution as having no support among Carolina farmers. He has called for a vote of the farmers of the State on whether they are for adequate defense or not. A single vote has been recorded in the negative.

The Sandhill Board of Trade, representing twenty towns in the most progressive section of the State, has passed this resolution:

"Resolved, That the Sandhill Board of Trade without qualification is in favor of a thorough and complete program for adequate national defense and instructs its Executive Committee to incorporate recruits and organize the Sandhill Machine Gun Battery."

GEN. WOOD GIVES WARNING.

Says Atlantic Ocean Is Not Enough Protection for Us.

DURHAM, N. H., Dec. 8.—Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, in an address before the students of New Hampshire College, today, on "Preparedness," discussed the Australian and Swiss systems of military training and declared that the Australian system seemed the better fitted for American conditions.

He said that "the amazing efficiency shown by the Australians in reaching Gallipoli and landing in the face of perhaps the strongest opposition that troops had ever met under such circumstances" merely illustrated that the United States must not be lulled into a false sense of security by the fact that the Atlantic Ocean intervened between it and Europe.

"Troops unquestionably can be landed here," he said, "if we lose sea control. We have never yet been at war with a first class power when that power was free to bring all its force to bear upon us."

ASSAILS WILSON PROGRAM.

Defense Society Thinks Armament Plan Totally Inadequate.

The program for preparedness outlined by President Wilson in his message to Congress Tuesday was criticised in a statement made yesterday by the Board of Trustees of the American Defense Society as totally inadequate. The statement goes into details and takes special heed of the apparent faith of the President in the minute man.

"We regret the President's reliance upon a citizen soldiery for defense," the Trustees said. 'Our confidence,' he says, 'has been that our safety in times of danger would lie in the rising of the nation to take care of itself as the farmers rose at Lexington.'

"Leaving aside all reference to the failure of 'the rising of the nation' in 1812, 1860, and 1898, the American Defense Society believes that the one incontrovertible lesson of the present European war is that even if a million men spring to arms between sunrise and sunset those men would be utterly useless without at least one year's training by competent officers. The President's program makes no provision for enough officers to train those who rise 'as the farmers rose at Lexington.'

"In comment upon the naval program outlined by the President, it is only necessary to point out that it contemplates a navy consisting of twenty-seven capital ships by 1921. The program of the General Board of the navy outlined, in 1903, contemplates forty-three capital ships by 1919. Our navy is short 18,000 men in personnel. The President's program contemplates an increase of 9,000 men, leaving us 9,000 men short.

"The American Defense Society has implicit confidence in the members of the General Board and the members of the General Staff. We urge that their recommendations may be made public at once, so that the country may know the measure of defense which men who are trained in the profession of arms and in the art of war say is necessary for the country's defense."

STRONGLY FOR DEFENSE.

Board of Trade and Transportation Goes on Record.

The New York Board of Trade and Transportation at its monthly meeting yesterday strongly indorsed the policy of national preparedness with only one dissenting vote, that being cast by Charles L. Bernheimer, President of the Bear Mill Manufacturing Company, who at the November meeting of the board introduced without success a resolution calling upon the Government to invite neutral nations to join in a conference to bring about peace in Europe.

The committee that prepared the resolution for preparedness reported:

"In the event of war between the United States and a prepared power our insular possessions and chief sea-coast cities would be in great danger. The consciousness of our own rectitude of purpose, our freedom from imperialistic ambitions, and our isolation by several thousands of miles of open sea on both sides of our continental domain are no effective defense against an aggressive power."

The resolution as adopted follows:

"Resolved, That we most earnestly petition the Congress of the United States to provide for such adequate measures of defense at the present session as will at the earliest moment practicable establish and insure our national safety upon both the land and the sea."

WALKURE TO FLY OUR FLAG.

Former German Vessel Renamed to Have American Registry.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—A mail steamship sailing today from San Francisco for the French island of Tahiti, in the South Pacific, is taking to the American Consular officer at that place papers from the Department of Commerce permitting him to grant provisional registry to the steamship Republic, formerly the German steamship Walkure, which was bought recently by John A. Hooper of San Francisco.

The vessel now lies under twenty feet of water off Tahiti, in the Society Islands, where she was sunk by the French authorities to prevent recapture by the German commerce raiders while they were at large in the Pacific Ocean. A provisional American registry will be granted to the steamship with the understanding that the vessel will be raised by the American owners, repaired and made seaworthy in accordance with the laws and regulations governing transfer of foreign ships to American registry under the new ship registry law. The papers, which are being sent to the American Consular officer at Tahiti, grant him authority to issue a provisional registry to the Republic after the vessel has been raised and certain requirements fulfilled.

While flying the German flag under the name of the Walkure the vessel was captured by a French cruiser and taken to Tahiti. There the vessel was condemned as a French prize, soon after the outbreak of the war. Early in October, 1914, several German naval vessels, operating as commerce raiders, bombarded the port of Tahiti. Some of their shells struck the Walkure, slightly damaging the vessel, but not sinking her. To prevent possible recapture of the Walkure by the Germans, the French authorities at Tahiti then opened the vessel's sea valves and sunk her in twenty feet of water, where she has since remained. The French Government recently sold the vessel to Mr. Hooper. A wrecking crew has been sent to Tahiti to raise the Republic, which is to be refloated within thirty days.

INDIANA SOCIETY DINES.

James Whitcomb Riley Writes Greetings to Fellow-Hoosiers.

More than two hundred members of the Indiana Society attended the annual dinner of the organization at the Plaza last night and heard ex-Senator John Cort Spooner of Wisconsin tell how glad he was to have been born in "the great, magnificent, wonderful State of Indiana."

James Whitcomb Riley, the Hoosier poet, sent the following note:

Dear Friends: Thank you all for your greeting conveyed through Mr. Hord and "The Knickerbocker Hoosier," in making a request of me for some gladsome message for the evening. I fear you come to a goat's house for wool. I have been saluting associations over the country so much lately that the poor old breech of my gun is blown to smithereens. But especially for you, I once more load the old cannon to the brim with good wishes and good cheer and all affectionate remembrances and appreciation, and put my heart behind the breech.

Very gratefully and faithfully,
JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY.

Captain Albert P. Niblack, U. S. N., commander of the Michigan, a native of Indiana, and Charles R. Williams, former editor of The Indianapolis News were the other speakers. Captain Niblack declined to touch upon the subject of national armament excepting to state that the time has come for a kind of patriotism which was not a mere after dinner sentiment.

"I mean the kind of patriotism that involves sincere devotion to national dignity and a willingness to sacrifice luxuries for greater things. I am sure that the money spent on soda water and candy in this country would be more than enough to secure us our navy."

Colonel James B. Curtis was toastmaster.

CITY BREVITIES.

The annual meeting of the New York Association for the Blind will be held at the Lighthouse, 111 East Fifty-ninth Street, at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon. Joseph H. Choate will preside. The building will be open for inspection.

The Lotos Club will give a dinner in honor of Brand Whitlock, United States Minister to Belgium, on Thursday evening, Dec. 23.

POPE MAY MAKE NEW PLEA TO KAISER

T. P. O'Connor Hears He Will Be Asked to Take Action to Save the Armenians.

BRITISH COMMITTEE ACTIVE

Resolves to Work On Despite the Terrible Events That Have Stopped Its Work for Armenia.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—T. P. O'Connor is well known, among his other activities, as one of the veteran friends of the Armenians, and he today dictated a statement in reference to the recent massacres and the debate in the House of Commons. He says:

"If it were not for the quarter of a million of refugees that have to be helped, housed, and fed, and if I were to yield to a mood, I would feel almost too full of despair about Armenia to say one other word on the subject.

"Three or four years ago, when it seemed possible to raise the Armenian question again, I joined with others in forming an Armenian Committee; and for a couple of years everything seemed to be going in our favor.

"After negotiations of two years we at last succeded in drafting a scheme for reform in Armenia, to which we got the assent of all the European Governments, and two general Inspectors were actually appointed to carry out these reforms just before the war began. And now the sequel is the most hideous and cruel massacre of Armenians that has ever occurred. You will acknowledge I have some cause for despondency.

"However, the British Armenian Committee have resolved to work on, and they were immensely encouraged by the information they received of the great wave of sympathy and of horror which had passed over America, and of the creation of an American Armenian Committee and of the splendid assistance poured forth from America to the refugees in Russia and Egypt.

"We approached the British Foreign Office with a request for an opportunity of raising a debate in the House of Commons, and Lord Robert Cecil, who is the best Under Secretary of the Foreign Office in my time, at once backed our request, and the result was the debate of last Tuesday night.

"It was a brief debate, but it was one of the most thrilling I have ever heard. It was initiated by Aneurin Williams, who is the Chairman of our committee. I followed, and then there was a brief speech from Lord Robert Cecil. It will perhaps be some satisfaction to the American Armenian Committee that their work largely supplied our material.

"On the morning of the debate there was distributed a pamphlet on Armenia written by Arnold Toynbee, a brilliant man of letters, to all the members of the House. I was surprised to find that, amid the mass of literature at such a time, it had already been read by the majority of the House, and its ghastly story had moved everybody. But it ought to be noted that the greater part of the materials for Mr. Toynbee's pamphlet had been supplied by the report of the American Armenian Committee. I may go further and say that the burden of all the speeches was that it was to America more than any other nation that we should look with the most hope for preventing further massacre and for helping those who have escaped massacre.

"There was, however, some difference of opinion on an unofficial request made by me and the official answer of Lord Robert Cecil as to how America could best help. I ventured to suggest that the British Government might make an appeal to President Wilson and to the American Government to take official action. Lord Robert Cecil, however, pointed out that it was impossible for the British Government to dictate or even to suggest to the governments of independent neutral countries what their duty was. 'It is,' he said, 'for each Government to settle exactly what it ought to do with reference to foreign Governments.'

"I however, put as a second line of action that we should make a strong appeal to the sympathy and support of the generous and humane people of the United States themselves to bring relief to the oppressed Armenians, and Lord Robert cordially took up this suggestion. We also took with hope to the intervention of the Pope. Lord Robert Cecil was able to inform the House that humanity was grateful to the Pope for the steps he had already taken, and I understand that the Pope will be asked to make a direct appeal to the German Kaiser in addition to the appeal he has already made to the Sultan.

"Another of our requests to the Government was that the British armies and ships should, where possible, do their best to rescue any Armenians escaping from massacre, as the French ships had done in the case of 4,000 refugees whom they had been able to land in Egypt, and I understand instructions of this kind have already been sent, and with some good results.

"Finally, I would suggest that the American and British Armenian Committees should keep in constant touch with each other, if necessary by cable. I and others have already had correspondence with Mr. Oscar Straus and Mr. Samuel Dutton, and I trust that by working together we may do something, especially for the refugees. Money is coming in to us in considerable quantities, especially considering all the other demands upon the generosity of the British people; and we have already been able to send to the Armenian Catholikos something like £8,000 or £10,000, and we shall send more as promptly as the money comes in."

If we could spell the foundation of most successful careers it would read—*moderation.*

It is because we make a wonderfully mild and mellow whiskey for the moderate man that we have been successful in business for nearly one hundred years. *Wilson—Real Wilson—That's All!*

The Whiskey for which we invented the Non-Refillable Bottle

FREE CLUB RECIPES—Free booklet of famous club recipes for mixed drinks. Address Wilson, 313 Fifth Ave., N. Y. That's All!

BANKS ARE AROUSED OVER MAIL SEIZURES

Letters Containing Checks Addressed to Swiss Correspondents Have Disappeared.

CENSORS OF ALLIES BLAMED

Charge That Only Communications Sent to Those Suspected of Handling German Business Are Lost.

Wholesale seizures of mail somewhere between this port and points of destination in Switzerland in recent weeks have aroused great indignation among banking and other firms who deal in foreign exchange, and to date complaints to the Post Office authorities have not brought a full explanation. It is supposed that the mail has been held up by the official censors of England and France, but as far as bankers here know, letters containing thousands of dollars' worth of checks have disappeared. Ever since the war began mail to many neutral countries has been delayed in route, but exchange dealers say little has been lost permanently before. Until recently Swiss mail was disturbed to a less degree than that directed to other neutral nations.

The American Express Company, it was learned yesterday, has been put to a great deal of difficulty through mail seizures, but this concern has been less affected than a number of private banking houses. At one prominent house a search of the mailing records yesterday showed that Swiss mail sent on the Finland Oct. 24, on the St. Paul Oct. 30, and on the Adriatic Nov. 3 had never reached its destination. The first intimation the firm had of the seizures was a cable from Zurich asking why certain remittances due in the first week of November had not arrived. The firm immediately got into communication with the local importing house, which had bought a check from them drawn on a Swiss bank, and arranged with the importers to send the remittance by cable.

Within a few days a dozen cabled inquiries as to missing mail was received by this banking firm alone, and this week they have been coming in at an increased rate. Investigations on the other end have brought no results, and the Post Office investigators here have so far reported nothing except that they are looking into the matter.

The disappearance of the checks sent by registered mail does not mean, of course that either the sender or the firms to which they were sent stand to lose the money. The possibility of greatest loss lies in the chance that persons or firms here with bills to pay in Switzerland may lose standing and have their credit impaired by failure to make payment on time. The annoyance attached to the loss of drafts is what vexes bankers most, although the sending of a cable to replace a lost check entails some expense, which must be borne by the American with a bill to pay. Also the creditor in Switzerland is likely to charge interest on the money owed him if the due date is passed without the payment arriving.

Not all the Swiss mail has been held back since the end of October. Bankers state that checks to be honored by certain Swiss banks have gone through without exception, the only delay being in connection with the censor's usual search of the mail and its transmission to fresh envelopes. It is believed in some banking quarters that discrimination is being exercised against communications to banks and firms in Switzerland which are suspected of handling German business.

Bankers affected by the seizures state they have no intention as yet of appealing to the State Department.

"There would be no use in doing this," said one banker yesterday, "for the concerted effort made six months ago to secure help from the State Department in the matter of mail holdups brought no result."

GERMANS BOYCOTT SWISS.

Retaliation for That Country's Rigid Exportation Regulations.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 9.—The commercial pressure which Germany is said to be bringing to bear on Switzerland in order to modify that country's rigid exportation regulations, is referred to in a dispatch to The Morning Post from its Berne correspondence, who says:

"Since the middle of November the German frontier authorities have declined to admit Swiss silks, laces, embroideries, or women's hats unless they were accompanied by a certificate that no material of British or French origin entered into their composition.

"As the German Consul General refuses to grant any such certificates, this action is tantamount to a German boycott of the goods mentioned."

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$5 sends home a $100 Victrola and $10 in Records

Pay the balance in small monthly payments that you can easily afford. Terms arranged to suit.

$10 sends home a $150 Victrola and $10 in Records

Pay the balance in small monthly payments that you can easily afford. Terms arranged to suit.

Other Victrolas From $15 to $400 May Be Bought on Similar Terms.

Why wait any longer? Come to Knabe's and make your selection from our large stock of Victrolas in all styles, woods and finishes.

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UNTIL CHRISTMAS.

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SOL LAZARUS 216 East 59th St. 59 St. — Tel Plaza 1400	F. L. STEERS CO. 3496 Broadway Tel Audubon 5159 — 143 St.
I. ZION, Inc. 2300 Broadway 83 St. — Tel Schuyler 3973	L. J. ROONEY CO. 1451 St. Nicholas Ave. Tel Audubon 2372 — 183 St.

GIMBELS
Broadway at 33d Street

Very Special Sale
10,000 Men's Shirts
at 89c

The Smart Styles and Qualities That Sell Regularly at $1.50 and $2

THIS is decidedly important news, and it will unquestionably attract the attention of a large number of prospective gift givers. The offerings comprise the

Widest Range of Patterns and Correct Colorings

Shirts of Woven, Striped and Printed Madras, Reps and Woven Striped Pongees Are Included.

All have soft cuffs and are in prevailing negligee models.

The majority of men who attend this GIMBEL Sale will undoubtedly buy half a dozen or more shirts at once. Gift seekers will buy with equal liberality for such an opportunity a short time before Christmas is decidedly uncommon.

The story of the Sale is briefly told:—One of the largest shirt makers with whom we do business sold us his entire stock of shirtings, and then made them up into shirts, following the GIMBEL order and specifications.

This makes it possible for us to offer:—

Fine Shirts at a Price That Is Instantly Attractive.
GIMBELS—Main Floor

It May Be Years Before a Sale Like This Occurs Again

20,000 Pairs Men's Imported Silk Lisle and Cotton Socks

ORDERS were placed by our Foreign Bureau for these socks many months ago, and deliveries should have been made last March, but because of war conditions the shipment was delayed, and it was not until within the past ten days that the Socks reached us.

6 Pairs for $2.85

Black, gray, navy and tan; 4-thread lisle socks; reinforced heels and toes.

6 Pairs for $2

Black only; double soles; high spliced heels; hand sewn seam feet. GIMBELS—Main Floor

Ultra Modes in Jewelry
At $1 to $18.50

Reproductions of the new Sapphire and Diamond Jewelry mounted in Platinum.

OUR reproductions are perfect in every detail of their silver mountings and as we have used the finest French rhinestones to imitate the diamonds and the best imitation sapphires, this inexpensive jewelry is beautiful enough to present to any one. GIMBELS—Main Floor

The Christmas Rug Bazaar

Headquarters for Gift Rugs of Every Kind

THE store for excellence, for value and variety in all the most desirable floor-coverings. Especial emphasis this Holiday-tide is placed upon the magnificent showing of

"French Wilton" Rugs for Gifts

These celebrated rugs are made by Hardwick, Magee of Philadelphia. Oftentimes imitations are sold as French Weave Wilton. The name "French Wilton" is trade-marked, and will be found woven in the back. This rug is known as "Fine as Silk," and since the opening of the store we have handled vast quantities of them. We have many new Spring designs now in the market at the following prices:

Size		Size	
22½ x 36 in.	At $4.50	6 ft x 9 ft.	At $39.50
27 x 54 in.	At $6.75	8 ft 3 in x 10 ft 6 in	At $58.00
36 x 63 in.	At $10.25	9 ft x 12 ft.	At $65.00
4.6 x 7 ft 6 in.	At $22.00	9 ft x 15 ft.	At $88.00
		11 ft 3 in x 15 ft.	At $110.00

Your attention is also called to the new Oval Bundhar Wilton rug, 9x12 ft., at $55, only recently put on the market.

Two Remarkable Special Values

French Wilton Rugs, 36x63 inches, in discontinued patterns. Now about half price, at... $5.75

French Wilton Rugs, 86x36 inches, in discontinued patterns. Now about half price, at.... $4.50

GIMBELS—Sixth Floor

Christmas in the GIMBEL

Gift Picture Shop

OUR Picture Section, always exceptionally large, has been still further enlarged to take in a collection of Christmas Gift Pictures such as we have never had before. Four large salons, in addition to generous floor space, contain a really splendid showing at very remarkably low prices.

$1.50 to $15 Mirrors now $1 to $10
In variety too wide to attempt to list or describe. All French Panels, with and without pictures at the top.

$1 to $8.50 Etchings, etc. 75c to $5
Appropriately framed etchings, artotypes, mezzotypes, water colors, and fac-similes.

$10 to $40 Oil Paintings, $7.50 to $25
Charming originals by A. Fletcher and F. Duessel.

$2 to $3.50 Framed Mezzoprints, $1 to $2

$4 to $12 Carbon Photographs, $3 to $9

GIMBELS—Sixth Floor.

GIMBEL Christmas Gifts

GIMBELS—"The Store of a Million Gifts"—abounds with practical as well as fanciful Yuletide presents. However, every GIMBEL gift has a distinction that makes it very acceptable.

Here are a few gifts from the Art Needlework Section:

Cretonne Workstand, $1.50

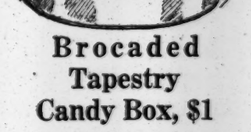
The mahogany finished frame is fitted with a dainty cretonne bag, lined in plain color to match the color of the flowers, and it contains one large pocket.

Brocaded Moire Tray, $1.25

Copy of an old French print adorns the centre of this old rose or old blue tray which is 9½ inches long by 5½ inches wide. Gold lace and galon outlines the picture, inside of tray and outer edge.

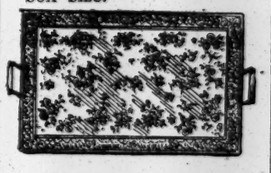
Brocaded Tapestry Glove Box, $1

In rose or ciel blue, with lid trimmed with gold braid. Handkerchief box to match, $1.



Brocaded Tapestry Candy Box, $1

In rich shades of rose or old blue, trimmed with gold galon, 2-lb. box size.



White Enameled Tray, $1.25

Daintily colored composition flowers adorn the corners of the tray and the lining is of flowered cretonne. 11 by 17 inches.

Velvet and Tapestry Waste Paper Basket, $2.25

Rose and gold tapestry forms the upper part of basket; rose velvet the lower part, trimmed with gold galon.

Second Floor

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Broadway & 33rd Street

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For Christmas

Around Old Chester

By Margaret Deland

"Here is the familiar countryside that we first made acquaintance with so many years ago. Here is still our old friend Dr. Lavender, quietly influencing many lives from many angles. Yet in the touch of universality that gives life to their localness, these last stories are as fresh as the first. Mrs. Deland merely gains in technical ease and mental mellowness as the years pass. —*J. B. Kerfoot in Everybody's.*

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The soothing, healing Resinol balsams in Resinol Soap, combined with its freedom from harsh, irritating alkali, give to red, rough and pimply complexions that whiteness and velvety softness for which women yearn. A skin washed only with Resinol Soap is usually a skin to be proud of.

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The Book that is full of the spirit of Christmas.

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368 Pages of OPTIMISM
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Don't you see the opportunity?
U. S. Navy Sweaters.....$2.00
U. S. Army Sweaters.....$4.00
U. S. Army Shirts.....$2.00
U. S. Army Shoes.....$3.50
U. S. Navy Underwear Suits.$1.50
Army Blankets.....$3.00
Army & Navy Woolen Socks 10c to 25c pr.
Army Woolen Gloves.....75c pr.
Buckskin Gloves, lined..$2.00 pr.
Sheepskin Mockinsins.....75c pr.
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SOUTHERNERS TOAST WILSON'S PROGRAM

Sons of Dixie in New York Cheer When Daniels Tells of Aims for the Navy.

LESSONS WAR HAS TAUGHT

Herrick Puts Preparedness Above Party—Glasses Lifted to Robert E. Lee's Daughter.

President Wilson's program of preparedness was enthusiastically indorsed by more than five hundred members of the New York Southern Society at their thirtieth annual dinner at the Waldorf last night, when Secretary of the Navy Daniels outlined for them the plans for greater naval protection. The Secretary of the Navy entertained no doubt that the proposed legislation would be enacted by Congress, because the bulk of the American people were back of it, even those who deprecated it but knew it was necessary.

Myron T. Herrick, former Ambassador to France, who was presented as "America's greatest Ambassador," said Secretary Daniels's speech was particularly apropriate at a time like this. He said national preparedness should be above party politics, and if it should be necessary for the Democrats to adopt a Republican principle in furthering the program for adequate national defense, he hoped Congress would look at the situation in the same broad way that the matter was presented by Secretary Daniels.

President Wilson, as the leading advocate of national defenses, was put in the class with George Washington, "another product of the South," by S. Reading Bertron, President of the Southern Society, when he proposed a toast to the head of the nation.

A health was drunk to Mayor Mitchel when Acting Mayor George McAneny told the Southerners they had good reason to be proud of the way they had entered into the life of the community and joined in trying to improve the spirit and tone of that life. Next the men of the South raised their glasses in honor of Miss Mary Lee, daughter of General Robert E. Lee, who occupied a box and bowed in acknowledgment.

No Thought of Aggression.

The Secretary of the Navy said President Wilson's plea for preparedness, in his message of Tuesday, was not couched in terms of aggression, and had no suggestion of militarism. It was a means of asserting the rights of the people. He added:

"The naval program to be presented to Congress is based upon the observation of wars abroad and war games at home. While no naval battle on a large scale has been fought in the European war, we have learned, as no peace conditions could teach us, a few lessons which wisdom demands that we adopt. The necessity of vessels of the battle-cruiser and scout types, of fast speed, was impressed by the victories of the German Navy in the early days of the war and by the English Navy later.

"In every naval event in the North Sea area the leading part has been taken by these fast ships. Manoeuvres by our navy have taught that its chief need is for ships of greater speed and sufficient tonnage to enable them to keep the sea in all weather. They are needed for the blows they can strike, for keeping up lines of communication, for scouting, and as eyes for the Commander in Chief. The five-year program puts these fast fighting ships as the first units of the stronger navy we are to build."

Secretary Daniels said the present war had also revealed the effectiveness of submersible boats, and explained that if Congress followed the President's recommendations this country would have a submarine flotilla of 175 and a destroyer flotilla of 108 in five years. He said the navy could never be made the perfect, strong, and effective right arm of this country's national defense so long as in the construction of its units their number and character were subject to sudden fluctuations from year to year.

He urged the development of the United States Navy along three main lines—the securing of young and intelligent men for the service, the co-ordination of all departments in such way as to insure that everything done was considered first from a military standpoint, and third the development of the material side of the Navy's functions, in order that fleets could be sent out as a first line of defense and adequately supplied with munitions and provisions.

"Our fleets must not only be always ready, but we must always be prepared with definite and known facilities to supply them with munitions and stores," said Secretary Daniels, "and to fit out and arm in the shortest possible time many merchant auxiliaries, and also to repair, almost to the point of rebuilding, such ships of the fleet as are damaged by battle or other mischance during a period of conflict."

Regarding the enlisted personnel, Secretary Daniels said statistics that are to appear in his report will show that the authorized enlistment of 51,500 in the navy, although short of 4,053 when he became Secretary, is now complete, and there is a waiting list. The percentage of re-enlistments has risen from 54 to 92 per cent.

Secretary Daniels thought it would be for the good of the country to encourage private concerns to build the vessels of the United States Navy, as well as munitions for them.

Herrick for Economic Preparedness.

"There is one other point where preparedness is just as important as in the navy," said Mr. Herrick, "and that is economic preparedness. "It is necessary, gentlemen, to build the navy and army on the prosperity of our country, and we should look to the economic preparedness of our country. Let us prepare in every possible way, and in doing it let us forget party narrowness.

"We have seen the end of sectional misunderstanding and hostility; we have comprehended the greatness of the personality that united the discordant sections to national ends after the civil war, and we rejoice in being citizens of a country where North and South are now but geographical expressions."

The former Ambassador told the diners, as one argument against war, the story of a German prisoner he had seen in France. The German lay wounded on a battlefield and near him was a wounded Frenchman. The German became thirsty, and the Frenchman passed his canteen to the German. The German was fascinated by the open face of his benefactor, but he remembered he had been told that a Frenchman who befriended him had the secret intention of killing him. At that moment the wounded Frenchman placed his hand in his bosom and crept toward the wounded German, whereupon the suspecting German drew his pistol and shot the Frenchman dead. Then the German crawled toward the Frenchman, placed his hand in the Frenchman's shirt, and drew out a picture of the dead soldier's wife and two children. From that moment he vowed he would never fight again in a war.

At the guests' table were Charles W. Bowring, President of St. George's Society; William Sloane, President of St. Andrew's Society; Richard H. Gordon, Commander Confederate Veteran Camp; Victor Herbert, Robert Underwood Johnson, ex-Judge Elbert H. Gary, Darwin P. Kingsley, Sir William Mackenzie of Canada, Williamson W. Fuller, former President of the Southern Society; Commander D. W. Wurtzbaugh, aide to Secretary Daniels; the Rev. Ernest M. Stires, Chaplain of the Southern Society, and Alfred W. Kiddle, Vice President of the Canadian Society.

Among the guests were these Directors of The Associated Press: Frank B. Noyes, A. C. Weiss, Charles A. Rook, Daniel D. Moore, D. E. Town, W. Y. Morgan, Victor F. Lawson, Adolph S. Ochs, Melville E. Stone, Charles W. Knapp, R. M. Johnston, B. H. Anthony, V. S. McClatchy, Clark Howell, Charles Hopkins Clark, and W. H. Cowles.

Colonel E. M. House, President Wilson's close friend and adviser, and a party of friends occupied a box.

WAR SURGEON RETURNS.

Leaves Serbian Relief Work for Christmas at Home.

Dr. W. A. Jolly of Boulder, Col., who went abroad with the first American Red Cross party to Serbia, returned yesterday from Rotterdam on the steamship Nieuw Amsterdam to spend Christmas with his family. He was in Belgrade at the time of its capture by the Austrians. About five blocks of the city were destroyed in the bombardment, he said.

John Bendien, Vice President of the American Export Chamber of Commerce of Amsterdam, who arrived on the same ship, said that he had come here to confer with commercial associations and firms in this country, and would visit the chief cities before returning to Holland. The Department of Commerce at Washington had arranged an itinerary for him, Mr. Bendien said. He is the manager of the International Commercial Intelligence Bureau in Amsterdam, and has been on many special commissions to study conditions in Europe.

COLONEL REFUSES TO SPEAK

Fears He Might Say Something Unwise in Toronto.

Special to The New York Times.

TORONTO, Ont., Dec. 8.—Major Deacon, President of the Canadian Club, said today that Colonel Theodore Roosevelt had declined an invitation to make a speech at the rally next Sunday of the American Legion. Major Deacon recently visited Colonel Roosevelt at Oyster Bay. Colonel Roosevelt is quoted as saying: "I cannot speak in Toronto until the war is over. cannot trust myself, for I would certainly say what would be unwise to say."

Major Deacon suggested that a nonwarlike theme might be chosen.

"I cannot speak except on what is in my heart and that now is war. I am criticising our Government in my own country, and I cannot do so elsewhere," the Colonel, it is reported, replied.

The visit of Andrew Carnegie to Toronto was mentioned to Colonel Roosevelt.

"He ought to be home home in Scotland," the Colonel, it is said, replied.

PEACE HINT IN WEDDING DAY

Kaiser Postpones Prince Joachim's Nuptials Till February.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—Emperor William has fixed the date for the marriage of his youngest son, Prince Joachim, to Princess Marie of Anhalt for the end of February at Potsdam, says a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Amsterdam, which gives a message from Cassel, Prussia, as authority for the statement.

"The marriage was to have taken place before Christmas," says the dispatch. "The Emperor and Empress hope that the war will be ended by February, and they therefore postponed the marriage ceremony until that time. Should the war not have been concluded by the date set for the wedding the ceremony will be extremely simple."

BRITAIN CLEAR OF PLOTS.

Lansdowne Glad Intrigue Has Failed in the Empire.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—It was announced at a meeting of the British Red Cross in London this afternoon that a recent one-day collection taken throughout the Empire in behalf of the Red Cross had resulted in a total of $4,000,000.

Lord Lansdowne, in thanking the British overseas dominions for their share of the contribution, referred to President Wilson's message to Congress. The President, he said, "had stigmatized in burning words the conspiracy of intrigue and corruption which has been taking place, not only in America, but elsewhere, in order to pour the poison of disloyalty into the very arteries of their national life." Was it not something to know that in a great part of the world the "virus had been innocuous," he asked, and said he felt proud of the fact "that the campaign of conspiracy and intrigue had stood no chance of success in Great Britain's dominions."

WILSON PREDICTS PARTY WILL WIN

Continued from Page 1.

it. But what does the President say about the opponents of his policies? All at once the Virginia Bill of Rights is worth nothing. He calls the opposition the "ugly and incredible thing." Says it is against the honor of the nation and must be crushed. Calls his opponents creatures of passion, disloyalty, and anarchy, and demands Federal laws so that the hand of power may close at once over these infinitely malignant beings. The one track of the President's mind seems to run somewhat crisscross.

BRITISH COMMENT ON SPEECH.

London Newspapers Find Little to Praise in President's Stand.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 9.—Expressing the view that President Wilson's denunciation of the activities of war plotters was too mild in general and not sufficiently discriminatory between unneutral conduct and criminal conduct, The Pall Mall Gazette says:

"He even goes so far as to suggest that the acts of an assassin or a dynamiter are chiefly heinous as exhibitions of unneutral conduct, and that equal censure must fall upon every American who fails to 'keep the scales of judgment even and prove himself a partisan of no nation but his own.'

"We cannot say that this theory of morals, whatever its convenience may be in domestic politics, will increase the respect of the outside world for the official attitude of the White House. Literal reading of Mr. Wilson's message would almost suggest that he regards ex-President Roosevelt's denunciation of Miss Cavell's execution as equally heinous with the crime of last week which blew some twenty munition workers into fragments."

The newspaper adds that the President's theory of the duty of the American nation "does not become clearer when we compare his boast of making 'common cause with all partisans of liberty on this side of the sea' with his resolute indifference to the fight between liberty and tyranny upon the older Continent."

The Westminster Gazette comments most sympathetically upon the practical difficulties confronting the President and his "highly honorable reasons for trying to keep his Western world rallied off from European chaos," but fears that his denunciations may even be regarded as compliments by those to whom they are addressed.

"We hope from President Wilson's message," says the newspaper, "that the American people are beginning to understand that this is not merely a war between Great Britain and Germany, or France and Germany, but a conflict between two kinds of civilization. If this war ended in the triumph of Germany or the downfall of British sea power, the American people would discover at once that what President Wilson now describes as the aberration of a small majority had become a dangerous cancer in the heart of their State, and they would find also that the Monroe Doctrine, which the President reasserts with such vigor in his message to Congress, had become the storm centre of world politics and the most probable cause of the next war."

The Westminster Gazette appeals to the American people to realize from their own experience what is going on in Europe, and if unable to help us by positive assistance, not to hinder us by asserting the neutral rights of commercial interests to the prejudice of our naval power."

In an editorial this morning, The Morning Post argues that President Wilson strangely misunderstands the nature of the conflict, which, it says, is a struggle for the preservation of civilization and not a mere clash of contending ambitions.

Then quoting passages from the President's denunciation of the disloyalty of naturalized citizens, the editorial contends that they prove that the Entente Allies are fighting indirectly for the United States.

"What," says the editorial, "stands between America and 'creatures of passion, disloyalty, and anarchy' in their armed millions but the British fleet? For unless America is prepared to renounce what President Wilson calls 'a common cause of national independence and of political liberty' she is the next objective of German ambition, which goes unslaked as long as there remains one independent and free nation."

FRENCH EXPECT A BREAK.

Press Believes President Wilson's Patience Is Exhausted.

PARIS, Dec. 8.—"President Wilson, who is an honest man, has finally lost patience," says La Liberté in commenting upon the President's message to Congress.

"His message has been preceded by a series of measures of a diplomatic nature, showing a determination on his part no longer to be scoffed at by William II. and by his agents.

"Is a rupture between the United States and Germany to be considered? For the time being the relations between the two Governments are quite tense, and various incidents can occur which will oblige the President to go to the limit."

The Journal des Debats says that if President Wilson's message is dull on the subject of neutrality it is vehement against the attitude of certain German-Americans. The newspaper reproaches the President for not having protested when Belgian neutrality was violated and war declared on France. It says it is certain that now neither the President nor the Pope will have the same prestige at the conclusion of peace as if they had lifted their voices during the month of August, 1914, and on a number of occasions later.

"An accomplished jurist, President Wilson was especially qualified to formulate a stirring protest against German illegalities and abominations," says the newspaper.

BERLIN STILL AWAITS MESSAGE

Press Comment on Mr. Wilson's Address to be Restricted.

BERLIN, Dec. 8, (via London, Dec. 9.)—The German newspapers received no direct reports on the opening of the United States Congress and President Wilson's message. The possibilities of getting an independent news service by wireless from the United States are being utilized to the most insignificant extent by the German press.

The newspapers were supplied this afternoon with a résumé of the message transmitted by way of London, but as yet there has been no comment on Mr. Wilson's declarations regarding intrigues and conspiracies against American neutrality.

The dispatches from London arrived so late that only a few of the newspapers were able to print the bare telegram. Comment on the message, however, presumably will be restricted to a minimum, as in the case of the conviction of the Hamburg-American Line officials in New York last week.

PUTNAM IS FOR ACTION.

New York Publisher Thinks Wilson Has Been Too Patient.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—In a letter published in The Times, George Haven Putnam of New York says:

"The actions of the Germans and the principles on which they are defending the methods under which they have dominated the territories occupied by their armies in Belgium and France are examples of what the world may expect and of what the United States may expect if the plans of Germany for world-wide empire should be brought to a successful conclusion.

"Germany and her allies, or rather her dependents, Austria and Turkey, are to be characterized as the wild beasts of Europe, and the States which are giving their blood and treasure to restrict the operations of these wild beasts are entitled to the sympathy and co-operation of Americans.

"Success of Germany in this war would mean that Europe would be brought under military despotism and that the right of the people to select their own rulers and to direct the policy of their several States would be disregarded. It would mean the crushing of France and the breaking up of the British Empire. Appropriation of the British colonies in the western hemisphere would bring to us as an immediate neighbor this imperial and aggressive power. The United States would then have the alternative of either fighting or submitting to the same crushing domination that had overtaken Belgium and France.

"Americans have, therefore, in the success of England and her allies in this struggle, not merely a general interest in a fight of civilization against barbarism, but a direct and personal interest in the protection of their own independence and the maintenance of their own policies. It seems to us we should do nothing that might make it more difficult for England to carry on this fight, which is our fight as well as hers.

"England has already expressed a readiness to accept the decision of the court at The Hague in regard to any losses the American merchants may sustain through her blockading policy. It seems to some of us absurd that we should be pressing sharply these contentions against England for damages in connection with cargoes when, as far as our complaints against Germany and Austria are concerned, for the murder of American citizens and hundreds of noncombatants other than Americans, we permit ourselves to follow a laissez faire policy.

"Our citizens, including thousands who, like myself, are Democrats and have been supporters of the Wilson Administration, are becoming troubled, not to say indignant, at the unduly patient delays in securing redress for serious grievances. It is months now since the destruction of the Lusitania, but we have still to learn that such redress as may yet be possible has been made for that act of murder.

"Americans are prepared to support the President and the Administration, but they contend that the time has come for action."

KENT'S JAB AT ROOSEVELT.

Says Wilson's Defense Plan has Caused "Nailing and Nashing."

KENTFIELD, Cal., Dec. 8.—In a statement today Representative Kent of the First California District said:

"The President in his message has equaled the occasion in his advocacy of an adequate army and navy as a first line of defense, the army to be supplemented by a trained and disciplined citizen soldiery adequately officered, and the navy to be supplemented by an adequate merchant marine. The wind has been taken out of the partisan sails.

"As concerns the criticism by my friend, Theodore Roosevelt of Harvard, I am reminded of a phrase from the Harvard Lampoon, which parodied a well-known quotation from the Scriptures as follows. 'And there shall be 'nailing and nashing of teeth.'"

PROTESTS TO WILSON.

Dr. Berkmeier Writes a Letter Criticising President's Speech.

Dr. G. C. Berkemeier, chairman of the Executive Committee of the American Independence Union, has written a letter to President Wilson saying there are passages in his address to Congress sure to be misconstrued and misapplied and to create bitter feeling, distrust, and suspicion all over the country.

"Although nominally neutral," says the doctor, "we, as a people, are doing everything for the one party of belligerents that love and science and money can do.

"You may not know it, but you have become estranged to a great part of the people of this country, who feel—rightly or wrongly—that you have no sympathy for them—that you do not understand them. For them this is inexpressibly painful and distressing. If it is true that it is expedient that one should die rather than many perish, then single out the one, the few, as you call them, who may have forgotten their duties to this, our country, but do not cast the cloud of suspicion on the many, who have clean hand and upright hearts and are beyond suspicion."

PEACE MEN BACK WILSON.

Henry Clews and A. B. Humphrey Support Defense Policy.

Henry Clews and A. B. Humphrey, President and Director respectively, of the American Peace and Arbitration League, sent to President Wilson yesterday a dispatch pledging the league's support of his policy of "America first." The dispatch says in part:

"Our league was organized some seven years ago to bring to the support of the Government, regardless of party lines, that large body of American citizens who believe in a liberal policy of conciliation toward all nations and peoples, but not upon a 'peace-at-any-price' basis. We believe the United States has traditions to honor, ideals to preserve and duties to perform, which may not be ignored, and we favor an adequate national defense as an essential part of the peace program under present world conditions.

"We are confident that the American people will support you fully in the policy so conservatively outlined."

GERMANS OPEN ON WILSON.

Call on Their New York Organizations to Raise a Fund to Fight Him.

A decided stand against President Wilson's address to Congress was taken at the annual meeting of the United German Societies of Greater New York, according to a report in yesterday's New Yorker Herold, which said Chairman Alphonse Koelble had recommended the raising of a German-American "defense fund" of $5,000 or $10,000, and quoted him as follows:

"Protest meetings are not appropriate at this time. We must work quietly. Then the result will be seen when the right time comes."

Henry Weismann, President of the New York State organization, declared that all German-American societies should serve as the base for a political organization. Herr Weismann said:

"If Wilson had known that he had to deal with a united body of German patriots he would never have delivered that message. I take off my hat to the German newspapers. A great charitable movement in the State may weld the German-Americans together and produce a united body of German-American patriots, filled with the spirit of solidarity. Form a defensive and offensive alliance from the ranks of your organizations in Manhattan, Bronx, Brooklyn, and Queens!"

Herren Koelble, Spengler, and Abeles united in urging that the societies' members should "get in touch" with their Congressmen.

PEACE SHIP JARRED BY WILSON MESSAGE

Continued from Page 1.

tle; Ernest D. Hudson, Harvard University; A. J. Hettinger, Palo Alto, Cal.; Donald Love, Oakland, Ohio; Virginia G. Lynch, New York; Charles G. Latus, Master Druit G. Latus, and Miss Grace Latus of Pittsburgh; George Milton, Chattanooga, Tenn.; F. L. Seely, Nashville, N. C.; P. Monroe Smock, New Plymouth, Idaho; Hampton A. Steele, Topeka, Kan.; Lamar Tooze, Eugene, Ore.; Frank O. Van Galder, Rock Island, Ill., and the Rev. W. M. Wright, Camden, Ark.

The Frederik VIII. is the last ship from New York that will arrive in Copenhagen in time for Christmas. She had 112 first, 150 second, and 800 third class passengers and more than 2,000 sacks of mail.

BRITISH TO DETAIN OSCAR II.

Peace Ship Likely to be Taken to Kirkwall for Examination.

According to a cablegram received here last night, the Scandinavian-American liner Hellig Olav, from New York for Copenhagen, was taken into Kirkwall on Dec. 6 for examination of passengers and cargo, so it is possible that the Oscar II. will be treated in the same manner.

It is understood that the British authorities are taking a great interest in the doings of the Rev. Charles F. Aked, formerly a British subject, who is one of Henry Ford's disciples on board. He is quoted by a wireless message as stating, "Where am I going? Why am I here? I do not know."

All cargoes shipped on the Scandinavian-American steamships in New York are inspected by inspectors appointed by the British Consul General who issues a certificate that the cargo on board corresponds with the manifest.

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For Day and Evening occasions—Usually $65 to $150

Suits at $45, $55 and $65
Handsomely fur-trimmed—Usually $65 to $125

Wraps $75—$95—$125
Of brocades and velvets richly trimmed with fur—Usually $95 to $200

Coats $35—$55—$75
Of exclusive materials with fashionable furs—Usually $50 to $110

Millinery at $5, $10 and $15
Formerly $18 to $30

Blouses at $8 and $10 Formerly $15 to $25

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Such famous painters as Franz Charlet, Seignac, Bellecour, Kuypers, Pieters, Von de Tong, Pothast, Lee Hanky, King, Muschump and others yielded up their favorite canvases to Macy merchandising.

Apart from the irresistible attraction to purchase which the prices we have placed on these paintings represent, the exhibit is one worthy of inspection as among the best sale collections of modern works that has been shown in recent years.

Marine Views, Landscapes, Venetians | Figures, Pastoral Scenes, Ecclesiastical Pictures | Military Paintings, Interiors, Etc., Etc.

Some 225 pictures are included in the exhibit, all in hand carved and mounted gold leaf frames, in full keeping with the excellence of the canvases, among which are those in the list following: Prices quoted represent savings that would have been utterly impossible were the pictures purchased under normal conditions.

Belgian Paintings

Title.	Artist.	Price.
Flemish Home,	*Franz Charlet,*	$449.00
Flemish Farm,	*Franz Charlet,*	$449.00

French Paintings

A number of these artists are now exhibiting in the Paris Salon:

Title.	Artist.	Price.
Youth,	*Seignac,*	$1500.00
Between Two Fires,	*Chocorn Moreau,*	$291.00
Military Subject,	*E. Berme Bellecour,*	$499.00
Cardinal,	*Alfred Weber,*	$324.00
Landscape,	*Alb. Wallet,*	$314.00
At the Pond,	*Deyrolle,*	$449.00

And a number of other well known French painters.

Dutch Paintings

Title.	Artist.	Price.
Holland Landscape,	*C. Kuypers,*	$399.00
Dutch Interior,	*E. Pieters,*	$224.00
Mother and Child,	*Von de Tong,*	$314.00
Happy Family,	*D. Pothast,*	$399.00
Cattle,	*Leurs,*	$216.00

And other well known Dutch painters, as *J. Leurs, H. Heyligers, C. I. Sulhoff, Sterre de Jorg, H. A. Devenbache.*

English Paintings

Title.	Artist.	Price.
Sisters,	*Lee Hanky,*	$314.00
Landscape,	*Yeend King,*	$349.00
Sheep,	*R. Watson,*	$174.00
Figures,	*S. Muschump,*	$349.00
Good Story,	*F. Barrand,*	$349.00
Grandmother,	*Blacklock,*	$179.00

And other English painters: *L. R. Miles, Ernest Walbourn, David Bates, H. J. Kinnard, W. J. Carroll.*

Prices include frames

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300 WAR REFUGEES OF BELGIUM HERE

Rev. John B. De Ville of Chicago Brings Party He Gathered in the Stricken Land.

JOIN FAMILIES IN AMERICA

Search for Them Greatly Aided by German Authorities, but They Hold Boys of Military Age.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday from Rotterdam on the Holland-America liner Nieuw Amsterdam was the Rev. John B. De Ville of Chicago, who was sent to Belgium three months ago by The Chicago Herald to bring to this country relatives of Americans who had been stranded there through the war. The execution of his mission was carried out with great difficulty, he said, as many of the addresses given to him when he sailed from New York on Aug. 31 and others cabled to him afterward were discovered to be battlefields instead of farms or villages. He accredited a great measure of his success in being able to bring with him 300 men, women, and children to the courtesy of the German Army officials in Belgium.

This is the second party of refugees brought out of Belgium by The Chicago Herald. The first party numbered fifteen persons, who left Holland on Oct. 28 and reached Chicago on Nov. 10.

The 300 refugees with Father De Ville remained on the Nieuw Amsterdam for the night and will be taken to Ellis Island early today. They will take a special train for Chicago, it was said. They were met at the pier yesterday afternoon by several members of the Belgian-American Alliance, of which Felix J. Streyckmans, a Chicago lawyer, is President.

Cheered by Liberty Statue.

Here is the story of Father De Ville's experience in Belgium searching for the lost families, told in his own words:

"Three hundred Belgians saw today for the first time the Statue of Liberty. They all came from their stricken country filled with love for generous America, that has bounteously cared for them in their hour of need, and hope to find on Columbia's hospitable shores the happiness that war has robbed them of; they look into the future with calm serenity and trust in this their land of adoption—praying that it may never experience the misery and ravages of bloody conflicts. I stood in their midst as we passed the symbol of freedom and I saw their faces light up with enthusiasm as I explained to them what it meant.

"Among them are sad-eyed old men and women, the lines of whose faces reveal recent and poignant sorrows; there are women with infants in their arms, with lips a-quiver and eyes poignant with tears as they think of the loved husbands whom they are soon to embrace. Many children are alone and remember their parents only vaguely. One little girl who is going to Edmonton, Canada, asked me how her papa looked.

"Has he still got his mustache?" she said with childish naïvete.

A little girl from the Flanders wanted to know if her mamma still wore the mother-of-pearl string as she did when she last saw her in Belgium five years ago. She could not undertake the voyage on account of her health and was left with the grandparents.

Aided by the Germans.

"My work in Belgium was fraught with many perplexing difficulties, but I happily surmounted them all, thanks to the exquisite courtesy and splendid cooperation of the German officials. Baron von de Lanken, Mr. von Moltke, Baron Falkenhausen, Mr. Arnold, and others of the Foreign Office at Brussels assisted me in every possible way, and though I was compelled to annoy them almost daily they never waxed rude or impatient in the least.

"The work has only commenced. The people I bring with me now are those whose names were on my first list. Two subsequent lists were sent to me through the State Department so that my work was more than doubled because every new one made it compulsory to go through the same formalities in order to obtain the necessary permission.

"I finally made a personal appeal to his Excellency Baron von Bissing, Governor General and to the Quartermaster General, and got the coveted privilege of gradually taking them all out. I shall return for them as soon as possible. There were many who had received transportation to the States through the Consular offices or other agencies and whenever they happened to live in the same towns where mine lived, they were allowed to accompany the party.

"The people I was looking for were scattered all over Belgium, and therefore I had to deal with the authorities of the three different parts into which the kingdom is now divided, namely, the political Government of territory under the jurisdiction of the Governor General, the Etappen or territory adjacent to the war zone and the Operationengebiet or war zone. Each one is absolutely distinct from the other.

"It was no easy matter to obtain a passport to or from the Etappen at the time when I was there, because the French offensive was in progress. While waiting for the military to pass upon the names I had submitted, I carried on my work in the provinces of the General Government, which kindly gave me carte blanche to go where I pleased.

"The weather was ideal and after having got a competent guide in the person of M. Bayer, who for many years was porter at the Metropole and has many American friends, I started out on my quest for future American citizens.

"First of all we visited the district of Brussels, and the very first person we saw was a pretty, dark-eyed Flemish maiden, the fiancée of Henry Fin of Chicago, who is on board with us. One frequently meets with southern types all over Belgium, living witnesses and reminders of another foreign yoke, Spanish domination. Anna was overjoyed when the message was delivered and thanked us most effusively.

"Our next call was in behalf of Mr. Jansen, also of Chicago, who wanted his son William, 21 years old, living at Dieghem. I tried my very best to obtain a passport for him and fourteen other boys of military age, but failed. I reiterated my efforts just a few days before I left Brussels by appealing again to the Governor through the Foreign Office. The answer I received was to the effect that though the Governor was anxious to favor me, nevertheless the precedent thus established would cause endless complications. The boys were at the station to see me off and loaded me with messages and photos for their dear ones. Altogether I am taking with me over 100 photographs to be delivered to anxious friends, and it was as a very special privilege that I was allowed to do so.

"In some places we found that the family we sought had moved without leaving any address, and we could only locate it with great difficulty, going from one place to another. In such cases we invariably appealed to the police authorities at the Hotel de Ville. While waiting in one of these places a strange mortuary notice affixed to the wall attracted my attention. It stated that Oswald Hennessey, a soldier of the Eighth Regiment de Ligne, had fallen on the field at Namur on Aug. 23, 1914, and my mind began to conjure up the strange circumstances that brought this son of Ireland or his sires to Belgium.

Many Sad Scenes.

"Thus going from place to place, sometimes by train but oftener on foot, we visited about forty families during the first ten days. We found some women with large families on the verge of despair and very poor, because for so many months they had not been able to communicate with their far-away husbands and had utterly exhausted whatever little resources they had. To them we represented Providence, and their happiness was sufficient recompense for whatever inconvenience we might have experienced in order to reach them.

"In other places we brought consternation instead of joy. One late afternoon in October we reached the farm of Grandfather L., whose name I shall not mention, sixteen kilometers from Antwerp. He was standing by the gate with his son, and when we asked him, in the name of the mother, his daughter, for the little girl, his face clouded and the weary eyes filled with tears. He said he was afraid to tell his wife for fear it might break her heart. The son, with bowed head, went inside to inform her, and she soon made her appearance with a determined, defiant stride. There were fight and fire in her eyes. Just then the little girl returned from school, and, after a frightened look at us, instinctively sought refuge in the arms of her grandmother. She held her tight, close to her bosom.

"'Never shall I give up my little girl,' she cried out, 'not even to her mother. I raised twelve children, she was born in my house, and it was I that cared for her since she was an infant. She is my babe. She learnt her first prayers on my lap, she made her first communion under my tutelage, and she goes to the sacraments with me every day. She is not only my babe, she is my pal. No, you shall not have her.'

"She lifted the little girl in her arm and ran into the house. The old man was crying unrestrainedly; so was his son, a husky peasant about 40 years old. The mother in America will wait in vain for the little blue-eyed angel we left amid the green, the flowers, and the love of the old farm near Antwerp. Every mother should be careful not to forfeit the love of her children by protracted separation or indifference. The time will come when she will crave it, and, finding it not, is heartbroken, lonely, and desolate in her old age. The greater her love, especially during infancy and maidenhood, the greater will be the radiance shed upon life in after years by the reflected love of the children.

Visited Cardinal Mercier.

"This case was typical of at least a dozen. Humble and suppliant, the old folks would beg us not to insist on the children going and thus take the sunshine out of their lives. On Oct. 4, having walked from Dieghem to Velvorde, we drove to Malines in a wretched barouche with other eight portly men and women. There is no fun in riding over the cobblestones in a vehicle of that sort, constantly bumping against each other, in a humor all but angelic. When we arrived at Malines I tried a feat of agility—a foolish thing, indeed, for a man of my size—by trying to jump over the high wheel, and fell ignominiously on the sharp cobbles. This caused an abscess, which the ship's doctor had to attend to because I had neglected it. This and a badly bruised finger, caught in the door of an automobile, were the only accidents I encountered.

"At Malines I had a long and most pleasant visit with Cardinal Mercier, who gave me his picture with a dedication conveying his blessing to the Belgians in America and his gratitude to the American people generally for their help and generosity, and to The Chicago Herald in particular for having fostered the work in which I am engaged. His sombre Eminence is one of the most attractive personalities I ever met—tall, intellectual, and most benign.

"In returning to Brussels we passed through Efpeghein, where 187 Belgian and German soldiers are buried side by side. A few simple crosses and simple flowers are planted beside the little mounds of earth. There are evidences of fighting all along the road. The next day I had to go to Louvain and spent the noon hour with another very fine prelate, Mgr. De Becker, rector of the American College. The property is intact and two United States flags cheerily wave over the edifice. Mgr. De Becker and I sat for a long time chatting together in the back garden, seated upon one of the rustic benches of the slope.

"He told me about his trying experiences and said that the thing he regretted most was the fact that for a long time the clerical students of the various European nations could not dwell under the same roof in harmony and good fellowship the same as before. Now and then he grew mutely reminiscent, his gaze fixed upon some invisible spot in the distance. During those pauses I could distinctly hear the booming of cannons.

"The next week I spent in and around Charleroi, the Walloon country. In going there we passed through the village of Waterloo, and saw in the distance the statue of the roaring lion made out of French cannons, exactly on the spot where the Prince of Orange was wounded the second time.

Many Aid Mission.

"My work in the Etappen, which comprises Flanders, was much mode difficult, owing to the lack of transportation facilities and the rigors of martial law. I personally visited about fifty towns and hamlets, but to go everywhere would have required a year. Major Hain, commandant of the Etappen at Ghent, a splendid German officer, did everything possible to help me, and to him I am indebted for the success of my mission in Flanders. Many people we could not otherwise reach were notified to meet us in Ghent through the Mayor of the town upon request of Major Hain, who sent special estafettes around the country for this purpose.

"Mr. Meuleman of that city, a well-known business man, also rendered invaluable service in the furtherance of the work. While in Ghent I paid my respects several times to the beloved Bishop of the Diocese, who is an uncle of Father Stillemans, Director of the Belgian Bureau in New York. I also had the pleasure of visiting the family of Father Julius E. De Vos, the beloved and well-known Belgian priest of Chicago, who is also the President of the Catholic Colonial Society.

Difficult to Get Away.

"The actual work of getting the people out of Belgium was most strenuous. Major Hain gave me the services of two gendarmes three different times, and both did splendid work.

"It is impossible to reach Holland the same day, so it is necessary to spend the night at Antwerp, and there we found assistance of the most valuable kind in the officers and personnel of the Home for Belgian Refugees. It is a civic institution, splendidly managed by one of Antwerp's leading citizens with the co-operation of his sister. The next evening, after a day which seemed a year to me, we arrived in Rotterdam, where I learned to my consternation that as yet no cable authorization for the passages had arrived. The next day the steamer was to sail.

"I rushed to Amsterdam and asked my friend, Baron Lehman, to use his influence with the officials of the line to allow us to sail. He promised to see the Directors personally and do all he could. The next day I had to return to the frontier to meet the last group, and when I returned to Rotterdam about 5 P. M. I learned that nothing had been done yet. The steamer was to sail that night, and there I was with a crowd on my hands, and little money.

"I hired an auto and drove at furious speed to The Hague, where, in company with my friend, Robert Ferry of The Associated Press, who constantly stood by me in all difficulties, went to His Excellency the American Minister, Henry van Dyke. He at once called up the Managing Director, Mr. Wierdsma, and spoke so earnestly and eloquently that the matter was settled and we were allowed to sail, the company accepting my note. At Falmouth the Holland-America Line cabled me that the next day the expected authorization had arrived and the passages had all been paid for. Words fail to express the gratitude I feel for Mr. van Dyke for his timely help.

"Our Minister at Bruxelles, Mr. Whitlock, who is spending a well-merited holiday in the States; M. Hugh Gibson, the charming Secretary of Legation, and Colonel Listoe, Consul General at Rotterdam, deserve the highest praise for the help and co-operation accorded me. I also wish to state that the American commission in Belgium ought to be a source of pride for all Americans for the splendid work done there. Dr. Fletcher alone, the economist of the commission, is saving Belgium millions of francs yearly by his advice and work of elimination, gratuitously given as his contribution to the typically American, unparalleled philanthropy."

Receiver Gets a $20,000 Fee.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 8.—Vice Chancellor Backes today approved the final report of James Kerney of this city, as receiver for the Interstate Telephone Company and its subsidiaries. The receiver was allowed a fee of $20,000, while his counsel, Scott Scammell, was awarded $10,000. The receivership proceedings covered a period of eighteen months and involved teh handling and disposal of property valued at $1,300,000. The system was sold to the New York Telephone Company and the Delaware and Atlantic Telegraph and Telephone Company.

RED CROSS PREPARES FOR WIDENED WORK

With Wilson and Taft in Attendance They Separate Military and Civilian Work.

SERBIAN WORK DESCRIBED

And a Surgeon from Mexico Tells of the Service Rendered in Starving Mexico.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—President Wilson and ex-President Taft sat on the platform together here today at the annual meeting of the American Red Cross. The President and ex-President greeted each other warmly.

In a brief address President Wilson praised the humanitarian work being done by the American Red Cross in the European war, saying it was the greatest agency the United States had for good.

President Wilson presided at the afternoon session of the Red Cross and introduced Dr. Richard Strong, who recently returned from Serbia, where he had charge of the fight against typhus.

The President was in the chair while Dr. Strong told of the American Red Cross work in stamping out typhus in Serbia and during the address of Charles J. O'Connor, special representative of the Red Cross, who brought word of famine and misery as he saw them two months ago in Mexico City.

Dr. Strong, in concluding his address, turned toward the President as he said:

"We have heard much in the United States of the preparedness of our country for general defense. One important problem in this connection is the question of the preparedness of our physicians to deal with epidemics of infectious diseases in the field and their knowledge of the problems relating to the hygiene of camp life and of large bodies of troops."

Mr. O'Connor replied to those who have charged Red Cross workers with giving untrue reports of conditions in Mexico by saying that he had data showing that in the Federal District about Mexico City in October the daily number of deaths due to starvation was about 220. He added that he considered it a conservative estimate to say that at least 2,000 were dying every day in the whole of Mexico for lack of food or on account of disease attendant upon famine conditions.

"In the streets," he declared, "I often saw gaunt women and children clawing in barren garbage heaps for scraps. I saw groups of pathetic wretches waiting hours before doors of private houses for a cupful of soup. I saw acres of pauper graves where the dead were buried so fast that the tin name-plates required by law were not set above the graves."

The reorganization of the Red Cross Society to meet the need of separate divisions in charge of military and civilian relief work was the chief business of today's meeting. The office of National Director was abolished, and in its places two offices were created—Director General of Military Relief and Director General of Civilian Relief. Ernest P. Bicknell, formerly National Director, was placed at the head of the civilian branch, and Major Gen. Arthur Murray, retired, elected Vice Chairman of the Central Committee, was named Director General pro tem of Military Relief.

All the other officers of the society were re-elected.

A resolution was adopted thanking the Rockefeller Foundation for its co-operation with the Red Cross in relief work in Serbia.

To Major Gen. George W. Davis, U. S. A., retired, who was recently succeeded by William H. Taft as Chairman of the Red Cross Central Committee, was presented a gold medal in recognition of his eight years of Red Cross service.

FOOLED HUSBAND'S ADMIRER

Wife Wrote Letters on Which Navy Man is Sued by a Woman.

FREEPORT, L. I., Dec. 8.—Mrs. Emma Scholl declared today that she wrote the love letters on which Miss Oral L. Melander, a nurse of Chicago, has brought suit here for $5,000 for breach of promise against Mrs. Scholl's husband, Captain William H. Scholl of the Naval Training Station at Newport.

"It was I who wrote in such loving terms and sent so many kisses and so much hope for the future," said Mrs. Scholl. "I exonerate my husband. I knew he was being imposed upon, so I wrote the letters just to try the woman out. I wanted to see what kind of a woman she was, and I found out. I have all her letters, written to 'Captain Scholl,' who was no one but myself."

Mrs. Scholl said the nurse could go ahead with her suit and that she was prepared to tell how the plaintiff had offered to settle for $1,000 and finally agreed to take $500 in installments.

Miss Melander, who is described as an attractive woman of about 35, met Captain Scholl at Newport last July during the naval rendezvous. Captain Scholl does not deny that he walked with her, but declares it was done innocently. When he returned to Freeport in September a letter from Miss Melander was opened by his wife, and the deception began.

"My husband is innocent of any wrongdoing," said Mrs. Scholl, "and has often been annoyed by silly women visiting the training station. This woman says my husband represented himself as a single man, but I played detective and learned from her own lips that she knew my husband was married."

Rockefeller, Jr., Ends Mining Tour.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 8.—John D. Rockefeller, Jr., was in Baltimore on his way from Fairmont, W. Va., to New York after a four days' inspection of his mining properties in that State, in company with Carl R. Gray, President of the Western Maryland Railroad Company. It was an intensely interesting trip to Mr. Rockefeller, who, while familiar with conditions in the Colorado mine field, had never visited the West Virginia region.

TIFFANY & Co.

JEWELRY

PEARLS, DIAMONDS AND OTHER PRECIOUS STONES

B. Altman & Co.

FIFTH AVENUE - MADISON AVENUE

Thirty-fourth Street NEW YORK Thirty-fifth Street

Specially Prepared Sales, Seasonable and Interesting, for To-day (Thursday)

An Unusual Offering of House Gowns

particularly desirable for wear during the Winter season, will afford an opportunity for purchasing appropriate gifts at rarely advantageous prices.

Japanese Robes of Satin, hand-quilted and hand-embroidered $9.75
Corduroy House Robes, full length, silk-lined throughout 6.90
Blanket Robes, trimmed with satin ribbon 3.85

A Sale of Traveling Bags, Suit Cases & Women's Hand Bags

will comprise a remarkably attractive assortment of these articles in the wanted styles, all marked at prices much below their value.

TRAVELING BAGS (sizes 16, 17 & 18 inches)
Of dark russet or black cowhide leather; leather-lined $4.85
Of black walrus-grain leather or russet cowhide, with sewed frame and corners, $7.50

SUIT CASES
Of black enamel duck (sizes 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches), with tray, adjustable hat compartment and outside straps . . $4.90
Of dark russet cowhide (sizes 24 and 26 inches), linen-lined, with shirt fold, $6.00

WOMEN'S HAND BAGS
Of genuine pin morocco in black or colors, or of black chiffon velvet; lined with colored silk and having inner frame pocket and mirror . . . . $2.45 & 2.75
Of genuine pin seal (otherwise same as above) $3.50

In the Upholstery Section

appropriate gifts of distinction, taken from the regular stock, have been specially priced.

An unusual offering of Japanese Table Covers of tinsel cloth in quaint designs and colorings, and in various sizes, at the very special price of
each . . . $1.15, 1.50, 2.25, 3.00
Also an assortment of imported Jute Squares, in subdued Oriental tones . each $1.10
French Broche Scarfs, neatly finished with silk fringe to match . . each $1.50

A Sale of Upholstery Squares

specially priced at 25c., 45c. & 85c.

will consist of a large and varied assortment of Brocades, Tapestries, Plain and Striped Velvets, Armures, Reps, etc., cut from Upholstery Fabrics in the regular stock.

These Squares will prove especially desirable for making pillows, chair seats, reticules, work bags and other articles suitable for Yuletide giving. (Fourth Floor)

An Unusual Sale of Decorative Linens

for to-day and Friday will offer appropriate articles for holiday presentation, at much below the regular selling prices.

Luncheon Sets of Chinese hand-embroidered grass linen, consisting of 25 pieces (28-inch centerpiece, twelve 6-inch and twelve 10-inch doylies) . . . . per set $12.50
Luncheon Sets of hand-made French Cluny lace, consisting of 13 pieces (centerpiece, six tumbler and six plate doylies) per set . . . . $9.50 & 10.50
Afternoon Tea Cloths, in combinations of hand-made Italian Filet, French Cluny lace and English embroidery, each . . . $8.50, 12.75 & 17.50
Madeira Hand-scalloped and Hand-embroidered Luncheon Sets, consisting of 13 pieces (24-inch centerpiece, six 6-inch and six 10-inch doylies) per set $4.25, 4.75 & 7.25
Madeira Hand-scalloped Tea Napkins, with one corner ornamented with Madeira hand embroidery . . . per dozen $4.75

A Sale of Winter Bed Furnishings

comprising Blankets, Comfortables, Bedspreads, Muslin Sheets and Pillow Cases, will afford exceptional price advantages to-day and Friday.

White Blankets
per pair . . . $4.50, 5.50 to 9.50
Satin-finish Bedspreads, with scalloped edges:
Single size . . each $3.00 & 3.75
Double Size . . each 3.75 & 4.75
Crochet Bedspreads, each 1.10 & 1.50

Comfortables
Cotton-filled . . . . each $1.65
Cotton-filled, with figured mull tops and plain border . . . . each $2.50
Wool-filled, with figured mull tops, and back and border of dotted mull, each $5.50

Muslin Sheets
Plain hems . . each 72c. to $1.10

Muslin Pillow Cases
Plain hem . . . each 19c. to 28c.

An Important Sale of Decorative Lace Pieces

at very advantageous prices, is now being held on the First Floor.

Founded 1826 Greeley 1900

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

A Beautiful Record by McCormack, $1.50

The Great Christmas Victrola

Style XI., $100

This Victrola and $5 in records—including this beautifully sung McCormack Red Seal Record or any others you choose—a total price of $105—purchasable on terms of $5 per month

Christmas Demonstration of the Electric Victrolas

Victrola XVI.—Operated with electric motor—requires no winding—stops automatically. Beautifully cased in mahogany, Circassian or American Walnut. Price $250. Purchasable with $15 in records (total $265) on terms of $15 a month.

Victrola XVIII.—Electric motored—with automatic stop and containing an electric light. Matched Mahogany Cabinet with paneled moulding; swell front and sides. Price $350. Purchasable with $25 in records (total $375) on terms of $25 a month.

Daily Christmas Recitals

Won't you come and enjoy with us the new Christmas records? We will be glad to play any record you may request to hear. There is no obligation whatsoever to buy. If you love music, come and hear them.

Victor Christmas Shopping by Mail

The Lord & Taylor Mail Service is of decided assistance to those who cannot visit the store in person. Write or telephone for full details of this service and our catalogue.

Victor Rooms, Seventh Floor.

FREEDMAN MILLIONS TO FOUND A CHARITY

Most of $7,000,000 Estate Will Establish a Home for Aged of Any Race or Creed.

WILL PLEASES THE FAMILY

Half the Residue to Mother and Sister — $50,000 to D. B. Freedman—Gifts for Old Friends.

Andrew Freedman's will, made public yesterday, leaves an estate estimated at $7,000,000, to be used eventually, with the exception of a few small bequests, for the establishment of a home for the aged on original lines, which the founder himself had formulated.

It will be known as the Andrew Freedman Home. It will receive aged persons in indigent circumstances, without reference to race or sex or creed, and especially will it care for old couples who in the evening of life might otherwise be forced to live apart.

Under the will his brother, Daniel B. Freedman, who is himself a man of wealth, receives a legacy of $50,000, and the mother and the sister of the testator, Miss Belle Freedman, are to receive half of the residuary estate during their lives.

The surviving brother in response to a question, said yesterday that both he and all members of the family were not only thoroughly satisfied with the conditions of the will, but that they were in deep sympathy with the ideas of its maker. This apparently removes the possibility of any contest.

Mr. Freedman, who was a bachelor, died last Saturday. His will bears date of Aug. 9, 1907 and there are two codicils dated Feb. 23, 1910, and Aug. 9, 1912. The codicils refer only to certain details and do not materially affect the body of the will.

To Open Deposit Boxes.

The will was removed yesterday afternoon from the vaults of the Hanover Trust Company on the application of Daniel B. Freedman. Surrogate Fowler gave permission to open all safety deposit boxes belonging to the decedent. The application was made through Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall, lawyers. The will itself had been drawn by Samuel Untermyer of that firm, who is also intrusted with the carrying out of its provisions as one of the executors. It was authoritatively announced that no later will had been found.

Serving with Mr. Untermyer as executors and trustees will be Walter G. Oakman and the Guaranty Trust Company. Mr. Oakman is President of the Hudson Companies. In the event of the death of either of the individual trustees, Alvin G. Untermyer, a son of Mr. Untermyer, will take his place, and if Alvin Untermyer does not survive, a nephew of Samuel Untermyer, Charles S. Guggenheimer, will act.

Pending the founding of the home, which the testator said he hoped would be soon undertaken, the mother and sister are to receive the entire income of the residuary estate. Their half will become part of a fund for the uses of the home on their death. The remaining one-half is to be devoted to the immediate establishment of the institution. The will authorizes the trustees to purchase grounds and erect suitable buildings for the corporation in whose name the institution is to be conducted.

Trustees Get Free Hand.

"In thus stating the objects of and the powers to be given to said corporation," to quote from the will itself, "I do not intend to limit my said executors and trustees or the incorporators of the corporation to the language employed by me, nor that the charter to be procured by them shall be limited only to the objects above set forth. Such charter shall provide in some form of language for the power to carry out the objects thus specified by me and may contain such other enumeration of power and objects as may be deemed necessary and convenient."

Mr. Freedman expresses his wish very positively as to one phase of the policy of the proposed institution. After giving general power to arrange all details to the Trustees he adds: "Except that they (the Trustees) shall be confined in the selection of aged and indigent persons as inmates of said home to those who have been in good circumstances and by reason of adverse fortune have become poor and dependent. In case of husband and wife being received into the institution provision shall be made so that they may dwell together therein and that there shall be no restrictions as to the form of worship to be observed on the part of the inmates of the home."

"My brother," said Daniel B. Freedman yesterday, "was interested in numerous charities, and he had made a careful study of their methods. He felt always a deep sympathy for men and women, especially husbands and wives, who had been in good circumstances but had been unfortunate in their declining years. He believed that there was no institution now existing which provided for this class. It was his idea that those who were helped by this plan of his should not consider themselves in any way as objects of charity, but as enjoying all that a real home afforded."

Twenty-four Trustees Named.

Twenty-four persons are requested to act as Trustees of the Andrew Freedman Home. They represent various races and religions, and their choice shows that the testator intended that the institution should have a representative board. Mr. Freedman as a financier, a politician, and a patron of sports had varied interests and a wide circle of friends in all walks of life.

In his will it is requested that those mentioned serve for at least one year. They are Walter G. Oakman, Samuel Untermyer, Stephen Baker, Eugene L. Bushe, Richard Croker, Jr., August Belmont, De Lancey Nicoll, Walther Luttgen, Valentiné P. Snyder, Jacob H. Schiff, Nathan S. Straus, Edward E. McCall, Anson M. Beard, Henry A. Gildersleeve, Charles E. Rushmore, John H. Campbell, Charles J. Wittemberg, Daniel E. Freedman, Alvin Untermyer, and Charles S. Guggenheimer.

Among those named as trustees who have died since the making of the will are John Fox, once President of the Democratic Club; Herman Ridder of The Staats-Zeitung, and Timothy P. Sullivan, and Marshall S. Driggs, a Williamsburg banker.

Should any obstacle not contemplated in the will prevent the organization of the home, the residuary estate is to be divided among seven institutions, which under the will now receive $5,000 each.

The names of the institutions which receive these $5,000 bequests are: Mount Sinai Hospital, Montefiore Home, Roosevelt Hospital, St. Vincent's Hospital, Presbyterian Hospital, Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum, and St. Luke's Hospital.

Mr. Freedman had in his rooms at Sherry's many pictures and art objects. His paintings included among others a notable Corot, a Schreyer, an especially fine canvas by Marie Dieterle, a Troyon, and a Henner of rare beauty. Many of the art treasures and furnishings and his personal jewelry are by his will distributed to friends as mementos. Those remembered in this way and the gifts they are to receive are as follows:

Gifts to Old Friends.

Walter G. Oakman, an oil painting by Troyon entitled "Going to Market."

Richard Croker, Sr., a pair of large white pearl shirt buttons.

Samuel Untermyer, a pair of large black pearl studs.

De Lancey Nicoll, a pair of large white pearl cuff buttons.

John Fox, (since deceased,) a large oil painting by Julian Rix.

Former Judge Gildersleeve, any of Mr. Freedman's automobiles he may select.

George W. Young, a Steinway piano.

Eugene L. Bushe, a painting by Marie Dieterle.

August Belmont, a clock set.

Perry Belmont, a clock set.

T. P. Sullivan, (deceased,) large gray pearl pin.

Mr. Luttgen of Belmont & Co., a picture by Perry now at Mr. Freedman's residence at Red Bank, N. J.

Cornelius J. Sullivan, such of the bronzes at the city residence as he may desire.

The following men are to receive each a piece of silver of his own selection: John H. Campbell, Edward E. McCall, Dr. William Carr, Dr. A. Brayton Ball, E. W. De Leon, and C. S. Miller.

Daniel B. Freedman is to have a large silver and copper set in the Sherry apartments.

All the household ornaments, furniture, silver, and jewelry not specifically devised go to the testator's mother and sister. The remaining paintings, which are so valuable as to already cause prominent art dealers to open negotiations, are to be sold for the benefit of the estate.

Miss G. W. Laird, a former stenographer, is to receive $500. Every servant in the employ of the testator at the time of his death inherits $500.

Owing to the character of the securities and of the miscellaneous investments it is difficult to get more than an estimate as to the value of the estate. Mr. Freedman was a large holder of public utility stocks.

FATHER GIVES UP RICH BOY.

Fuller Chenery's Parent Allows Another to be His Guardian.

MINEOLA, N. Y., Dec. 8.—The fight which has been in progress here for several days in the Surrogate's Court for the guardianship of the person and estate of Fuller Chenery, grandson of the late George A. Fuller, came to an end today in a compromise. Surrogate Henry S. Weller designated the Nassau Trust Company as trustee of the boy's estate and named Harry F. Black of 667 Madison Avenues, Manhattan, as guardian of the boy's person. This was in accord with the wish of the boy.

Chenery is 16 years old and is in receipt of an income of $36,000 from the estate of his grandfather and other sources. His father is a prominent banker of Belfast, Me. The mother died when the boy was an infant and the father, in accord with a promise he made his wife, turned the boy over to the care of his aunt, then the wife of Black, but afterward the wife of Tyler Morse. The boy grew up largely in the care of Black. Mrs. Morse died a few months ago and her brother-in-law, Chenery, then sought to recover the control of his son.

Under the compromise the boy is to visit his father once a year, and his father is to visit him when he wishes to do so.

FIND CLIFF MAN'S REMAINS.

Indians on Utah Reservation Discover Mummy of Ancient Dweller.

Special to The New York Times.

DURANGO, Col., Dec. 8.—While driving their sheep out of a natural cave in a lonely part of the Navajo Indian Reservation several miles south of Bluff, Utah, several weeks ago, Indian herders discovered the remains of a man. The matter was reported to Frank Hyde of Bluff, who got in communication with the Indians and bought from them a perfect mummy of an ancient cliff dweller.

The Indians also gave Hyde the skin of an animal that resembled a muskrat stuffed with tobacco leaves. Two pipes made of soft limerok were also found, and a fine wound reed basket. A pair of sandals of woven grass and three bowls were also among the articles brought in by the Indians.

The features of the mummy resemble those of the present day Chinese. The man was of small stature.

MAY RACE ON EMPIRE TRACK.

Move to Get a Receiver Appointed Pending Litigation.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, Dec. 8.—John F. Brennan, representing James Butler, owner of the Empire City race track, moved today for possession of the track which was awarded to the Empire Association by a jury in the Supreme Court, which decided that the National Fair and Exposition Association had broken its lease.

Lee P. Davis opposed the motion for the National and asked a stay of thirty days for an appeal from the ejectment verdict. Justice Morschauser directed that briefs be submitted.

It is believed that a receiver will be appointed pending appeal, which will enable the Empire Racing Association to have racing next season.

SEES IN NEW HAVEN A NATIONAL DEFENSE

Mellen Extols Value of Big Railroad System for Protection in the Event of War.

QUOTES PRAISE BY McADOO

Attorney General Wickersham Shown to Have Approved the Sale of the Boston & Maine Road.

Charles S. Mellen surprised the jury trying eleven ex-Directors of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company in the Federal District Court by pointing out yesterday what the company had accomplished for the defense of the United States by organizing the New Haven, the Boston & Maine, and the Maine Central railroads into one system.

"The route from New York to Boston by the New Haven," he explained, "from Boston to Portland by the Boston & Maine, from Portland to Bangor by the Maine Central, and from Bangor to St. John's, New Brunswick, by the Canadian Pacific Railway, is the most important military base line in the country. It is a most useful thing to the country at large to have it nearly all under one control."

Charles F. Choate, who is cross-examining Mr. Mellen for the defense, asked him to be more explicit, and he went on:

"From this route all points that need protection can be reached more quickly than by any other line—that is, all the seaports of New England and many of the inland points."

The testimony that Mr. Mellen gave yesterday, which was intended to show how much benefit had been conferred on passengers and shippers by the New Haven's steady growth, and the sanction it had obtained for every step as it was taken, was regarded by counsel for the defense as turning the tables on the Government.

Defense Scores a Point.

Their confidence was based largely on Judge Hunt's decision to receive the report of the Massachusetts Railroad Commission, approving of the acquisition of the New England Railroad by the New Haven, for this report asserted that the merger was likely to be of great service to the communities of New England, and would give the New Haven better opportunities for wider and more efficient public service.

Then Mr. Mellen told what the New Haven did for its new acquisition. It spent on it half as much as it paid for it. It electrified part of it and greatly increased the numbers of passengers it carried every year.

Mr. Mellen spoke of the capture of the Central New England, which carried with it the Poughkeepsie Bridge gateway to New England. The New Haven had spent large sums upon it, he said, and had thereby made it one of its real arteries and had made it possible, for example, to run the Federal Express through from Boston to Washington. The Shore Line had been electrified, and Mr. Mellen claimed the New Haven as a pioneer in the adoption of that form of power. He spoke also of the New York Connecting Railway, which it owns with the Pennsylvania, and on which it will have spent in the end $20,000,000. He explained that with all these improvements there had been a reduction in the freight rates.

Troubles Came for Central.

"When you took the Central New England," asked Mr. Choate, "had you formed a conspiracy to take the Boston & Maine as well, so as to establish a monopoly?"

"We never at that time," asserted the witness emphatically, "contemplated taking the Boston & Maine. Each trouble started another trouble, and we met each trouble as we came to it."

"My Directors told me to get the advice of experts on everything. I did, and I got the advice of everybody in Washington, too, from the President down the line."

One of the letters showing approval of what the New Haven was doing came from W. G. McAdoo before he became Secretary of the Treasury. Writing on June 14, 1907, to Mr. Mellen, he said:

I congratulate you on the progress you are making toward the acquisition of the Boston & Maine and hope that your plans may be realized. I do not see how any broad-gauged and progressive man can take any other view than that it will be beneficial to New England.

Mr. Mellen explained that he was at that time negotiating with Mr. McAdoo concerning the extension of the Hudson & Manhattan tube from Thirty-third Street so as to connect with the New Haven at the Grand Central.

"He was trying to pull my leg and I was trying to pull his," said Mr. Mellen. "Neither of us succeeded."

The defense put in Governor Draper's message to the Massachusetts Legislature in 1909 recommending its adoption of the Boston Holding Railroad Company bill, which would permit the New Haven to acquire control of the Boston & Maine, and also a report from the Massachusetts Commission on Commerce and Industry in favor of the same transaction.

Then, as Mr. Mellen announced that he had called the attention of the New Haven Board to them, Mr. Choate played as one of his trump cards certain statements of George W. Wickersham as United States Attorney General. He had informed the Senate on June 25, 1909, that he had investigated the Boston & Maine situation and did not consider it afforded any ground for a Sherman law proceeding. In his official report for the year 1909 the reason why no action had been taken was said to be that "after careful investigation the facts did not disclose any violation of the law."

R. L. Batts of counsel for the Government disputed the aspect Mr. Choate wanted to put on the attitude of the Federal authorities, by pointing out that in another statement the Attorney General gave as his reason for doing nothing that the merger had satisfied Massachusetts and that the trolley lines owned by the New Haven were being sold.

Mr. Choate brought out that by its control of the Ontario & Western and its connections with the West the New Haven had saved New England an advance of 50 cents a ton in anthracite coal when George F. Baer tried to put it on.

The defense expects to close the cross-examination of Mr. Mellen at the hearing which begins this morning at 10:30 o'clock.

If You Seek

remunerative returns on money awaiting permanent employment, we would like to confer with you regarding our Certificates of Deposit, which are payable after a term of months and which produce, from day of issue to redemption, a higher rate of interest than is obtainable on funds subject to demand.

On this, or any phase of banking, we are yours to command.

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FIFTH AVE. & 36TH STREET

PROTEST DEMURRAGE RULE.

Merchants Ask Railroads Not to Cut Limit of Free Car Storage.

Co-operation between shippers and railroad men to relieve the congestion of freight at the terminals of New York Harbor seemed to be promised by a conference yesterday afternoon between traffic managers of the railroads and the committee recently appointed by the Traffic Bureau of the Merchants' Association. The conference was held in the rooms of the Trunk Line Association at 143 Liberty Street, and the discussion lasted more than three hours.

The committee from the Merchants' Association first made a request to the railroad men in which the latter were urged to withdraw the order of the railroads reducing the free storage time on freight from thirty days to fifteen. C. C. McCain, Chairman of the Railroad Committee, and also of the Trunk Line Association, advised the merchants that the matter would be taken under consideration.

The Merchants' Committee brought before the conference several suggestions as to what might be done to relieve freight congestion and the railroad men, in turn, made representations to the shippers. The railroad men complained, for one thing, that some shippers had selfishly aggravated the congestion by hastening to get goods off of their hands, even though no arrangements for the delivery of the goods to ocean steamships had been made.

To prevent such abuses the committee from the Merchants' Association recommended that the railroads refuse to receive freight in the future unless the shipper designated the foreign country for which the freight was intended and the vessel into which he planned to load it. It was further suggested that, with freight so marked, the railroads might segregate it at their terminals according to general destinations, so that any carload might be the more accessible when wanted.

There will be another conference next week.

HENRY JAMES VERY ILL.

Slowly Recovering from an Attack Which Prostrated Him.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—Henry James is slowly recovering at his home in Cheyne Walk from a serious illness which came upon him ten days ago. A NEW YORK TIMES correspondent who called at his home tonight was told that he was under the care of two doctors and unable to leave his bed, but that strong hopes for his speedy recovery were entertained.

Mr. James's illness came with a collapse that caused complete prostration, and was followed several days later by another attack. He had been in the midst of literary activities, and it is thought that the strain of these and of the war work in which he has shown an intense interest, caused his breakdown. For nearly the entire period of his illness the novelist has had trained nurses in attendance night and day.

Mr. James, who was regarded as gravely ill a few days ago, has vastly improved today, and his physicians were much encouraged. He is not allowed to have callers and has been forbidden to attempt any work for some time.

CAPT. W. E. MORRIS RESIGNS

Indian Fighter, Now a Judge, Retires from National Guard.

Captain William E. Morris, commanding Company E of the Sixty-ninth Infantry, N. G. N. Y., has resigned after close on thirteen years of continuous service, because of inability to devote the necessary time to the increasing demands of the military service. Captain Morris, who is a Judge of the Municipal Court, is one of the few survivors of the famous battle of the Little Big Horn in 1876 against the Sioux Indians under Sitting Bull, Crazy Horse, and other chiefs.

At that time he was a private in Troop M, Seventh United States Cavalry, and was with the battalion under Major Reno, which had separated from the five troops under General Custer. The latter and every officer and man in the five troops, numbering 250, were killed.

The command under Major Reno narrowly escaped destruction, and lost many officers and men. Captain Morris was shot through the breast with a 50-calibre bullet and had a close call.

He joined the Sixty-ninth as a private in Company E Dec. 16, 1902, became corporal in 1903, First Lieutenant in 1904, and Captain in 1912.

SCHIFF'S FARM IDEA ACCEPTED BY JEWS

Federation Decides to Help Immigrants as Banker Suggested.

TO TEACH AMERICANISM

Rural Credit Measures Favored, but Literacy Test Bill Is Condemned.

A movement to take care of a tide of Jewish immigrants from Europe after the war will be furthered by an active campaign by the Federation of Jewish Farmers of America. The first steps were taken yesterday at the final sessions of the three days' convention which the federation has been holding in this city.

The federation's course of action, which followed suggestions made in an address at the opening session on Sunday evening by Jacob H. Schiff, was embodied in a resolution passed yesterday afternoon. It was decided to arrange a conference between representatives of the federation and organizations such as the B'nai Brith and the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society of America. The conference is to arrange the details of the campaign, which will be one of education in agriculture and citizenship generally.

A traveling instructor in citizenship is to be hired immediately by the federation, it was decided yesterday. He is to travel through the country and supervise the education of Jewish immigrants for purposes of naturalization. In addition, books and circulars printed in Yiddish are to be circulated, explaining the local and national systems of Government.

The federation went on record yesterday as opposed to legislation restricting immigration by a literacy test. Rural credit legislation, national and State, was indorsed.

Immigration was the chief topic of the last day's sessions. The main address was made by Irving L. Lipsitch, manager of the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society, on "How Can Jewish Farmers Be Assisted in Getting Their Naturalization Papers?" In the afternoon I. D. Wolf, Vice President of the federation, of Centerville Station, N. Y., spoke on the land bank established by the federation in that village and urged the establishment of land banks throughout the country as a stimulus to immigration. J. W. Pincus, Secretary of the federation, said in this connection:

"A land bank for immigration would be helpful, not only to future settlers, but would also facilitate many of the Jewish farmers already settled to make more rapid progress on their farms. At the recent conventions of the federation complaints were frequently made that farmers have had great difficulty in getting money on first mortgages, and whenever they do succeed in getting money they have to pay excessive bonuses.

"It is self-evident that a small savings and loan association in a rural community cannot increase its capital as rapidly as the urban savings and loan association, and is thus unable to get larger credit from the Land Bank of the State of New York. Unlike the urban organizations, the farmers' associations have not the advantage of accumulating their capital from the regular monthly savings of a large membership, and therefore cannot make the same rapid progress.

"Various plans for a land bank have been suggested, one of which proposes the formation of a stock corporation, the shares of which could be sold to investors in the United States and in Europe. The leading fraternal associations in this country, local and national Jewish organizations, as well as labor organizations, could invest capital in these shares. As the money will be invested in first mortgages on land, on excellent security, the shares should appeal to them and also to a large number of well-to-do American Jews."

The convention ended last night with the federation's annual dinner at Trotsky's Restaurant in the Broadway Central Hotel. The speakers were Harris Weinstock, Commissioner of Immigration and Colonization in California; J. S. Dillon, Commissioner of Foods and Markets; Edwin F. Howell, Director of the Land Bank of the State Banking Department; Leonard J. Robinson, General Manager of the Jewish Agricultural Society; John Foster Carr, Manager of the Immigration Publication Society, and Miss Sadie American, President of the New York Council of Jewish Women. Dr. Saul Abelson, Treasurer of the federation, presided.

Commissioner Dillon warned against the waste of farm produce.

"In the poultry market alone," he said, "$2,000,000 could be saved in this city in one year by proper management and a more economical system of handling the produce after it passes out of the hands of the farmer."

Mr. Carr spoke on American citizenship.

"Americanism does not consist of languages, but of thinking alike in matters political and social," he said. "It is not hard for people of alien birth to enter into the spirit of this Government. Many native-born citizens take their patriotism as a matter of course, and lack the deep devotion of many of our immigrants."

Mr. Robinson said that the loyalty of the American Jews had never been questioned, and that while many others of foreign birth might be liable to criticism the Jews' loyalty was not parted in the middle.

'BOMB' WAS A SOUP TUREEN.

Package Broker Carried Alarmed West Side Court Officer.

Magistrate Simms and court attendants at the West Side Police Court had visions of a bomb yesterday when a man entered court with a brown paper bundle, about a foot square, under his arm. William Barry, an attendant, noticed the restlessness of the man, who arose and looked about him several times and a number of times left the room. Barry, concluding that the man carried a bomb, followed him out once, and his belief was confirmed when the man answered his question as to what was in the package with, "None of your business."

The man entered the courtroom again and Barry halted proceedings long enough to whisper in Magistrate Simms's ear.

The result was the man was hustled to a remote room and was made to open the package. It contained a soup tureen.

The man was Alexander Grossman, a stock broker and member of the firm of Grossman & Zork of 501 Fifth Avenue. He appeared as complainant against Michael Kramer, a second hand jewelry storekeeper, of 253 West Forty-second Street, whom he charged with selling him plated ware and not sterling silver. The tureen was "exhibit A" in the evidence against Kramer.

MILLION FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS.

Westchester Banks to Send Checks to Christmas Clubs.

Many poor people in Westchester County will be made happy next week when the banks in Yonkers, Mount Vernon, White Plains, Port Chester, New Rochelle and Peekskill send out their Christmas Club checks. It is estimated that the banks in these places that conducted Christmas clubs will pay out about $1,000,000.

In Mount Vernon the trust company will distribute more than $210,000, while in White Plains the Citizens Bank will send out checks for about $142,000. All the banks report gains in the Christmas funds over the previous year.

Christmas Shopping at Dale's

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will be a revelation to those who are not yet acquainted with our showrooms. From an interesting display you may select the most artistically designed period fixtures with the assistance of our lighting engineers. Their advice in planning the lighting of your home is FREE. And you save 20 to 35 per cent in cost.

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If you want lasting comfort while doing Christmas shopping, shake into your shoes one of the ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE antiseptic powders for tired, aching, swollen, tender feet. ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE gives constant comfort, takes the sting out of corns and bunions and makes walking a delight. It makes tight-fitting or new shoes feel easy. Just the thing for Patent Leather shoes, Dancing Parties or Breaking in new shoes. Used by the German and Allied troops at the front. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age and so easy to use. Try it to-day. Sold by druggists everywhere. Don't accept any substitute.

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Warm Outer and Under Clothing for Men, Women & Children

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Warm Neckwear for the Bitterly Cold Mornings

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Hats for the Outdoor Youngster and Everything Else to Provide Him with Healthy Outdoor Amusement

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The above will be found in our Main Building,—While in our Annex Building you will find—

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In a word,—everything that will enable you to pass the severest season of the year in perfect comfort.

And, of course, you know that Greenhut's prices are lower than anywhere else.

Test us this Winter and you will be our friends for life.

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Admirable souvenirs. Sure to please "HIM." Our prices will please you.

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Pencils—at. . . . . 35c to $3.50
Belt Buckles—at. . . . . 50c to $2.95
Cigar Cutters—at. . . . . 79c to $3.95
Match Safes—at. . . . . 98c to $12
Cigarette Cases—at. . . . . $5 to $25
Cigar Cases—at. . . . . $5.50 to $16.50

Solid-Gold Jewelry.

Tie Clasps—at. . . . . $1.50 to $5
Scarf Pins—set with real cameo, pearls and colored stones; at. . . . . $1.50 to $7.50
Cuff Links—at. . . . . $2.25 to $14
Cigar Cutters—at. . . . . $2.50 to $14
Knives—at. . . . . $2.50 to $5
Key Rings—at. . . . . $3.50 to $5
Belt Buckles—at. . . . . $9.50 to $10.50
Pencils—at. . . . . $5 to $22
Cigar Lighters—at. $7.50
Full Dress Sets—in pearl and gold; at. $10
Match Safes—at. . . . . $20 to $32
Cigarette Cases—at. . . . . $60 to $70

Solid-Gold Rings.

Set with Real Cameos—at. . . . . $4 to $10
Set with Genuine Garnet—at. . . . . $5 to $12
Set with Sardonyx or Blood Stone—at. . . . . $5 to $10.
Set with Synthetic Rubies or Sapphires—at. . . . . $6 to $16.50
Set with Genuine Amethysts—at. . . . . $6.50 to $18
14-Karat Signet Rings—at. . . . . $6.50 to $15
10-Karat Signet Rings—at. . . . . $5 to $10.50

Diamond Jewelry.

Tie Clasps—at. . . . . $5 to $10.50
Scarf Pins—at. . . . . $5 to $45
Cuff Links—at. . . . . $5 to $39
Full Dress Sets—consisting of 4 vest buttons of Mother of Pearl with diamond in centre; at. . . $35
Signet Rings—at. . . . . $5 to $20
Onyx Black Enamel of Japanese Signet Rings—at. . . . . $15 to $25
Single Stone Diamond Rings—at. . . . . $25 to $150

Watches.

Nickel Watches—guaranteed American movement; at. . . $1.95
Sterling Silver Novelty Watches—at. . . . . $8.50 to $18
10-Year Gold-Filled Watches—open or hunting case; at. . . $5
Waltham Watches—in gold-filled or solid gold cases; at $9.50 to $50
Lord Elgin Watches, 25-Year Gold-Filled Case—at. $25
Lord Elgin Watches, 14-Karat Solid-Gold Case—at $35 and $55
Howard Watches—in gold-filled cases, at. $40
Howard Watches—14-karat solid-gold cases; at. . . . . $55 and $80
Waltham Opera Watches—14-karat solid-gold cases; at. $50
Waltham Colonial Watches—14-karat solid-gold cases; at. . . $80

Gold-Filled Jewelry.

Tie Clasps—plain or stone set; at. . . . . 50c to $1
Scarf Pins—plain or stone set; at. . . . . 50c to $1.25
Scarf Pins—set with genuine cameo; at. $1.75
Cuff Links—choice of many designs; stiff or soft cuff; at. . . . . 50c to $2
Combination Sets—consisting of cuff links, tie clasp and scarf pin; at. . . . . 50c to $2.50
Lapel or Waldemar Chains—at. . . . . 75c to $4.50
Vest Chains—choice of many style links; at. . . . . $2.50 to $7
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Selected Christmas Cards and Calendars; 50 Personal Greeting Cards with envelopes, $1.50; Children's Prayer Rugs, $1.50; Bibles, $1.00 to $65.00; Altar Sets for memorials or gifts to Churches, $5.00 to $40.00; Prayer Books and Hymnals, $2.00 to $10.00 per set; Single Prayer Books, $.75 up.

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SAYS WE CAN KEEP OUR PROSPERITY

A Matter of Wise Use of Our Resources, Secretary McAdoo Holds in Annual Report.

NEW RECORDS FOR WEALTH

And Financial Situation Never So Strong—Details of Estimates —Income Tax Reforms.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, shows two great facts—that we have the largest amount of gold any country ever held and that the trade balance this year is the largest known in history. The report was sent to the Speaker of the House and the President pro tempore of the Senate today.

The result of the year's trade has been to make the grand total of gold in the United States $2,195,113,762 on Nov. 1 this year, an increase since Jan. 1 of $392,237,182. This is the largest amount of gold held by any country at any time in the history of the world. During the year our volume of exports has been so large as to produce a balance of trade of over a billion and a half dollars. This also is a world record.

Radical changes in the income tax law to reach thousands of persons not now subject to its provisions and to improve the machinery of collection were suggested in the report as means by which the greater part of the additional revenue needed to pay for the administration national defense plans could be provided. The Secretary proposed to lower the exemption limits so as to tax married persons with incomes as low as $3,000, and single persons with $2,000 incomes. The exemptions now are $4,000 and $3,000 respectively.

Increases in the collection force, a requirement that returns must be made of gross income in place of net income, and a change so that the tax shall not be withheld at the source, were among Mr. McAdoo's other suggestions. He made no estimate of the number of persons who might be taxed if the amendments were adopted nor the amount that might be expected, but in connection with his request for a larger collection force he pointed out that examination of the past personal and corporation returns showed that 63 per cent. of those inspected disclosed that additional tax was due the Government. On the basis of the examinations, the Secretary says that apparently more than $4,000,000 in personal tax and more than $20,891,000 in corporation tax still is due the Government.

"Many inaccurate returns are made," said the report, "some deliberately and some ignorantly, and there are without doubt wholesale evasions of the law throughout the country. It is absolutely certain that the Government is losing through inaccurate returns and evasions of the law a sum many times greater than the cost of the necessary field force to investigate and check the returns and to bring to account those who are failing to make returns as required by law."

No Bond Issue Necessary.

In keeping with his recent announcement Mr. McAdoo suggested the present stamp tax and the existing duty on raw sugar should be retained in force, and said again that no issue of bonds would be necessary either to provide for current expenses or in anticipation of added burdens incident to a policy of military preparedness.

"The policy of providing for the expenditures of the Government by taxation and not by bond issues," said the report, "is undoubtedly a sound one and should be adhered to. A nation no more than an individual can go constantly into debt for current expenditures without eventually impairing credit. A wise, sound and permanent policy of raising the additional revenue required for preparedness and the expenditures of the Government should therefore be devised and adopted."

Mr. McAdoo expressed the belief that with a return of peace in Europe customs receipts, which fell off $86,000,000 in the last year, would increase, and that with the legislation suggested, with a provision to make the surtax of the income tax law applicable at $10,000 instead of $20,000, the whole or part of the additional revenues could be raised. Taxes on gasoline, crude and refined oils, horsepower of automobiles, and "various other things" are suggested as further revenue raising measures.

The total estimated appropriations for the fiscal year which begins July 1 next Mr. McAdoo put at $1,285,857,808, including $316,364,870 for the postoffice, which is reimbursible, and about $90,000,000 more for the Panama Canal and sinking fund. Receipts for the same year, based on existing law, without extension of the sugar duty or the emergency tax. Mr. McAdoo puts at $580,200,000, and ordinary disbursements at $832,901,000, leaving an excess of disbursements over receipts, if legislation is not passed to change conditions, of $252,701,000. As explained in his recent statement, however, that amount would be reduced to about $50,000,000 by the extension of the emergency and sugar tax laws.

The report says the people of the United States have reason to congratulate themselves on the financial and business condition of the country after the serious situation which confronted them a year ago.

"The European war produced inevitable suffering in this country as well as in Europe," said the Secretary. "Our industrial situation was, for a time, seriously hurt, and the cotton-growing States of the South sustained heavy losses through declines in the price of cotton. Every power of the Government was exerted to mitigate the situation, and I believe it is not inexact to say that but for the active agency of the Government in protecting and conserving the business interests of the country during that critical period grave disaster would have resulted.

Prosperity Firmly Established.

"It is a pleasure to acknowledge that the efforts of the Government were seconded and supported by the earnest and patriotic co-operation of the business interests of the country. During the year there has been a steady, healthy, forward movement in every line of activity, until now prosperity has been firmly established throughout the country."

Mr. McAdoo included letters from mercantile agencies to support his statement, and quoted figures on railroad and other business operations to show increased activities.

"The financial situation of this country," he continued, "has never been so strong and favorable as now. Our financial resources are the greatest in our history, and our banking system, through the creation of the Federal Reserve system, is now the strongest in the world. In every respect the economic and financial condition of the country is extraordinarily sound. It is greater than that of any other nation, and if we use our resources and our opportunities intelligently and wisely we shall establish the prosperity of this nation upon an impregnable foundation for many years to come."

Discussing the measures taken to aid the cotton growers of the South, Mr. McAdoo said in part:

"The announcement in August last that the British Government and its Allies had placed cotton on the contraband list gave ground for the belief that the cotton situation in the South would again become demoralized as it did in 1914, with a repetition of the grave losses sustained by the people of the cotton States through a further narrowing of the markets, and a restriction of the export movement of cotton.

"A critical situation was presented—it could be met only by prompt and decisive action. I announced Aug. 23, 1915, from North Haven, Me., where I was at the moment, immediately following the contraband declaration of the allied Governments, to which I have referred, that I would, if necessary, deposit $30,000,000 in gold in the Federal Reserve Banks at Atlanta, Dallas, and Richmond in order that these banks might have increased resources to rediscount loans made by national banks or member banks on cotton secured by warehouse receipts.

"I am led to believe that the Government's action had a happy effect upon the situation; that it contributed to the immediate restoration of confidence, prevented demoralization, and was a potential factor in the steady rise in the value of cotton from between 8 and 9 cents a pound, at which it was then selling, to between 11 and 12 cents a pound, at which it is now selling."

Government's Financial Needs.

In discussing revenue details, Mr. McAdoo presents this table:

FISCAL YEAR 1916.

On the 30th of June, 1915, the available balance in the general fund of the Treasury was	$104,170,105.78
Total estimated receipts for the fiscal year 1916, on the assumption that the emergency revenue measure is not extended beyond Dec. 31, 1915, and that the duty of 1 cent per pound on sugar (which expires May 1, 1916,) is not continued, are	670,365,500.00
A total of	$774,535,605.78
The total estimated disbursements for 1916, including $25,000,000 for the Panama Canal (which may be paid out of bonds) and $50,000 for miscellaneous debt redemptions, are	741,891,000.00
Balance June 30, 1916	$32,644,605.78

"This does not take into account," the Secretary goes on, "any new items of estimates for the year 1916 or for deficiencies and claims estimates, except postal deficiencies. If these should amount to $12,000,000, the balance in the general fund June 30, 1916, would be reduced to $20,644,605.78. It would not, in my judgment, be wise to allow the general fund in the Treasury to be reduced to so small an amount. The general fund should always be sufficiently large to take care of unexpected fluctuation in the revenues and provide a safe working balance. I think that the general fund should be maintained at approximately $50,000,000.

If the Emergency Revenue act, which expires by limitation on Dec. 31, 1915, is extended, it will produce for the half of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, about	$41,000,000.00
If the existing duty of 1 cent per pound on sugar (which is to expire on the 1st of May, 1916,) is continued, it is estimated to produce for the remaining two months of the fiscal year 1916	15,000,000.00
Or a total of	$56,000,000.00
The Emergency Revenue act being extended and the sugar duty being continued, as above stated, the available balance in the Treasury on the 30th of June, 1916, without taking into account any new items of estimates for the year 1916 or for deficiencies and claims estimates, will be	$88,644,605.78
If the Panama Canal expenditures, estimated at $25,000,000, are financed by bonds, as authorized by existing law, the general fund balance will be increased by	$25,000,000.00
And will amount to a total of	113,644,605.78
If there are deducted for any new items of estimates for the year 1916, or for deficiencies and claims estimates	12,000,000.00
There would still be left an available balance in the general fund of the Treasury of for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916.	$76,644,605.78

"So far, therefore, as the fiscal year 1916 is concerned, the situation may be easily met by the extension of the existing emergency revenue act and a continuation of the duty of 1 cent per pound on raw sugars.

SUMMARIZING THE FISCAL YEAR 1916.

General fund balance June 30, 1915	$104,170,105.78
Total estimated receipts, based on existing law	670,365,500.00
	774,535,605.78
Total estimated disbursements, including $25,000,000 for the Panama Canal, from the general fund	741,891,000.00
Balance June 30, 1916, under existing law	32,644,605.78
Add for extension of emergency revenue $41,000,000 and for extended duty on sugar $15,000,000 the last half of year	56,000,000.00
	88,644,605.78
(Increase to $113,644,605.78 if the expenditure of $25,000,000 for the canal is financed by bonds.)	
Less supplemental estimates, claims, and deficiencies, estimated at	12,000,000.00
Available general fund balance June 30, 1916	76,644,605.78

"Let us now consider the necessities for the

FISCAL YEAR 1917.

The estimated general fund balance June 30, 1916, after paying $25,000,000 for the Panama Canal out of current revenues, will be	$76,644,605.78
Total estimated receipts for the year 1917, based on the operation of the emergency-revenue act to Dec. 31, 1915, and the discontinuance of the 1 cent per pound on raw sugars May 1, 1916	603,500,000.00
A total of	680,144,605.78
Total estimated disbursements for 1917, including $93,800,000 of new money for the War and Navy Departments for additional preparedness and $25,000,000 for the Panama Canal	857,951,000.00
Showing a deficiency in the general fund balance June 30, 1917, of	177,806,394.22
If the emergency revenue act, which expires by limitation on Dec. 31, 1915, is extended, it will produce for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917	$82,000,000.00
If the existing duty of 1 per cent. per pound on raw sugars (which, by existing law, is to expire May 1, 1916,) is continued, it is estimated to produce	45,000,000.00
	127,000,000.00
This would leave a deficiency of The amount of additional revenue, therefore, that must be raised for the fiscal year 1917 will be measured by said deficiency of	50,806,394.22
And a sufficient amount in the general fund of the Treasury for a working balance and general purposes, viz.	$50,806,394.22
	50,000,000.00
Estimated supplemental and deficiency estimates for 1917	100,806,394.22
	12,000,000.00
Total additional revenues required	112,806,394.22
If the Panama Canal expenditures for 1917 should be financed with bonds, as authorized by existing law, there should be deducted from this amount the sum of	25,000,000.00
The amount of new revenue to be provided, therefore, for the fiscal year 1917, upon the assumption that payments for the Panama Canal are to be made with the proceeds of bonds, as authorized by existing law, is	87,806,394.22
And if payments for the Panama Canal for 1916 also are to be made with proceeds of bonds, the new revenue required would be	62,806,394.22

SUMMARIZING THE FISCAL YEAR 1917.

General fund balance, June 30, 1916, as before	$76,644,605.78
Total estimated receipts, based on existing law	603,500,000.00
	680,144,605.78
Total estimated disbursements, including $93,800,000 for preparedness and $25,000,000 for the Canal	857,951.00
Deficiency in general fund balance, June 30, 1917, under existing law	177,806,394.22
Deduct for extension of the emergency revenue, $82,000,000, and for continuing duty on sugar, $45,000,000, for the year	127,000,000.00
Leaving a net deficiency in the general fund balance, June 30, 1917, of	50,806,394.22
Amount of additional revenue to be raised for the fiscal year 1917: Deficiency in general fund balance as above	$50,806,394.22
Additional amount needed as working balance	50,000,000.00
	100,806,394.22
Add for supplemental, deficiency, and claims estimates	12,000,000.00
Total amount of additional revenue to be raised for fiscal year 1917	112,806,394.22
Amount of additional revenue to be raised if the Canal expenditures are financed from bonds both for the years 1916 and 1917	62,806,394.22

CANAL OBSTRUCTION NOW 50 FEET WIDE

Reduction Encourages Goethals, But He Fears More Slides Will Come.

PANAMA, Dec. 8.—Such excellent progress has been made with the dredging in the Gaillard cut of the Panama Canal that now only fifty feet of earth separate the waters of the channel. This little neck of land, less than twenty feet high, can be removed by dredges in a few days unless the bulging up of the bottom continues too rapidly for the dredges to overcome it.

Since the huge dipper dredge "cascades" began operations in the canal the monthly digging has increased to 1,250,000 cubic yards, the most that has ever been taken from the canal in wet excavation work. Colonel Goethals, however, continues to decline to make a prediction as to when the canal will be reopened. He says that the slides have not yet stopped, and it might be that it would be possible for them to close the canal again before a prediction was made good.

A more cheerful spirit over the outcome of the dredging work and the probability of definitely overcoming the twin slides in the Culebra Cut at an early date is manifested by the canal engineers, including Colonel Goethals. Although the prospects are that the waters of the two sections of the canal will speedily join each other, there is no expectation that the channel will be ready for the passage of ships for many weeks.

TO HEAR BARONESS'S SUIT.

Referee Named in von Zglinitzki Divorce Suit.

Justice Platzek of the Supreme Court yesterday named Eugene L. Bushe, a lawyer of 150 Broadway, as referee in the divorce suit brought last July by the Baroness Helen von Zglinitzki against the Baron Paul Zglinitzki. The principals in the suit were married in Joplin, Mo., June 1, 1907. They have a seven-year-old daughter whose name is Paula Katherine Helena Asta von Zglinitzki. The Baroness is the only daughter of Frank C. Nicholson, a wealthy owner of lead and zinc mines and consulting engineer of the Missouri-Kansas mineral district.

The marriage was of international interest and was preceded by the Baron working for six months with pick and shovel in the Missouri mines to prove that he was not only willing, but physically able to earn a living.

Among the titled persons present at the wedding were the Prince and Princess Auersperg and the Countess von Rittberg, wife of the Hoffmarschall of Prince Lippe-Detmold. Among the Americans present were Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Flint, Charles A. Hopkins, and ex-Secretary of Agriculture Norman J. Coleman.

It was learned yesterday that the Baroness had accused the Baron of misconduct with two unknown women in this city, in El Paso, and elsewhere. The Baron entered a general denial to the accusations.

ELLA FLAGG YOUNG RETIRES.

Chicago Educator Gives Up Active Work at the Age of 71.

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, who has been identified with Chicago's public schools for fifty-three years—the last six years as Superintendent—retired today at the age of 71. John D. Shaw, Assistant Superintendent, was elected later in the day to succeed her.

Mrs. Young plans to leave for Southern California, where, with Miss Laura Breton, who has been her companion for years, she proposes to establish a home. The educator gave away many of her personal belongings which have been in her office during her term as Superintendent. To numerous school principals she presented her photograph.

"I am going to take a rest," Mrs. Young said, "and shall not look at a newspaper for six months. After the war is over I shall go to Europe."

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REVENUE FIGHT TO BEGIN AT ONCE

First Move of Democrats Will Be to Extend the War Tax Bill Indefinitely.

SUGAR DUTY ALSO TO STAY

Western Men of Both Parties Likely to Oppose Tax on Gasoline—Check Stamps Unpopular.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Before the Christmas holidays the Democrats will attempt to put through Congress a resolution repealing that clause of the "war revenue bill" which provides that the measure shall expire at the close of the current calendar year. This was practically decided upon at a conference today between Secretary McAdoo and Representative Kitchin, majority leader of the House. The temporary extension of the War Revenue bill will be followed by other revenue legislation suggested by the President.

Mr. Kitchin said today it was probable that the brief resolution extending the War Revenue bill would include a provision for retaining the duty on sugar. The free sugar clause of the Underwood law is scheduled to go into effect on May 1, 1916.

Other revenue legislation is to follow as soon as the Democrats get their bearings, but the chances are against any attempt to modify the War Revenue bill before the Christmas holidays. The situation may be met for the present, it is said, by a resolution continuing the War Revenue bill of the last session, which will prevent any lapse in the collection of its taxes.

Representative Kitchin said that both he and Secretary McAdoo favored early legislation repealing the time limit clause of the emergency revenue legislation adopted at the last session.

"The simplest way to do this," said Mr. Kitchin, "is to offer a resolution amending that law by striking out the clause relating to its expiration the last of this month. I do not believe there will be great difficulty in putting such an amendment through the Senate and House, although I have not yet talked with Senate leaders. The adoption of such a resolution will continue the operation of the so-called War Revenue bill, and later we may turn our attention to whatever additional revenue legislation may be required."

Mr. Kitchin said no plans had been made as to the specific nature of further revenue legislation which must be considered by Congress soon after the holidays.

Democrats generally have become reconciled to the fact that a duty of at least 1 cent a pound must be retained on sugar, and little opposition is expected to this tax. The Republicans, believing in a protective tariff, are not expected to interpose serious objections to a sugar tax, although they probably will not resist the temptation to say "I told you so" at Democratic expense.

The effect of the resolution contemplated by Mr. Kitchin would be to continue the War Revenue bill indefinitely, or until such time as it might be taken up and extended so as to produce more revenue. It will be a simple matter, granting that there is no filibuster in the Senate, to include in this resolution a clause repealing the free sugar provision of the Underwood law and providing that it shall not go into effect on the date set.

There is considerable doubt that party harmony will prevail regarding the articles to be taxed to produce the additional revenue sought by the Administration. The proposed tax of 1 cent a gallon on gasoline is growing in unpopularity, and Western members, both Democratic and Republican, realize that such a tax will work a hardship not only on the city owner of an automobile, but will affect thousands of farmers of the Middle West who use automobiles and have gasoline engines for farming purposes.

The suggested tax on bank checks is likewise to meet with opposition. Several influential Democrats are understood to regard this proposal as unfortunate, and there is fear that the imposition of such a levy will militate against the party.

Mr. Kitchin's idea is understood to be that just as few articles as possible should be taxed.

BILL TO STOP CHEATING.

Drastic Measure Prepared to Stop Fraud in Advertising.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—A drastic amendment to the Interstate Commerce laws to prevent "cheating and swindling in interstate and foreign commerce," is proposed by Representative Adamson of Georgia, the Chairman of the committee handling commerce legislation.

Chairman Adamson's bill, which will be taken up soon after the organization of the House committees, would prohibit the false branding and advertising of an article which goes into commerce between the States, or between this country and foreign countries. It provides:

"That any person, natural or artificial, engaged in interstate or foreign commerce, who shall make, utter, use, or circulate any false statement, verbal, written, or printed, in pictures, signs, or symbols, or in letters, circulars, posters, books, newspapers, or otherwise, as to the character, quality, quantity, or value of any goods, chattels, or merchandise being shipped or sold in interstate or foreign commerce with intent to cheat or defraud, and who shall thereby cheat or defraud any person whomsoever; or who, by deceitful means or artful practices in interstate and foreign commerce with intent to cheat or defraud, shall cheat or defraud any person whomsoever, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor."

The bill provides that violators of the proposed law shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $10,000, or in the case of an individual or an officer or agent of a corporation, or of a partner, by imprisonment not exceeding five years, or by both fine and imprisonment.

Near the close of the last session it is understood that Chairman Adamson consulted the President about the "pure fabrics" legislation desired to prevent misbranding of various articles, and the Administration approved the idea of a general law to curb misbranding, false advertising, and extravagant claims regarding the quality or quantity of all articles entering into interstate and foreign commerce.

BRAZIL'S WEDDING GIFT.

Pan-American Delegate Brings a Bracelet of Jewels.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—A bracelet of Brazilian jewels and a corsage of rare tropical feathers came today to Mrs. Norman Galt, the President's fiancée, as wedding gifts.

They were brought by Dr. A. J. de Oliveria Botelho of Brazil, the first to arrive of the delegates to the Pan-American Scientific Congress, which meets here Dec. 27.

Dodge Aids Y. M. H. A. Fund.

Louis W. Fehr, Secretary of the Park Board, announced yesterday, that Cleveland H. Dodge, had contributed $1,000 to the fund to erect an $85,000 building for the Bronx branch of the Young Men's Hebrew Association. Mr. Fehr said the gift was particularly gratifying as showing the interest in this campaign outside of Jewish circles. The campaign proper will open on Saturday evening and will run two weeks.

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Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York.
"The work you are doing is of inestimable value to all men and women of letters. Your publication commends itself to me as indispensable to every well equipped editorial office and every library worthy of the name."—*Frank H. Vizetelly.*

The Evening Post, New York City.
"I consider the Index very valuable; in this office we use it constantly."—*John P. Cavit, Managing Editor.*

Library of Princeton University.
"As an index to the history of athletics in America, it seems to me that this Index is invaluable."—*Howard S. Leach.*

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Times Square **New York**

'DRYS' BUSY IN WASHINGTON

Prohibition Bills for Nation and Capital to be Introduced.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Edwin C. Dinwiddie, national legislative agent of the Anti-Saloon League, announced today that prohibition bills would be introduced in both houses. The general belief is that the District of Columbia undoubtedly will be made a saloonless town, if the question comes to a vote, and that the vote on a national prohibition amendment will be exceedingly close.

Chairman Webb of the House Judiciary Committee probably will introduce the bill for the national prohibition amendment. Mr. Dinwiddie said not only that such a bill would be offered, but that it was no trouble to get volunteers to lead the fight. The line-up of the House Judiciary Committee, Mr. Dinwiddie believed, was favorable to a report of the bill.

Senator Sheppard of Texas already has introduced the prohibition bills in the Senate. If it is impossible to get a direct report on the District of Columbia bill, Senator Sheppard will try the expedient of putting prohibition legislation as a rider on the annual District Appropriation bill.

The Jones-Works excise law, under which District saloons are now limited to 300, was put through the Senate and House as a rider on an appropriation bill. The nation-wide prohibition measure is less likely to pass, but it seems probable it will be forced to a vote in the House, if not in the Senate.

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Some prefer participation certificates—others the real estate bonds guaranteed by the Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Company.

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NEW YORK, N.Y.

The TRADE MARK Paramount Pictures THAT STANDS for QUALITY

POST'S HEIRS AGREE; NO SUIT OVER WILL

Widow of Cereal Manufacturer Accepts $6,000,000 Cash and Some Real Estate.

BULK GOES TO DAUGHTER

She Will Own Cereal Company and Other Property Estimated at $27,000,000 Value.

Special to The New York Times.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Dec. 8.—Mrs. C. W. Post, widow of the wealthy cereal manufacturer, has agreed to accept a cash settlement of $6,000,000 for her rights in the $33,000,000 estate of her husband, and withdraws from the Cereal Company, which passes to the control of Mrs. Marjorie Post Close, a daughter of the manufacturer, according to an announcement made tonight.

Mrs. Post also withdraws from the Postex company, a cotton manufacturing plant at Post City, Texas, formerly operated under Mr. Post's direction, but she will retain the ownership of the Post Tavern, Battle Creek's ten-story hotel, the Post Building, a seven-story office building here, and Post property at Santa Barbara, Cal., where Mr. Post died, and some other ventures in which Mr. Post invested.

Considerable stock in the original Post Cereal Company had been held for Marjorie Post in trust by her mother, the late Mrs. Ella Post, and it is said that this was the reason for Mrs. Close's request that the Postum properties be turned over to her.

"There is no trouble between Mrs. Close and myself," said Mrs. Post this evening. "A peaceful settlement has been made, and there will be no litigation whatever."

A suit to determine the ownership of the Postum properties was recently started here.

"I think too much of my late husband to have any differences with his daughter," said Mrs. Post. She added that she did not believe that Henry C. Hawk, the husband's confidential man, and Arthur B. Williams, counsel for the Postum Cereal Company, would be asked by the new owners to resign.

"Ever since my husband died there have been rumors of a shake-up at the Postum Cereal Company's plant, but the organization seems to have kept pretty well intact."

Mrs. Post seemed relieved tonight over the amicable settlement. Friends have noted signs of worriment recently, not over the money, for she had been left an abundance of that, but because of the constant rumors of trouble between Mrs. Close and herself. With the matter settled, she seemed happy tonight and appeared as hostess at a box party at the Post Theatre.

KINGSBURY DEFENDS WORK.

Charities Commissioner Calls State Official Critic "Insincere."

Charities Commissioner John A. Kingsbury sent a long letter yesterday to William R. Stewart, President of the State Board of Charities, answering the latter's criticisms of conditions on Randall's Island.

"I would greatly appreciate this apparent evidence of co-operation with this department in its efforts to secure adequate funds for the proper care of these helpless children," wrote Commissioner Kingsbury, "were it not so clear from this, as from previous reports, that your letter is prompted by a desire to bolster up the report of your recent alleged investigation of the institutions on Randall's Island, whitewashing the former Superintendent of those institutions. I challenge the sincerity of your most recent report on Randall's Island and of your letter to the Board of Estimate."

The Commissioner said he had not received a copy of the report of the recent investigations. He said he was informed that the State Board's inspectors are again on the island, making what appears to be the seventh inspection since last July.

"I repeat," he wrote, "that if these inspections were made in good faith I should welcome them, but made, as they manifestly are, for the purpose of bolstering up your lamentable failure throughout a period of years to call the public's attention to the disgraceful and distressing conditions which have existed for half a century on Randall's Island, they are, I confess, not helpful."

WANT KINDERGARTEN CUTS.

Dr. Wile Opposes Lengthening Hours for the Teachers.

The suggestions of the Committee on Elementary Schools, for the regulation of kindergartens next year, were debated yesterday by the Board of Education. On account of the necessity for economy, it was proposed to put all kindergarten classes of less than fifty children under one teacher, and to require her to work five hours a day. This will save $216,000, and 300 kindergarten teachers will be transferred to other classes.

Dr. Ira S. Wile opposed the report, and said that kindergarten work was especially trying, and if the teachers worked three hours in the morning and two in the afternoon the number of neurasthenic teachers would be increased. It were better to do away altogether with kindergartens.

In the gallery were many kindergarten teachers, and they applauded Joseph Barondess, when he moved that the matter be referred to a special committee to hold public hearings.

John Martin attacked kindergartens as now conducted, and said he had seen schools where only one of the teachers was doing the work, while the other was at clerical duties or idling.

Arthur S. Somers said it was a matter of economy which must be carried out, and General George W. Wingate thought there was no alternative. They had to make some sacrifice.

The question will be decided at the special meeting of the board next Wednesday, to decide on reductions.

Benefit for British War Relief.

Mrs. Oliver Herford who has organized the British War Relief Associations benefit on Friday afternoon, Dec. 17, at 1:30 o'clock at the Booth Theatre, announces that she has completed a souvenir play bill worthy of the event. No advertising matter will appear in the program, which will contain original drawings contributed by Charles Dana Gibson, Childe Hassam, George Bellows, Edward Simmons, Enrico Caruso, Walter Hale, John Sloan, and other artists of distinction. Charles Hanson Towne and Oliver Herford have written poems for the play bill. In addition to Lord Dundreary, the double bill will comprise the first American presentation of Anthony Wharton's one-act play, "The Nocturne."

ADVERTISEMENT.

Over-Eating Needn't Cause Indigestion Now

Yes, order all the rich, delicious foods, all the "indigestible" luxuries you long for. Eat anything and everything your instinct suggests, just as if you had the stomach of a trench-digger. But while feasting on these forbidden foods, sip a glass or two of that delicious, clear, non-laxative Man-a-cea Water. It immediately restores good digestion and prevents the slightest distress or discomfort. Served at clubs, hotels and restaurants. Sold by druggists and high class grocers. Why not order a case today and let its regular use put your stomach to rights? Man-a-cea is sold under a guarantee to refund your money if it fails to relieve.—Advt.

CHINESE PRINCESS HERE.

She Says "Gee" to Reporters and Smokes Sixty Cigarette a Day.

Miss Jue Quon Tai of Peking, China, who confesses to having been a Princess before the Celestial Empire became a prosaic republic with ballot boxes and suffragists, is staying at the Hotel Astor for a few days. Princess Jue Q. Tai arrived yesterday afternoon from San Francisco, where she had been seeing the fair for four months, and she expects to return to Peking when she has achieved her life-long ambition of seeing New York. The Princess is 19 years old and uses colloquial English.

"Gee," she said to a group of six surprised reporters yesterday, "but my father would certainly be wild if he knew I was here in New York all alone. He objected like everything to my coming, but I just came anyhow. You see, I have never been around very much alone. I learned to speak English from a tutor, and oh, yes, I went to a finishing school for girls near Canton. But all I learned there was to smoke cigarettes. I smoked fifty or sixty a day.

"When I first came here alone this time, I had a hard time to get used to newspaper men. I slammed the door in one's face in San Francisco, and he gave me the awfullest roast next day. His paper said I was the most up-stage royalty that had ever come to San Francisco."

"Do you think there is any chance of your country becoming a monarchy?" she was asked.

"All the chance in the world," was the prompt reply. "The royal party has all the money."

The Princess's father is names Jue But Hee. According to the Princess, he is of royal blood, and is a mandarin of the fourth rank.

DOZEN SEEK MORGAN'S JOB.

Senator O'Gorman Tells of Move for Democratic Postmaster.

United States Senator James J. O'Gorman said yesterday he expected to confer soon with President Wilson regarding the appointment of a New York postmaster to succeed Edward M. Morgan. The Senator said he had already talked with Postmaster General Burleson about the matter, but that nothing had been settled as yet, although the names of more than a dozen candidates had been submitted.

"As far as my own personal views are concerned," said Senator O'Gorman, "the successful candidate must have three qualifications. First he must be efficient; second, he must be a Democrat, and third, he must be a man whose appointment would be of some political significance."

"How about Representative Thomas G. Patten?" Senator O'Gorman was asked.

"I think highly of him and I believe he is fully capable of holding the position," was the reply.

"Is John Z. Lowe a candidate?"

"Who is he?" asked the Senator.

The Senator was informed that Mr. Lowe is Collector of Internal Revenue for New York and that he is supposed to have the backing of Secretary McAdoo.

"Oh, yes," replied the Senator. "If he is a candidate his name will be considered along with the rest."

The Senator said he thought the President's message a strong document and when asked about the chances of Mr. Wilson's renomination he said: "I expect that President Wilson, as well as Vice President Marshall, will be renominated."

The Senator does not anticipate a peaceful time at the Democratic Convention. He believes the differences between the President and Colonel Bryan will have widened considerably by that time.

SOON TO GET SALVARSAN.

Britain and France Agree to Permit Shipments from Germany.

On his return from Washington yesterday Herman A. Metz announced that the State Department had been informed by the American Ambassador at London that the French and British Governments had decided, as an exceptional measure, to grant the request of the United States and allow a six months' supply of salvarsan and neosalvarsan to be shipped from Rotterdam.

Negotiations for manufacturing salvarsan here have been under way for some time, but it will take months to complete the preparations.

Mr. Metz announces that as soon as shipments arrive they will be released to physicians and hospitals, as heretofore, and that there will be no increase in price.

In the meantime warning is given against spurious products, some of which are table salt colored with a yellow dye and sold in packages in imitation of salvarsan. These spurious goods have been seized in Chicago, New York, and other large cities. Mr. Metz said they were put up in Canada.

GIRLS TESTIFY FOR MOTHER.

Say Their Father Was Cruel to Mrs. Teepe, Orchestra Leader.

Because, she said, her husband, Henry S. Teepe, a machinery exporter, objected when she persisted in leading an orchestra of fourteen men, one of whom was 86 years old, Mrs. Julia Teepe brought the suit for divorce which went to trial before Vice Chancellor Stevenson in Jersey City yesterday. Miss Viola Teepe, a student in Barnard College, and her younger sister, Gertrude, a student in a Jersey City training school, testified for their mother, giving incidents of their father's alleged cruelty.

On cross-examination both girls admitted that their father had been good to them. They came into the court only long enough to give their testimony, although Gertrude admitted that she had read her mother's affidavit.

C. C. ADAMS QUITS EDITORIAL DUTIES

Retires as Editor of the American Geographical Society Bulletin.

DISTINGUISHED AS A WRITER

Finds Routine Work Too Arduous—Will Continue to Write on His Favorite Subject.

Cyrus C. Adams, a noted authority on geography, has severed his connection with the American Geographical Society as editor of its Bulletin and has retired to the leisurely contemplation of the ever-changing map of the earth. He said yesterday that he felt that the routine of his labors had grown too great, and now that he had passed the meridian of life he would engage in work less strenuous.

The retirement of Mr. Adams from active participation in the work of scientific organizations and from editorial management draws attention to a career long devoted to the dissemination of knowledge.

From his chair in newspaper and magazine sanctums, with his faithful corncob pipe always near, he has conducted thousands of readers on rapid journeys to the poles and antipodes. To him every river is a familiar and every mountain a close and intimate friend. He has followed the shifting frontiers and kept his eye upon movements of the changeless sea. "The Roof of the World," the interior of the Dark Continent, the sands of the Sahara, a lonely hamlet in the lower tier, a desolate gulch in the remote West, all have their appeal to him.

It may truly be said of him that he is a citizen of the world. The cartographers, perhaps, do not know much about Naperville, Ill., but it is on the map of science. There, in 1849, Cyrus C. Adams was born. He was graduated from the University of Chicago and engaged in newspaper work in that city. His interest in foreign affairs as a journalist caused him to take a deep interest in places, and before long he became an authority on geography. For the last 35 years Mr. Adams has been known as a writer on his favorite subject. The greater part of that period was spent on the editorial staff of The New York Sun, where his dissertations of geographical subjects attracted wide attention.

For the last twelve years Mr. Adams had been connected with the American Geographical Society, and for the last eight he was the editor of its Bulletin. This publication in the first of the coming year will be issued under a new name and in a new form. Mr. Adams is one of those who make geography a living science. He was one of the pioneers in the realm of commercial geography and the author of two important textbooks on this important branch of knowledge.

While connected with the American Geographical Society in an editorial capacity, Mr. Adams found time to write some articles for The New York Times and also to contribute to the magazines on subjects connected with his specialty. He was in 1906 the President of the Association of American Geographers and he is a member of many learned societies both here and abroad.

Modest and unassuming, Mr. Adams is one of the most widely known of American geographers. By correspondence he keeps in touch with members of his profession all over the world.

Mr. Adams said yesterday that he would continue to write on geographical subjects, for, although at present exploration is almost dead, owing to certain military operations, it will probably not be long before there will be some new geography to consider.

PONDER ON $67 WASH BILL.

Three Judges Hear Case Against Mrs. Julia Watt M. C. Lawrence.

Mrs. Julia Watt Morris Curtis Lawrence, who inherited a fortune from the Pinkney estate and owns a summer home at Fairfield, Conn., and a house in this city, besides two steam yachts and other things, has been asked many times to pay Sara Jakobson, whom she formerly employed as a laundress, $67 said to be due in wages. Suit for the money was brought in the Municipal Court, where the defendant pleaded the statute of limitations and the contention was sustained by the court.

An appeal from this decision was taken to the Appellate Term and Justices Guy, Page and Philbin heard the argument yesterday. Mrs. Jakobson is a Swedish subject, and her case was presented by Axel Josephson, counsel for the Swedish Chamber of Commerce. His brief set forth that in December, 1912, the Legal Aid Society wrote to the defendant requesting her to pay the plaintiff. A reply was received from the defendant's husband to the effect that if the plaintiff would call at the defendant's home and establish her claim she would receive a check.

The plaintiff called, but admittance was refused her, and she did not succeed in seeing anybody with authority to discuss the matter. Counsel for Mrs. Lawrence contended that there was no proof that the plaintiff had called for the money at the defendant's home. Decision was reserved.

SAYS SHE WAS KIDNAPPED.

Girl Asserts She Was Enticed Into Auto to Watch Sick Baby.

The identity of the young woman who was found injured and unconscious in the roadway near the home of Dr. J. Enser Hutcheson, of Rockville Centre, L. I., on Tuesday night, was revealed yesterday. She is Miss Louise Bommer, the nineteen-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Emil Bommer, of 352 Clermont Avenue, Brooklyn, and a niece of William Bommer, a hardware manufacturer, who lives in Rockville Centre. Dr. Hutcheson, who treated Miss Bommer, said that she left for home yesterday afternoon accompanied by her parents. He then related the story she had told him.

Miss Bommer, who is a student at Adelphi College, Brooklyn, stopped in a drug store on Grand Avenue near Lafayette Avenue, last Monday about 4 o'clock. As she came out a well dressed man standing on the running board of a limousine automobile in front of the store, requested her to watch a sick baby in the car for a moment while he telephoned for a physician. Miss Bommer stepped into the automobile. The man jumped in after her and slammed the door, and the chauffeur put on full speed. She attempted to scream, but the man gagged her, and she lost consciousness.

This is all that Miss Bommer remembered of the occurrence. She had no idea where the automobile had carried her during the four hours between the time she entered the car and the time she was found in the roadway. Mrs. Lee Langdon and Mrs. August Wykert, who first discovered the girl, called two men, who removed the injured girl to Dr. Hutcheson's home. She suffered several painful lacerations and was badly shaken up.

The girl was able to give a very meagre description of her assailant, but Chief of Police O'Neil, who has been working on the case, said last night that he was about to arrest a prominent business man of Rockville Centre.

At the home of Miss Bommer a maid said last night that her parents did not care to give out any statement except to say that the story told by Dr. Hutcheson was substantially correct.

ADORED GENIUS—IS IN JAIL.

Woman Who Offered to Pay for Boy's Musical Training Arrested.

An admiration for genius which she could not suppress, no matter how much it cost her, brought Mrs. Edith Wilson, who lives at the Hotel Manhattan, into serious trouble yesterday. Just as she was about to leave her room for 5 o'clock tea she was arrested by Detective Joseph Russo, who had a warrant for her on a charge of grand larceny.

"Oh, I suppose I must go with you," she remarked with a smile. "But I'm sure I'm in trouble again over that boy genius."

At Police Headquarters she said she was the wife of Bancroft Snyder Wilson, from whom she was separated. She said the charge against her was trumped up.

Mrs. Frieda Solloway of 104 Vermilye Avenue, upon whose complaint Mrs. Wilson was arrested, insists that the woman misled her. She first became acquainted with Mrs. Wilson last February, when the latter occupied an apartment in the Vermilye Avenue house. Mrs. Wilson would listen in rapture to Mrs. Solloway's eighteen-year-old son Harry, who played the violin. She was sure that he possessed great genius which should not go to waste. Indeed, according to Mrs. Solloway, she offered to finance his musical education. Mrs. Wilson told her, she says, that she had $3,000,000 in bonds and cash tied up in the National City Bank by an attachment of $1,000 which would have to be released before she would be allowed to touch her wealth.

Last October, according to Mrs. Solloway's story to the police, Mrs. Wilson made an urgent request that she give her $1,000 to release the attachment which tied up her millions. Mrs. Solloway says she gave her a check. Mrs. Wilson was exceedingly grateful, and promised to establish an account for Mrs. Solloway's son from which he could draw $50 a week, in order that he might not "be compelled to prostitute his talent" by going into vaudeville.

Several weeks later, after Mrs. Wilson left town, Mrs. Solloway discovered that she had no account whatever at the National City Bank. She could find no trace of Mrs. Wilson, and, believing that she had been the victim of a swindle, Mrs. Solloway reported the matter to the police.

READY TO AID DOMINICANS.

United States Offers to Rehabilitate the Republic's Finances.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The American Minister, Mr. Russell, at Santo Domingo has been instructed to ascertain whether the Dominican people desire the aid of the United States in rehabilitating the republic's finances, through a plan similar to that recently put into effect in Haiti. No definite report is expected until the regular session of the Dominican Congress begins in February.

The proposal contemplates supervision by the United States of the financial branches of the Dominican Government and rehabilitation of the little republic's finances through a foreign loan of $5,000,000. A proposal to seek the backing of the United States in securing such a loan now is pending before the Dominican Congress, and Minister Russell is said to have intimated to officials at Santo Domingo that no such support need be expected unless this Government has definite guarantees of the stability of Dominican finances.

$745,046 TO 26 HEIRS.

Widow of W. S. Kernochan Leaves Estate to His Relatives.

Mrs. Eliza Sheriffe Kernochan, widow of William Seymour Kernochan, who died on Dec. 20, 1914, left an estate valued at $745,046 net, according to a statement filed in the Surrogates' Court by Appraiser Joseph W. Spencer of the State Controller's office. Stocks and bonds made up nearly one-half of the estate.

Mrs. Kernochan's interest in the estate of her father, Benjamin R. Winthrop, valued at $90,320, and another interest subject to the life estate of a sister valued at $60,676, are not included in the appraiser's figures. They pass under the terms of the will to her three brothers and sisters, Egerton L. Winthrop of 23 East Thirty-third Street, Benjamin Winthrop of the Windham Club, London; Neilson Winthrop of Nice, France, and Mrs. Annie Neilson Curtis of Boston.

Mrs. Kernochan left realty valued at $96,300. Property at 474, 476, 478, and 480 West Twenty-second Street was appraised at $8,000 for each piece. No. 482 was appraised at $12,800. Property at 234 West Fourteenth Street was valued at $25,000, 148 East Ninety-eighth at $20,000, and premises in the Bronx designated in the tax map as Sec. 9, Block 2,512, Lot 63, was appraised at $6,500.

The largest items of personalty besides the securities are bonds and mortgages, $227,207. The securities total $250,482, of which the larger items are Northern Pacific fours, $85,057; 385 shares General Electric, $53,900, and 22 shares United States Trust Company, $24,380. Jewelry, appraised at $26,025, includes a pearl necklace of sixty-one pearls, $12,000. Paintings valued at $10,500 include "Italian Landscape," by Corot, and "River View," by Daubigney, valued at $3,000 each.

All of the property which Mrs. Kernochan received from her husband is left to members of her husband's family, with the addition of $100,000. Under this clause the following received $12,627 each:

Robert M. Montgomery, John A. Montgomery, Lily P. Montgomery, Margaret Montgomery, William J. Montgomery, Augusta Montgomery, Edward Livingston, Helen M. Farquar, and Josephine de Fontenilliat. Catherine Pell received $37,881; Joseph H. Kernochan, Marshall R. Kernochan, Margaret Colgate, and Helen Henry each received $18,940; Grace W. Babcock, Margaret Borrough, and Henry P. Kernochan each received $12,627; Edward L. Kernochan, $18,940; Mary Howbart, Alice Lansing, and Frank K. Scott each received $6,313; J. F. Kernochan, $37,881.

The shares of the brothers and sisters of the decedent were: Annie Neilson Curtis, $153,920; Egerton L. Winthrop, $139,094; Benjamin Robert Winthrop, $131,049, and Neilson Winthrop, $131,049.

H. LIEBMANN LEFT $734,000.

Brewer's Six Children Inherit His Entire Estate.

Henry Liebmann, the brewer, who died March 27, left an estate of $734,065, according to an appraisal made by Appraiser William J. Campbell of the State Controller's office and filed yesterday in the Surrrogtes' Court. The net estate is $695,615.

The realty is valued at $156,866, including 81 and 83 North Sixth Street, Brooklyn, $9,250; 98 and 100 Benjamin Street, Brooklyn, $17,500, and a one-third interest in the following property in Brooklyn: northeast corner of Broadway and Lafayette Avenue, $13,333; 1,120 Broadway, $3,833; northwest corner of Broadway and Kosciusco Street, $28,333; lot at Canarsie, $283; 1,114 De Kalb Avenue, $5,833; 1,028 Jefferson Avenue, $17,000; 365, 367 and 369 Johnson Avenue, $15,333; 87 Nostrand Avenue, $5,966; and 267 Washington Street, $2,166. Three lots on the north side of 150th Street, near Broadway, are appraised at $40,333 for a one-third interest.

The total value of securities is $482,746, including Brooklyn Union Elevated bonds, $24,937; S. Liebmann Sons' Brewing Company bonds, $23,000; New York City 4½s, $24,875; Central Leather Company bonds, $24,687; New York City 4's, $33,293, and United States Steel Sinking Fund, $20,325. The stocks include 500 shares of Brooklyn Union Gas, $62,000, and 250 shares of Consolidated Gas, $29,000.

The appraisal shows that twenty years ago Mr. Liebmann owned 1,333 shares of the S. Liebmann Sons' Brewing Company, and that from time to time he transferred a portion to his children, so that at the time of his death he was not a stockholder. Three daughters, Sara L. Heimerdinger, Harriet L. Heimerdinger and Kathaleen E. Bach, receive two-ninths each of the estate. Three sons, Samuel, William H. and Charles J. Liebmann, receive one-ninth each.

TRAIN HITS WM. HARRIGAN.

Well-Known Jersey Democrat May Die of Injuries.

William Harrigan, 77 years old, one of the best-known Democrats in New Jersey, may die from injuries and shock received last night when he was struck by a drill engine of the Erie Railroad as he was crossing the tracks at the Fourth Avenue Station in Newark.

Harrigan served as Sheriff of Essex County, as Police Commissioner of Newark, for many years a member of the Legislature, and the Newark Common Council.

A doctor who examined him at his home could find no broken bones, but because of his advanced age it is feared the accident may result fatally.

COUTURIERS MAY DISSOLVE.

Paris Syndicate Already in Legal Trouble—Poiret Also Has a Suit.

Special Cable to The New York Times.

PARIS, Dec. 8.—A meeting of the new Couturiers' Defense Syndicate will be held tonight and may settle the organization's numerous problems by the abrupt method of sudden dissolution. It is freely stated in dressmaking circles that the five big houses in the syndicate, Paquin, Worth, Jenny, Lanvin, and Premet, are anxious to follow Callot's example and withdraw.

The indications are that the syndicate will end unless M. Poiret agrees to considerable modifications and concessions. The material manufacturers' organization yesterday decided to refuse to consent to M. Poiret's restrictions as to those to whom they might or might not sell goods. Callot's defection makes the strength of the houses outside the syndicate almost equal to that in it.

Moreover, the whole French trade is beginning to appreciate the folly of antagonizing the American market, since the war immeasurably its best customer. Since the trouble started no buyers have left New York, while those already here can do no business until they know how matters are to be settled.

Not the least of the syndicate's troubles is a lawsuit against it by Bernard, with whom it refused to do business on the ground that Bernard is a German concern. The Bernards claim that they have satisfied the French authorities, and therefore have the right to the same treatment as other firms. They have retained ex-Minister Millerand and Maitre Labori to represent them.

Another suit, in which M. Poiret is engaged, presents a humorous contrast. In this he attacks M. Lapauze, editor of La Renaissance, for suggesting that he (Poiret) was not entirely free from German influence or even a taint of German capital.

BLOW-OUT BLOCKS SUBWAY.

Excitement in Grand Central Crowds as Fuses Burn.

The fuses burned out yesterday morning at a few minutes before 9 o'clock on a southbound subway express at the Grand Central Station. Smoke filled the station, and as the express itself was emptied and locals came in, at less than two-minute intervals, the crush on the platform became almost unbearable.

The fire itself was quickly put out by subway employes with hand extinguishers, but somebody sent in a fire alarm, and the engines added to the commotion as they dashed up to the Madison Avenue entrance of the station. The firemen stretched a line of hose along the tracks, but there was no need to turn on the water.

The disabled express train was stalled for six minutes, and then the trains, which by this time had been blocked as far as Ninety-sixth Street, were started again. A good many persons were frightened by the congestion on the platforms, and one young man fainted in a crowded car as he stood up in the jam. He was helped to a seat, and recovered sufficiently to leave the train at Fulton Street.

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$43.50

Overcoat, Suit and Cap to Match

Smart, neat, perfect fitting, and durable; the best value in Motor Clothes for Chauffeurs that can be bought. A Double-breasted Overcoat. A Smart Norfolk Jacket, with Trousers or Breeches. A Cap of Regulation Chauffeur's Style.

Made of fine quality worsted whipcord in two shades of gray and in tan—the outfit complete $43.50, or, as follows:

Overcoat . $25.00
Suit . $16.50
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Suit with two pairs of Trousers or Breeches or one pair of each—$23.50

Other Outfits of Better Grade at $57.50, $75.00 and $125.00
Chauffeurs' Raincoats—Guaranteed Waterproof—$20 and $22
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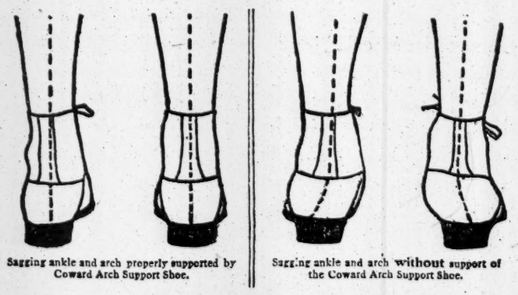

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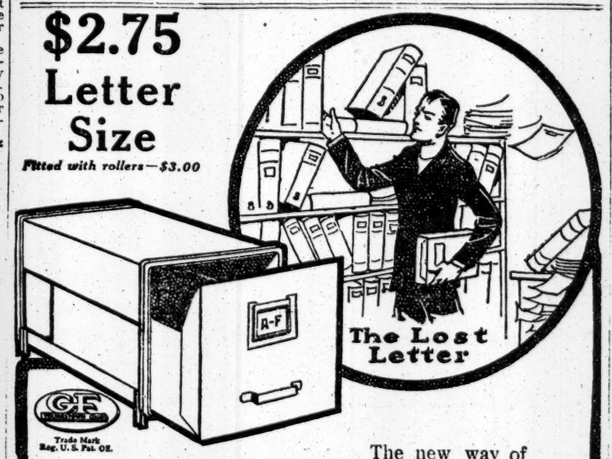

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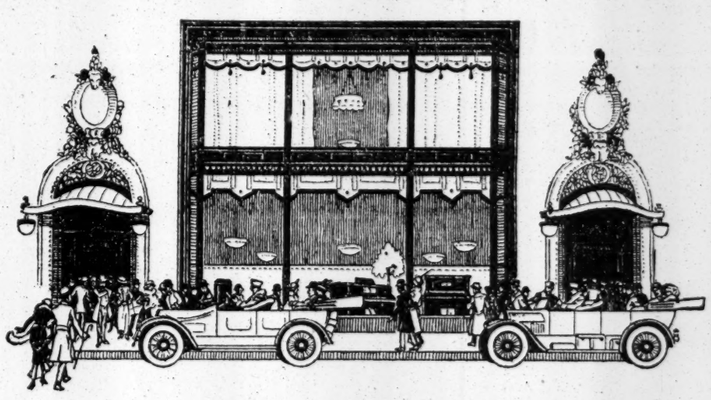

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$862,000 ALREADY LOANED

An Official Commission, Also an American Corporation, Figure in the Plan.

Arrangements have been completed for the establishment of a $10,000,000 credit in New York and New Orleans for hemp growers of the State of Yucatan, Mexico, who sell their product through a commission appointed by Governor Alvarado of the Mexican State. Money will be advanced by the National City Bank and Chase National Bank of New York and by the Interstate Trust and Banking Company and Whitney Central Bank of New Orleans on bills of lading or American warehouse receipts issued on henequen or sisal grass delivered in good condition to the Tropical Commission Company. This company was chartered on Nov. 30 at Albany. Its paid-in capital is $1,000,000. An initial loan of $862,000 was made last week to the Mexican commission by the Tropical Commission Company.

Owing to stringency of financial affairs in Mexico the hemp growers of Yucatan have been unable to get what they considered fair prices for their product. They applied last Summer to their Governor, who appointed a commission, known as the "Comision Reguladora Del Mercado De Henequen," to aid the growers in securing better prices. Dr. Victor A. Rendon was appointed General Attorney of this commission and has completed the arrangements by which the growers will be financed.

The Tropical Commission Company was organized by Sol Wexler, President of the Whitney Central National Bank of New Orleans, and Lynn H. Dinkins, President of the Interstate Trust and Banking Company of New Orleans, who have been carrying on negotiations with Dr. Rendon. This company will advance money to the Yucatan Commission up to $10,000,000 on bills of lading and American warehouse receipts. Loans will be made at the current rate of interest on a basis of 3.60 cents a pound of henequin or sisal grass, except when the market price is below 6 cents a pound, when the amount loaned shall be 60 per cent. of the existing market price. Sol Wexler and Lynn H. Dinkins have arranged to place this commercial paper with the New York banks. The company also secures a commission on all sales of hemp on which money has been advanced.

Dr. Rendon, during the last week in September, first opened negotiations with the New Orleans principals. Preliminary contracts were drafted at that time. Dr. Rendon then returned to Yucatan and placed the matter before the State Commission, which approved the arrangements. A second conference was held in Chicago upon the return of Dr. Rendon. At that time it was charged that the regulatory commission of Yucatan was a monopoly in unreasonable restraint of trade, and, therefore, could not operate in this country; but this charge was disproved by Dr. Rendon, who placed the matter before Counselor Frank L. Polk of the State Department at Washington.

Dr. Rendon said yesterday that sanction for the credit and loan arrangement had been obtained from Governor Alvarado by the regulatory commission, and that the Yucatan Government had submitted the matter to the attention of the central Carranza Government, which had registered no objection. A cable message was received yesterday by the Mexican Consulate in this city from Jesus Acuna, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Carranza Government, confirming the loan.

The fact that arrangements had been made to discount commercial paper offered by the Tropical Commission Company to New York banks was confirmed last night by Albert H. Wiggin, President of the Chase National Bank. He said that while his bank was buying commercial paper the paper mentioned would be acceptable.

Dr. Rendon believes the loan for which he has arranged marks the beginning of general confidence in the Carranza Government. He said:

"I believe this marks the return of confidence of capital in this country in the Government of Mexico, in the great possibilities of the country, and in its quick reconstruction. I am sure the United States will be surprised by the quickness with which Mexico will reconstruct its forces. There will be a real boom in Mexico very soon."

In connection with the hemp commission, Governor Alvarado has appointed a commission of engineers who will undertake port construction works at Progresso. At present the harbor is so shallow that seagoing vessels cannot dock, and cargoes must be carried several miles down the bay in lighters to be loaded.

A channel will be dredged, and piers for ocean vessels constructed. It was said yesterday at the Mexican Consulate in this city that the work will be undertaken by American engineers, and that American labor would be employed. Dr. Rendon denied that the money loaned to the hemp growers would be used for harbor improvement. He said the Government of Yucatan had been able to collect sufficient funds to carry on the work, and that when he left Mexico in July there was $3,000,000 in the State Treasury.

BIG MEXICAN RAILROAD LOSS.

National Railways Reports Deficits in Two Years of $57,000,000.

The troubles of the National Railways of Mexico under the strain of frequent revolutions is depicted further in the report for 1915, which was issued yesterday. It was only a short time ago that the 1914 report was issued, showing a deficit for 1914 of $28,835,000. The new report adds another $28,736,000 shortage, making a total deficit, as of June 30, 1915, of more than $57,000,000. This compares with a surplus in 1913 of $723,000 and with a surplus in 1910 of $4,527,000.

Principal among the items in the deficit column, of course, was the $23,655,000 unpaid interest on the various securities of the National Railways. Practically no interest has been paid in the last two years.

Technically, the report cannot be compared with reports for previous years, for the actual operation covers a period of only six weeks. It was six weeks after the end of the fiscal year of 1914 that the railway property was appropriated by the Government, and since that time the Directors of the road have not been able to operate the lines. The normal annual gross earnings of the National Railways amount to between $40,000,000 and $45,000,000. The gross earnings for the six weeks covered by the report amounted to $1,776,000. This was insufficient by $45,000 to pay the operating expenses, not counting an additional $5,000,000 which is listed under the head of "pending charges on account of operating expenses."

The figures in the report are in Mexican currency.

WOMEN LEGAL AID'S GUESTS

Wives of Prominent Men See How the Poor Get Justice.

Mrs. Richard Aldrich gave a tea yesterday at her home, 317 West Seventy-fourth Street, for women who attended a demonstration of how, with the assistance of the Legal Aid Society, which is known as the "Poor Man's Lawyer," justice is gained for the poor in court.

The demonstration was held under the auspices of a committee consisting of Mrs. Aldrich, Mrs. Seth Low, Mrs. S. Stanwood Menken, Mrs. R. Burnham Moffat, and Mrs. Dave Hennen Morris. Their guests were met by Leonard McGee, Attorney in Chief of the Legal Aid Society, and under his guidance they visited the west side office of the society, at 253 West Fifty-eighth Street, where needy clients apply for advice and where cases are prepared for trial. From there they went to the Third District Municipal Court and had an opportunity of hearing cases tried.

As the society's office is small, only a few persons could be invited but it is the intention of Mrs. Aldrich and the committee to give other similar monthly demonstrations hereafter, in order that the public may become more familiar with the work of the society.

POLICE TO CENSOR NOISE.

Commissioner Woods Orders Suppression of All Unnecessary Clamor.

Police Commissioner Woods issued a general order yesterday in which he said commanding officers would be held responsible for the strict enforcement of all laws and ordinances on the subject of unnecessary noises.

"It is part of the duty of the police to suppress such noises as are not necessary," said the Commissioner. "Vigilant patrolmen can do so by admonition and warning. Arrests should be avoided, but if there are repeated offenses summonses should be served, or the facts reported to the precinct commander, who shall take proper action."

Some of the noises listed in the order for correction or suppression were:

Unnecessary shouting by hawkers of all kinds; yelling of taxi or carriage barkers at theatres and hotels; yelling of "extras" at night; unnecessary noise by delivery and milk men; unnecessary noise at night in putting out ashcans at hotels and apartment houses; unnecessary noise caused by defective or worn-out machinery; unnecessary blowing of factory or steamboat whistles, barking dogs, and screeching parrots.

Policemen are instructed to report the following noises to precinct commanders, who shall request the Police Commissioner to notify the Public Service Commission.

Faulty railroad or car tracks, flat wheels on cars, faulty brakes on cars, unnecessary clanging of car bells.

RAMS BARGE IN BAY; 100 CATTLE DROWN

Double-Decker El Paso, Carrying Steers, Sheep, and Calves, Sinks Off the Battery.

HIT BY THE NORTH STAR

Animals Swim for Shore and Some Are Corralled in Park—Rustlers Get Fresh Meat.

The double-deck cattle barge, El Paso, owned by the New York Stock Yards Company of Pier 59, North River, sank off the Battery wall last night after a collision with the steamer North Star of the Eastern Steamship Corporation and a number of steers, sheep, and calves were drowned. Wilfred Miller, Captain of the barge, and Martin Grady and John Miller, his assistants, were taken off by the police launch Patrol and landed at Pier A.

The collision occurred at 5:15 P. M. off Pier 1, North River, as the El Paso was on her way to her pier in tow of the tug Francis Rickert. On her decks she had 125 cattle, 252 sheep, and 138 calves. In the swift tide, it was said, the barge swung across the bow of the North Star, on her way out to Portland, which made a big hole in the El Paso's starboard side below the water line.

The Captain of the tugboat blew his whistle for assistance and several tugs and steam lighters went to the rescue and assisted in getting the barge into shallow water off the Battery wall, where she settled upon the bottom.

While this was going on the lower deck ports had been opened and twenty-five steers were hoisted to the upper deck, while sheep, calves, and cattle jumped or fell into the water and swam for shore.

Patrolmen Fitzpatrick and Timmins, with waterfront idlers, got ropes at the fireboat station, and from the rocks lassoed some of the animals in the water and got them ashore. Twelve sheep, five calves, and one steer were corraled on the greensward in the park and soon were grazing. Three other shipwrecked sheep and three calves were seized in the dark as they struggled ashore, and were carried away by their rescuers. One-Eyed Ben Blithers, the Battery post polisher, was seen boarding a Staten Island ferryboat with a sheep hanging over his shoulders, and Bongo, the Battery Dolphin, started to walk to Harlem with two calves tied by ropes. He remarked that his Christmas dinner was in sight.

Honest Bill Quigley, the Battery boatman, and Juniper Jerry, the pious junkman, were pulling around in their rowboats rescuing animals from watery graves.

The Merritt-Chapman Wrecking Company sent the tugs Champion and Hustler to the El Paso to pump her out and a float to take off the cattle, sheep, and calves from the upper deck.

Captain Miller said he did not know exactly how many cattle had been drowned, but thought that more than 100 were lost. He did not know who was to blame, as he was in tow of the tugboat Francis Rickert.

The North Star was undamaged and proceeded on her way to Portland after the collision without stopping to make inquiries as to what had become of the barge.

MAY ASK ABOUT DR. FARR.

Grand Jury May Inquire Into Resignation of Sing Sing Physician.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Dec. 8.—The Westchester County Grand Jury investigating conditions at Sing Sing Prison will hear testimony this week concerning the resignation last night of Dr. Charles W. Farr, the prison physician, according to report here today. It is said by some opposed to Warden Osborne that, although Dr. Farr was not removed, he was practically compelled by the Warden to resign and that, although specific charges of violation of the prison rules were made against the physician, the fact that he gave certain testimony before the Grand Jury concerning assaults in the prison made him unpopular with the Warden's friends in the prison.

Mattie Eisenberg, the convict who, it is said, received a girl visitor alleged to have been brought into the prison by Dr. Farr, will probably be a witness before the Grand Jury tomorrow. District Attorney Weeks obtained a writ of habeas corpus for him today.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 8.—Dr. Charles W. Farr, who resigned as State physician at Sing Sing Prison Tuesday evening at the request of Warden Thomas Mott Osborne, came here today to plead his cause with Supt. John B. Riley of the State Prison Department. Dr. Farr declared that he would not seek reinstatement as long as Mr. Osborne remained Warden.

Dr. Farr said that Warden Osborne had demanded his resignation under a threat of making public incidents which would bring in the names of innocent persons, and to protect them he resigned. The circumstances, he said, were that a young woman who has been doing missionary work in the prison took an interest in one of the prison hospital nurses, a convict. Dr. Farr said a note which she wrote to the convict, and which is now in the Warden's possession, simply urged him to have the X-rays put on his ankle.

The physician said that he told Supt. Riley that he had for some time been intending to retire from Sing Sing because of conditions there. Under the law Supt. Riley alone has power to accept his resignation and to appoint his successor. Dr. Farr asserts that Mr. Osborne's action was in retaliation for his testimony before the Westchester County Grand Jury and his action in furnishing the Superintendent a list of assaults which occurred under Warden Osborne's management.

Dr. Farr returned to Ossining after his conference with Supt. Riley. His resignation has not been received in Albany. Governor Whitman refused to discuss the incident.

1,000 ALBANY JOBS TO BE ELIMINATED

Whitman Approves Plan to Cut $1,000,000 from the State Payroll.

MAY STANDARDIZE SALARIES

Senate Civil Service Committee Says Employes Will Hereafter Be Promoted for Merit.

The State administration has decided to drop 1,000 employes. This was revealed last night when Senator Clinton T. Horton of Buffalo, Chairman of the Senate Civil Service Committee, came to New York with several of his up-State colleagues to get the O. K. of Senator George F. Thompson on proposals the committee has drafted to present to the Legislature.

The proposal has the full approval of Governor Whitman, who has worked with the committee since the adjournment of the 1915 Legislature, and at whose instance the Civil Service Committee, the first the Senate ever had, was appointed. Senator Horton said last night that with the approval of the Governor and with both houses of the Legislature Republican he saw no reason why the legislation his committee has prepared should not be passed easily.

The committee has also prepared an ambitious plan for the standardization of the pay of all State employes, but has not been able to decide whether to put the reductions into effect at once or to provide that the changes in pay shall take place with succeeding employes. The administration has watched with much interest the troubles of the New York City administration in its standardization of pay, and, with the Presidential bee buzzing, Governor Whitman wishes to go slowly in antagonizing State employes who have influence in up-State political circles.

"We are on the home stretch of our work," said Senator Horton at the Hotel Biltmore last night, "and we believe we have recommendations to make to the Legislature which will be of great benefit to the people of the State. There are on the State payrolls 18,000 people. Our investigations have convinced us that this is 1,000 too many. We are convinced that a considerable part of the $20,000,000 paid by the State in salaries can be saved. With the adoption of this and other suggestions we shall make, the State will save $1,000,000 a year or more.

"But of much more importance than this actual reduction in the number of employes is the standardization schedule we have prepared. There has never been any system to the State's employment of help. Men and women have been taken on in a haphazard sort of way, and since the enactment of the competitive civil service system in 1888 there has never been a general overhauling of the State's employes, such as we contemplate. There are clerks drawing $4,000 a year, and clerks just as good drawing $2,000 a year.

"What we want and what the Governor wants is the same pay for the same work, and a promotion system based on merit and length of service, but more particularly on merit. We are going to do away with sinecures, with overpay, and with underpay. It has not been yet decided whether the standardization system shall go into effect at once or gradually."

The members of the Senate Civil Service Committee are Senators Horton, Thompson, both of Buffalo; Henry M. Sage of Albany, George F. Argetsinger of Rochester, J. Henry Walters of Syracuse, Republicans, and James A. Hamilton and Irving I. Joseph of New York, Democrats. Senators Horton, Thompson, Argetsinger, and Walters attended the conference last night at the Biltmore.

There is no doubt that the administration's plans to reduce the State's payroll will meet with strong opposition in the Legislature from members whose constituents are affected.

'SLEUTH' ROBS HUNTINGTON

Man Posing as City Detective "Inspects" House and Takes $400 Vase

The 690 city detectives were called to headquarters yesterday and lined up while servants from the home of H. E. Huntington, at 57th Street and Fifth Avenue, looked them over in search of a man who, representing himself as a detective, entered the Huntington home last Saturday and stole a $400 antique vase.

The servants failed to find the thief among the sleuths.

The man rang the bell at the front door of the Huntington home and told a servant he was a detective from the Central Office inspecting the houses for weak points where robbers could gain entrance.

The man carried out the deception so well that the head butler assigned two servants to escort him through the house. Several times he was allowed to be in rooms alone, and after he had gone a short time the vase was missed.

WOMAN AND DOG GET THIEF.

Barking Animal Gives Alarm and Owner Shouts for Police.

Miss Frances Campion, daughter of Jeremiah J. Campion of 20 East Tenth Street, was awakened early yesterday morning by the lively barking of her pet foxhound. She tried to quiet the dog, but when it continued its barking she got up to make an investigation. When she opened the door she made out the form of a man sneaking down the stairs into the basement.

"Who is that?"

"It's me," a voice responded.

The dog, held by Miss Campion, was barking all of the time.

"Come right back, or I'll set the dog on you," commanded the animal's mistress.

The man came back, and when ordered into a small room adjoining the hall he meekly entered. Miss Campion locked the door of the room and then ran to a front window of the house, from which she called "Burglar!" and "Police!" until half the neighborhood, a policeman in the block and the members of her family were thoroughly aroused. The policeman and Mr. Campion relieved Miss Campion and the dog of their responsibilities in the situation and made a prisoner of the man.

The prisoner said he was Richard Sylvester, fifty-four years old, and admitted that he was released from Sing Sing prison four months ago. When Miss Campion discovered him he was in his stocking feet, with his shoes around his neck, and in the shoes were found a string of rosary beads, a silver comb, a gold cigar cutter and $7.15, all the property of Mr. Campion. The prisoner was arraigned on a charge of burglary in the Jefferson Market Court later in the day and held in $1,000 bail for examination to-day.

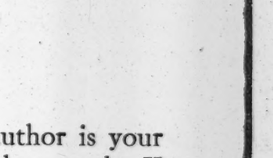
Sued for Inheritance He Assigned.

Frederick W. Cooper, a nephew of Edwin O. Brinckerhoff, who died recently leaving a large estate, assigned a $1,500 interest in Mr. Brinckerhoff's estate seven years ago, according to papers filed yesterday in the Surrogates' Court. The assignee, J. Bell Caldwell, of White Plains, filed a claim for the amount with interest. Mr. Caldwell asserts that he advanced the money to Mr. Cooper in June 1908, at a time when he had been working for several years without a vacation. Mr. Brinckerhoff was 77 years old at the time the assignment was made.

As far as you are concerned there needn't be more than just one bus—the one you happen to be in. Yet to have that bus right there at the time you wanted it has necessitated an investment of millions of dollars of capital and the knowledge gained by long experience for employing that capital to the best advantage. That is what is behind the lines of the

Fifth Avenue Bus

PHONE MAIN 6900



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—the quality of whose study and research has made Philadelphia a recognized centre of art and science and law and medicine.

—the quality of whose personal wants has made Philadelphia the city of 360,000 separate homes, more homes than in any other city of America.

For these quality people the Public Ledger is the exponent of Philadelphianism. Through its quality appeal it has attracted a wide circle of those readers whose Philadelphianism has possessed them of better-than-average income and better-than-average homes.

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FIRST of a new series of the younger set, full of flirtatious flappers, pretty débutantes and droll situations. Mrs. Rinehart is at her best in these jolly stories of the younger set, its escapades and its love affairs.

Irvin S. Cobb

Christmas Presents

In giving and getting Christmas gifts the author is your fellow victim. In sleuthing down the man who put the X in Xmas, Mr. Cobb says:

Sometimes I think a man—a married man with extensive domestic obligations—is not to be blamed for thinking of Santa Claus as an elderly porch climber with many aliases and a bad record, a corrupt old offender speaking with a Low-Dutch accent and wearing an Andrew Carnegie make-up of white whiskers, who comes forth on Christmas Eve with his sleigh empty and goes back home again on Christmas morning laden with loot wrested from weak-minded male adults.

Samuel G. Blythe

The Machineonian Cry

Come Over Into Machineonia and Help Us! cry the Old Guard of the Republicans. We want—must have—a good, strong man for 1916.

Mr. Blythe has been looking over the possibilities who may respond to the cry of the Old Guard, and in this article appraises them all and sets down their political assets and liabilities.

Other Features in This Number

Lo, the Poor Piute, a laugh story of the races, by Charles E. Van Loan; The Slacker, a love story, by W. B. Trites; The Blue Sky Company, by Will Payne; In Winter Quarters, Reminiscences of the Circus, by L. B. Yates; and Is Germany Hungry? by an American just back from Berlin.

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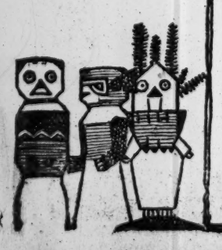
At the end -
Hedges of roses, gold of orange orchards, sunny skies, golf, autoing, and the romance of old-Spanish days



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Clearance Sale
now in progress affords unequalled opportunity for expectant mothers to be comfortably and stylishly attired at small cost.
Artistically constructed to create proper balance for figure through changing proportions, allowing for necessary expansion without removal of fastenings.

Dresses,	5.95 to 49.75
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Skirts,	3.95 to 11.75
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A Genuine **Pantasote**
top is *built* to withstand these things—to retain its *newness* and preserve the beauty of the *car*—and to provide perfect, leakproof *shelter.*
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SERVICE BOARD CASE GOES TO PROSECUTOR

Chairman Thompson Calls District Attorney to Pass Upon Signal Contracts.

WOOD'S FRIEND TESTIFIES

Banks Tells How His Trade with Local Railways Grew During Commissioner's Term.

The District Attorney's office took a hand yesterday in the proceedings before the Thompson Legislative Committee which is investigating the local Public Service Commission. Senator Thompson, the Chairman, said he had uncovered a line of information concerning signal equipment contracts that District Attorney Perkins should know about, and Mr. Perkins sent an assistant, Stanley L. Richter, to investigate.

Mr. Richter, Chairman Thompson, and Merton E. Lewis, counsel to the committee, were closeted for several hours with William C. Banks, manager of the Northwestern Equipment Company, which took over the Northwestern Construction Company, of which Commissioner Wood was President before he joined the commission. Mr. Banks, it was said, made some admissions, but refused to give up all the records of his office until he had consulted his lawyer. None of those who took part in the secret conference would divulge what had taken place, but later Mr. Banks went on the stand before the committee and told much about his business dealings with Commissioner Wood. Chairman Thompson expects to go through all of Mr. Banks's accounts today, and he promises interesting developments.

Wood Brought Prosperity.

Mr. Banks admitted on the stand that his company had thrived greatly through selling electrical supplies to railway corporations in the city since Mr. Wood became a Public Service Commissioner. It has been doing a business of from $2,000 to $3,000 a month with the Interborough Rapid Transit Company alone. He admitted also that his business with the railway companies had fallen off considerably since the present committee started its investigations. He ruefully declared that Commissioner Wood had "put one over" on him when Wood received $1,500 from the Union Switch and Signal Company for getting for that company the contract to install signals on the Kansas City, Clay County & St. Joseph Railroad.

The committee is trying hard to prove that Mr. Wood, since he became Commissioner, has received commissions from Banks for throwing contracts his way. Banks emphatically denied yesterday that he had paid any such commissions either to Wood or his brother, P. Erskine Wood. Banks told of spending large sums of money to "wine and dine" railway officials in order to do business with them.

He said these officials "had great appetites and drank like fish" and that they let him pay all the checks.

Banks, who looks the ordinary business man of about 45, said his brother-in-law, H. R. West, now in Europe, bought the forty shares of stock of the Northwestern Construction Company, valued at $25 a share, from P. Erskine Wood after the latter received it from his brother, Robert C. Wood, and he told how the N. W. Equipment Company was organized. This company has offices at 30 Church Street and manufactures mostly batteries for operating automatic signals. These are sold to railways and signal companies. He was first asked about the contract of the Kansas City, Clay County & St. Joseph Railroad with the Union Switch and Signal Company, and said he knew Colonel Prout, President of the latter concern, only slightly. The first he heard about this contract, he said, was when he read about it in the newspapers last Monday.

Was in Wood's Employ.

At the time the contract was made, Banks was a salesman for the Northwestern Construction Company, in the employ of Mr. Wood, and was allowed a commission on his sales. The witness said he had not seen President Prout of the signal company for several years, but he knew Sidney Johnson, the sales manager of the signal company, well. He said he had known Commissioner Wood intimately for about sixteen years.

Asked what Wood's business activities were at the time of the contract, the witness said Wood had a stock brokerage office at 43 Exchange Place, while the Northwestern Construction Company had an office at that time at 50 Church Street.

"What companies did you deal with when you represented Wood as salesman?" Mr. Lewis asked.

The witness said he had done business with the Erie Railroad, the New York Central, the Pennsylvania, the Interborough, the New York & Queens County Railway, the Third Avenue Railroad, the Union Railway, and the Lackawanna. The witness could not remember who is best customer was.

"The ones you did the most business with were within the city and are now under the jurisdiction of the Public Service Commission?" asked Senator Thompson.

"Well," was the reply, "we did a good business with the Long Island Railroad, but the construction company was losing money when the plant was sold."

"How was your business with the Interborough?"

"Oh, it was very poor."

"But since Mr. Wood has been a Public Service Commissioner your accounts are very good?"

"Yes," admitted the witness, "we have done business amounting to from $2,000 to $3,000 a month with the Interborough since then. Recently, however, it has fallen off considerably."

Committee Hurt His Business.

"In other words," put in Senator Thompson, "your business with the Interborough was very good from the time Mr. Wood went on the commission down to two or three months ago when this committee began to investigate?"

"Yes," agreed Mr. Banks, "it was better then than now."

"Do you think you got a square deal from Wood on that contract with the Kansas City, Clay County & St. Joseph Railroad?"

"Well," laughed the witness, "I was the one who introduced Wood to Mr. Johnson, and I think I might have got something for that introduction."

"Why did you introduce Wood to Johnson?"

"Because," replied Banks, "Wood wanted to know a good concern to supply signals to, and I introduced him to Johnson and he introduced him to Colonel Prout."

"Why did you refuse to give any explanation to Perley Morse, our accountant, regarding certain items on your books?"

"I didn't want to make some of those accounts public," replied Banks. "They had to do with wining and dining. Some of these railroad people, you know, have good appetites, and they drink like fish. Why, only the other night I had some of them out and bought four or five bottles of wine for them, and they let me pay all the checks."

"Did Wood ever come across that way?" Mr. Lewis wanted to know.

"Oh, yes," said Banks. "Wood was very liberal. He is greatly interested in baseball, you know, and often takes the ball players out."

"I understand he is an expert at sliding to first base," said Senator Thompson.

"Yes," laughed Banks, "he slides in head first. He doesn't use the hook slide."

Known as a Millionaire.

The witness was asked about a number of cash items on his accounts which did not show how the money was spent. He said it was paid to certain people in order to get their business. He was asked about an item of $250 which had been paid to P. Erskine Wood. The witness said it had been entered in that particular account through error, and that it represented part of the money that had been paid to Wood for his interest in the construction company.

"Not one penny of this money went to Robert C. Wood," said the witness. "About $3,600 was paid to P. Erskine Wood at various times, but never as commissions."

"Is Robert C. Wood worth much money?" asked Mr. Lewis.

"Well, up in the Bronx we call him a millionaire," he replied.

The witness did not know how much property Mr. Wood owned in the Bronx beyond the house which he kept as a voting residence. He did not know in which banks Mr. Wood kept his accounts.

"Give us another reason why he was called a millionaire?"

"Well, he was always paying bail for players to play with him. He was a pretty good thing that way. He played on the Schnorer Club and was known as a millionaire because of the way he treated the players."

"Who are you trying to protect here?" suddenly asked Lewis.

"I am not trying to protect any one but myself," replied Banks.

"What did you mean by telling us that you didn't want to involve anybody?"

"I didn't say that," asserted Banks. "I said I didn't want to have my business affairs spread all over for my competitors to see."

The witness said he paid out as commissions last year between $3,000 and $4,000. His concern, he said, did a gross business of between $31,000 and $32,000 a year. He explained another cash item on his accounts by saying he had borrowed $500 from a man named Fuhrer, who was employed in the office of D. W. Ross, First Vice President of the Interborough.

Mr. Banks then admitted that Commissioner Wood had called on him that morning and asked him if he had any canceled checks that had been paid to P. Erskine Wood. The commissioner also asked him about the business the Northwestern Construction Company had done with the signal companies.

"Didn't Commissioner Wood tell you not to give this committee any more information?" asked Mr. Lewis.

"No, Sir," replied Banks.

"Then why do you refuse to bring your books here?"

"Because I need them to carry on my business."

"Didn't you tell our accountant last night that a great number of the entries in your books covered money paid to P. Erskine Wood for commissions?"

"No, I did not say that," replied Banks emphatically. "I never paid Mr. Wood any commissions."

The witness said he saw Robert C. Wood about every Sunday, and had seen P. Erskine Wood only once or twice since the transfer of the company in 1914.

"As a matter of fact," asked Senator Thompson, "your business was done with Robert C. Wood and you used the name of P. Erskine Wood?"

"No, Sir," replied Banks.

The witness admitted he had spoken to Commissioner Wood when he had seen him yesterday morning about the Kansas City, Clay County & St. Joseph Railroad contract and that he had told Wood he didn't think he was "clever enough to pull it off."

"What did Commissioner Wood say to that?"

"Oh," he pooh-poohed a couple of times."

"Didn't Wood talk to you about Interborough contracts?"

"No," replied the witness, "I got all those contracts myself."

"What did you give in return?"

"I gave them something they never had on their road before."

"What was that?"

"Safety first."

A delegation from Queens County, headed by Assemblyman George E. Polhemus, appeared before the committee yesterday to ask for changes in parts of the public service law so that Queens would be benefited and to urge better transit facilities for that borough. The committee will meet again this morning.

INDICTED FOR AIDING FUGITIVE BANKRUPT

Receiver and Lawyer Accused of Trying to Destroy Evidence Against J. S. Mack.

ONE IN PLOT CONFESSES

F. W. Wakefield and R. P. Levis Said to Have Made Effort to Buy Incriminating Books.

After a secret investigation lasting nearly ten months, District Attorney Perkins yesterday obtained the indictment of Frederick W. Wakefield, Vice President of the Simpson-Crawford Corporation, and Robert P. Levis, a prominent bankruptcy lawyer of 74 Broadway, for conspiring to destroy evidence against Joseph S. Mack, a skirt manufacturer, who was indicted for grand larceny in 1912. The accused men pleaded not guilty before Judge Swann in General Sessions yesterday, and were released in $1,000 bail each. Their attorney, William M. Parke of Stanchfield & Levy, asserted there would be no difficulty in proving his client's innocence.

The men were indicted on the testimony of Mack's own lawyer, Walter Carroll Low of 346 Broadway, who refused to join the conspiracy. His story, furthermore, was corroborated by an accomplice of the accused men, Milton M. Kleinberger, who revealed the details of the conspiracy to the Grand Jury after he had been promised immunity by the District Attorney's office.

The indictment of Wakefield and Levis took place with the reappearance of Joseph S. Mack, who surrendered to the District Attorney's office only last week after being a fugitive from justice for more than two years. He was a member of the firm of Jackson & Mack, skirt manufacturers, which failed for $500,000 in November, 1912. It later developed that the firm had obtained about $500,000 worth of credit through false pretenses as to the amount of its assets. Mack and his partner, Salo Jackson, were indicted for grand larceny. Jackson stood trial, was convicted and sentenced to a term of from three to seven years in Sing Sing.

Mack, however, disappeared on the day he was indicted. Detectives could not find him. It was learned that he went to Mexico, but all efforts to find him failed. He remained out of sight for more than two years and then became filled with a desire to return to New York. He communicated with friends in this city and urged that some means be found to pacify his creditors. But his lawyer, Walter Carroll Low, learned that the creditors were determined to show him no mercy. They insisted that he ought to be imprisoned and promised to do everything in their power to see him convicted.

This situation was well known, it is alleged, to Frederick W. Wakefield, who was appointed trustee and receiver for the Jackson Mack concern after it went into bankruptcy, and also to his counsel, Robert P. Levis. On March 31 last they discussed the matter with Low at a dinner in the Claridge Hotel, Milton H. Kleinberger also being present. Before the dinner was over Wakefield, according to the indictment, suggested that Low have a talk with Levis concerning a plan to prevent the conviction of Mack. Low alleges Levis declared that the District Attorney could not prove the charge against Mack if the books of the Jackson Mack firm were destroyed. He declared, according to Low, that the books were in the possession of Wakefield as trustee, could be sold in the regular course of bankruptcy proceedings, and could be delivered to Mack or his lawyers on proper terms.

After Levis outlined the plan, Low says, Kleinberger said the books would be delivered on the payment of $7,500. Several moments later, however, he agreed that $6,000 would be sufficient. It is stated in the indictment that, in setting this figure, Kleinberger declared that he, Levis, and Wakefield would receive $2,000 each.

Unwilling to enter into the conspiracy to destroy evidence, Low visited District Attorney Perkins on the following day and told him of the discussion at the Claridge. At Mr. Perkin's advice, Low made it appear that he was a willing accomplice. Thereafter he kept the District Attorney's office in constant touch with the progress of the conspiracy. On many occasions when Kleinbergr and Low were in conversation over the phone, a stenographer from the District Attorney's office was allowed to listen and take down verbatim what was said.

Wakefield, Levis, and Kleinberger, unaware that Low was acting as a secret agent for the District Attorney's office, took him into their confidence and kept him posted on just what was being done to bring the books into his hands. On July 15 last, Wakefield, according to the indictment, authorized the sale of the books. The sale took place in the office of Charles H. Shongood of 539 Broadway, an auctioneer, who was directed to dispose of the books together with other property of the bankrupt Jackson Mack firm.

On Dec. 1, the indictment states that Milton H. Kleinberger delivered the books to Low in return for which he received an envelope containing $6,000 in bogus money. On receiving the books, Low brought them at once to the District Attorney's office, and Mr. Perkins began the Grand Jury inquiry, which ended yesterday in the indictment of Wakefield and Levis.

ENGINEER BIG MAN OF TODAY

Striking Contrast Between His Standing Now and in the Past.

The engineer is coming to be one of the most important factors in the conduct of the large corporations, according to views expressed yesterday at the annual meeting of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers at the Engineering Building, 29 West Thirty-ninth Street.

Dr. D. S. Jacobus, the newly elected President, said the present status of the engineer was a striking contrast to his standing twenty-five years ago.

"It cannot be too strongly emphasized that application of science to industry can best be accomplished through the co-operative efforts of engineers trained for years in science," said Hollis Godfrey, President of Drexel Institute of Philadelphia. "Problems involving large sums come before directors to be divided in two or three hours. The executive brings these problems to the board, and to lay down a wise policy the facts must have been well chosen and selected by skilled men."

In the forenoon a memorial service was held for Dr. Frederick W. Taylor, who died last March. Rear Admiral Caspar Goodrich, U. S. N., retired paid a tribute to Dr. Taylor, after which gas producers, electric and steam power and turbines were discussed.

The afternoon session was devoted to problems of railroads, textile industries, and machine shops. Last night the members attended a smoker. The sessions will continue today and tomorrow.

MAGDALEN HOME IN NEED.

Managers Seeking $100,000 to Keep Institution in Private Hands.

Announcement of a thirty-day canvass to raise $100,000 was made yesterday at a meeting of the Board of Managers of the New York Magdalen Home, a private institution at Inwood on the Hudson, to which girls are committed by Magistrates of the Women's Night Court. The canvass will begin next Saturday.

"Without an institution like the Magdalen Home," said Magistrate Barlow yesterday, "the Magistrates of the Women's Night Court would be at a loss to care for a great number of the delinquent girls and women who are brought before them from year to year. In many cases it would be a crime to send these girls to the workhouse, where they would be associated with hardened offenders. In fact, the Magdalen Home is quite as necessary to the city as the Night Court itself."

Unless a sufficient number of friends are found to help maintain the present work, the Home faces the alternative of going over to the city, and so becoming a penal institution, according to the managers. It is now an educational institution and "reformatory refuge" for wayward girls, standing between the Night Court and the district prison, or the workhouse.

The appeal for funds is signed by a Special Committee consisting of Mrs. Charles A. Boston, Chairman; Mrs. George W. Ely, Mrs. Henry R. Freeland, Mrs. Mary E. Paddon, Mrs. Augusta Page, Mrs. James Bronson Reynolds, and Mrs. Herbert A. Scheftel.

RUNAWAY BOSTON GIRL HELD

Marian Jackson Found Seeking Work as Servant—Man Arrested.

Marian Beulah Jackson, a sixteen-year-old Boston High School girl, who ran away from home on Nov. 16 and came to New York to meet William T. Southwick, aged 29, a civil engineer from Toronto, was taken to Police Headquarters yesterday, after an employment agency had reported that a girl with soft hands and an accent indicating refinement had asked for a job as a kitchen maid. Detective Maria Younge found the girl and Southwick in a boarding house in Pacific Street, Brooklyn. Southwick will be arraigned in the Butler Street Court, Brooklyn, on a charge of criminal assault.

The girl told the police that she had met Southwick two years ago and had corresponded with him. Southwick said that he had intended to take the girl West with him after he had obtained a divorce from his wife. Because she became lonesome in her little furnished room the girl decided to get a place as a maid. The New York police had been looking for Miss Jackson for several days.

COMBINE IN SELLING, CONFERENCE URGES

International Trade Body Advises American Joint Agencies Abroad.

NEED OF SHIPS STRESSED

Oriental Merchant Says Middlemen Hurt Our Business with India.

The International Trade Conference of the National Association of Manufacturers, which has been attended by business men and official representatives from all over the world, closed its sessions yesterday at the Hotel Astor with a recommendation that the American merchant marine and American banking facilities abroad be increased. Committees of the conference have under consideration specific plans for establishing trade banks in foreign countries where business is being sought.

Mistakes made by American firms in ill-planned advertising campaigns for foreign business were analyzed by Hugh M. Kahler, editor of How to Export. He said:

"One firm advertised in South America an article with a name as hard to pronounce in Spanish as 'Wzkxxschka' is in English. Another advertised in Brazil a gas engine guaranteed not to freeze, with the climate there hot enough to boil an egg. But the worst instance I ever heard of was that of a man who spent thousands of dollars advertising an article the name of which, translated into Spanish, was worse than blasphemy."

Harrison C. Lewis, General Manager of the National Paper and Type Company of this city, said American firms ought to combine to send one able man to represent them all in South America.

"There seems to be no good reason," he said, "why competing firms should not unite in joint selling agencies abroad. We need co-operation, among ourselves and in Washington. Combined effort on the part of our manufacturers, of our citizens, and our workingmen will bring efforts in Washington which will greatly help in the development of our oversea trade, but the demand is not yet insistent enough. Unfortunately, we seem to have a few in high places who do not understand the possibilities or needs of this line of business.

"Even now we can imagine the result if the concerns here represented should send a committee to Washington to explain the needs of the manufacturer. Had it been possible to convince our last Congress of the full need of an American merchant marine, and of the quick and sure way to obtain it on safe and sane lines, we would today have a large number of merchant ships carrying our commerce and that the present transportation facilities would be greatly relieved."

Nusserwanjee Maneckshaw Marshall, a merchant of Bombay, urged that the National Manufacturers' Association make a study of trade conditions between this country and India. He said: "The basis of successful foreign trade is an adequate merchant marine and direct service between the countries concerned. That eliminates the middleman, who is a cause of the reduction of profits for the manufacturer and an increase in prices to the consumer. The middleman is an evil. But no attempt seems to have been made to remove the middleman in this country's export trade to my country. This has a bad influence on the market for American goods in India."

H. H. Topakyan, the Imperial Persian Consul General, said that Persia's great friendship for the United States made that country an attractive selling market for manufacturers here.

David H. G. Penny, Vice President of the Irving National Bank, said that there is no department in a modern bank offering such inducements for the remunerative employment of money as a well-organized Foreign Department.

"The handling of a larger portion of our foreign transactions on a dollar basis enables smaller banks throughout the entire country to participate in foreign exchange business without having to maintain accounts abroad or to be constantly watching fluctuations of exchange. Such banks do well in remitting their foreign bills through financial institutions in New York."

John E. Rovensky, manager of the Foreign Exchange Department of the National Bank of Commerce, said efforts to introduce dollar exchange abroad were gaining in South America and the Orient. He added:

"But we must not deceive ourselves. It will take time."

Other speakers were William McCarroll, who presided; Guido Rossati, Commercial Attaché to the Italian Consulate; Percy Roderick McLean, a merchant of Sydney, Australia; Benjamin Joy, Vice President of the National Shawmut Bank of Boston; F. V. N. Painter of Salem, Va., and Louis C. M. Reed of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

JAPAN'S MEMORIAL STAMPS.

First of the Issue Commemorating the Coronation Arrive Here.

To commemorate the recent coronation of the Emperor of Japan, a special series of postage stamps has just been issued by the Japanese Government and the first copies to reach America were received this week by dealers. There are four values in the set, 1½, 3, 4, and 10 sen respectively, the sen being equal to about half a cent. They are beautifully engraved and highly colored, and in keeping with the ancient traditions of the Japanese coronation ceremony they portray views of the old shrines and temples of the Empire.

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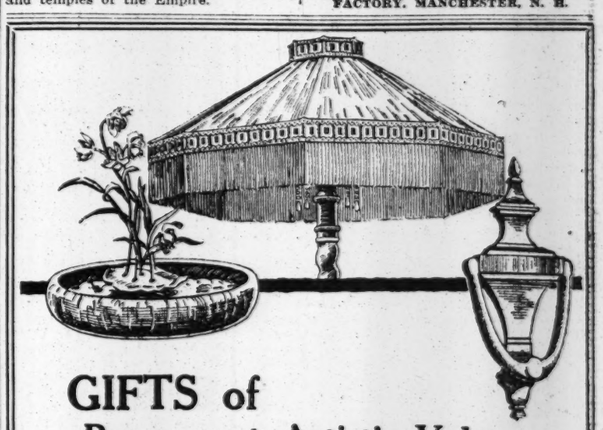

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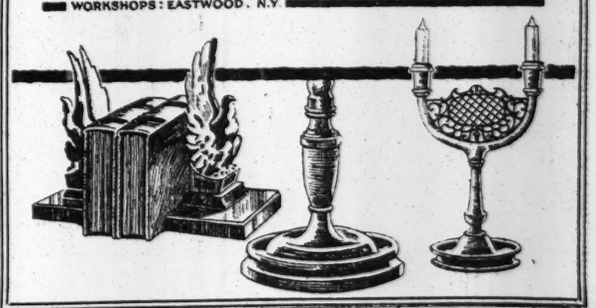

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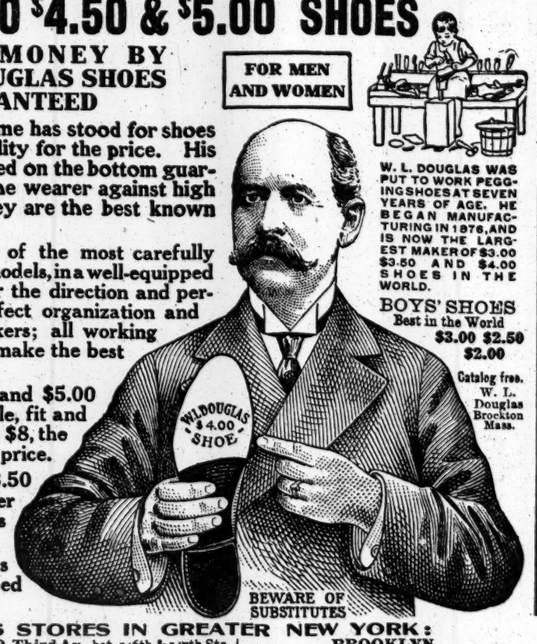

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POWER OF FRATERNITIES IS LESSENED IN YALE ATHLETICS

STRIKE BLOW TO YALE FRATERNITY POLITICS

Change in Athletic Elections System Intended to Restrain Societies.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 8.—The fraternity system at Yale received a hard blow tonight when the undergraduate body at a meeting in Woolsey decided to hold the elections of the second assistant managers of crew, track, and baseball the last week in December instead of the first week in April, as has been the custom for years.

To those unfamiliar with the system at Yale the change appears to hold little significance, but it is really a thrust against the fraternity domination of the athletic situation. This evil has been one well realized by the majority of Yale men who have always held that Yale stood upon a platform of democracy. In fact, this spirit has become in college circles synonymous with Yale.

The undergraduates by the vote this evening have placed themselves on record as being opposed to all fraternity politics when Yale's athletic welfare is made the object of the practice. It has been realized that the evil was a menace and the failure during the last football season has no doubt crystalized action against the custom of past years.

Under the old system the assistant managers of crew, basket ball and track teams, who in their senior year are the managers of the respective teams, have been elected in April. The fraternities take in the freshmen in February, and there has always been the struggle of the fraternities in attempting to secure the men who have been elected to managerial positions. This has led to a combining of effort with the result that the entire system was permeated with secret society politics. It is believed the new system will largely do away with the difficulty.

The amendments to the constitution of the athletic association were adopted unanimously. There was no outlining of the situation by speeches. The ballots were cast shortly after the meeting opened, the undergraduates as a body realizing that it was for the common good that they were casting a vote in favor of the change.

GOLF LINKS DESERTED.

John G. Anderson Saw No One on Courses in England.

John G. Anderson, runner-up to Robert Gardner in the national amateur championship at Chicago last August, has returned from a five-weeks' stay in the British Isles.

The extent the war has paralyzed golf in the United Kingdom may be judged from the fact that in all his traveling in England and Scotland Anderson failed to see a person carrying a golf bag or a set of clubs. The only golf that is countenanced at present is the series of exhibition matches being played on the famous courses by Vardon, Ray, Taylor, Duncan, and Braid, the "Big Five" of British golf, for the benefit of the War Relief Fund. Not only is there no desire of the inhabitants of the British Isles to play golf, but there is a great dearth of golfers. Almost every player of military age, amateur and professional, is at the front. Even the Red Cross ranks have been swelled by the enlistment of some of the women players.

If the deserted caddie houses are any criterion, all the drummer boys, buglers, and standard bearers in the British Army may be caddies, for the species is practically extinct on the home golf courses. In place of these young characters, heroes of fact and fable, there has sprung up a new class of caddies, men between the ages of 60 and 80, who have heard the summons of necessity and take the opportunity of earning half a crown by undertaking the tasks of their grandchildren.

The only golfer that Anderson could find to play with him over the St. Andrews links was Andrew Kirkaldy, who tied for the championship in 1879 and made a name for himself as a soldier in the Soudan campaign. In this match Anderson had a caddie 67 years old.

All the shops that manufactured golf clubs and golfing accessories have been depleted of their workmen, and the meeting of the Golf Professionals' Association has been declared off for this year because there are no golf professionals left in the country to hold a meeting. According to one report sixty professionals and fifty-eight assistants are on the firing line in France.

Golf is not dead in England, but the game has practically vanished until the time comes for the soldiers to abandon the trenches of France in favor of the bunkers of old England and Scotland.

Harlem Club Must Hold Bout.

The Boxing Commissioners have refused to grant the request of the Harlem Sporting Club, 135th Street, for a postponement of the bout between Ad Wolgast, former lightweight champion, and Packey Hommey, a local lightweight, and the contest will be decided tomorrow night as announced. The attempt to secure a postponement of the bout was made by the club on the ground that alterations were in progress to increase the seating capacity. The matter was brought before the Boxing Commission, which found that no work had been started on the alterations, and ordered the contest staged as scheduled.

Coffey May Box Moran Again.

Ike Dorgan, manager of Frank Moran, and Billy Gibson, manager of Jim Coffey, met yesterday to arrange a return ten-round bout between the heavyweights. Manager Dorgan offered to give Coffey a return bout at Madison Square Garden for $8,000 and a privilege of 35 per cent. of the boxers' share of the receipts. Gibson was willing to accept the $8,000 ofer for Coffey, but would not consent to the percentage privilege. The match may be arranged at another meeting this week.

Gibbons Ill, Bout Postponed.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 8.—Postponement for at least a week of the Mike Gibbons-Young Ahearn ten-round contest, originally scheduled to take place here Dec. 10, was announced by the promoters tonight, because of the illness of Gibbons, who is threatened with pneumonia. If Gibbons is able to resume training next Monday the bout will take place Dec. 17.

HOGG TO LEAD PRINCETON.

Tigers Elect Guard Captain of Football Team for 1916.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 8.—Frank Trevor Hogg this afternoon was elected by the football men who won their letter in this season's work to lead the Tiger eleven next year. Hogg is a junior, and comes from Pittsburgh. He prepared for college at Phillips-Andover Academy.

"Kootch" Hogg has had two years' experience on the 'Varsity football team, last year as substitute to Rip Shenk at guard, and this year as regular guard. Previous to his tryouts for a position on the 'Varsity he was a member of his class team, and played on the freshman eleven that beat Yale.

Hogg's playing this year has been consistently good. He has not only earned his position as the best guard on the squad, but has been ranked as the best linesman on the eleven.

WANT TAD JONES FOR COACH

Yale Undergraduates Favor Old Quarter Back Football Mentor.

The undergraduate sentiment at Yale is growing stronger every day in favor of the selection of Tad Jones as football coach at New Haven next Fall. Jones's popularity is due to the fact that some of the members of the football squad played under Jones at Exeter Academy and at Pawling School. If the new captain, "Cupid" Black, has his say in the matter, it is believed that Jones will be the choice, as he played under the former Yale quarter back at both Pawling and Exeter.

Jones has had remarkable success at Exeter and in each of the last three seasons that academy's old-time rival, Andover, has been overwhelmingly defeated. Jones is rated as one of Yale's best quarter backs, but his coaching experience at New Haven has been brief.

Before the football coach is appointed at New Haven, however, there may be a change in the athletic policy of that institution which would reduce the power of the football captain and also the influence of the undergraduate body.

There is a growing feeling among Yale graduates that the policy of making the captain "king" does not work out to the best interests of the different teams. With the appointment of a new Graduate Committee Vance, McCormick, Brink Thorne, and John Kilpatrick, the suggested policy of restricting the power of the football captain may be adopted. In that event it is not likely that Jones would be chosen head coach.

There is a strong sentiment among the graduates in favor of an older man than Jones. Much interest centres on Al Sharpe, not only because he has been successful with the Cornell eleven, but because Sharpe, in his day, was a wonderful athlete at Yale.

PAGE DECLINES TO RUN.

Another Presidential Candidate to be Selected at N. Y. A. C.

William H. Page, who has served three years as President of the New York Athletic Club, has declined to be a candidate for re-election at the annual meeting on Jan. 11. Following the victory of the regular Nominating Committee over the opposition ticket Tuesday night the nomination was tendered to Mr. Page, but he refused to reconsider his repeated declaration that he would not again be a candidate for office. Under his administration the club has been brought to a high standard, and it was hoped he would consent to lead the organization for another term.

No other person has been prominently mentioned for the office, but as the committee contains the strongest men in the club there is little probability that it will be difficult to make a selection.

Arthur McAleenan, the Captain of the club, it is expected, will receive the nomination for the office.

Two-Year-Old Stakes for Saratoga.

Nominations for the two-year-old races to be run at the Saratoga meeting next year were announced yesterday by Secretary McL. Earlocker. The Grand Union Stake has 130 nominations, United States Hotel 132, Spinaway 105, Hopeful 125, and the Grab Bag 55.

TWO TEAMS DROP OUT OF SIX-DAY RACE

Piercey and Kopsky, Bruised and Exhausted, Unable to Continue.

SCORE AT 2 O'CLOCK A. M.
Seventy-fourth Hour.

	Miles.	Laps.
Grenda and Hill	1,528	9
McNamara and Spears	1,528	9
Fogler and Carmen	1,528	9
Lawrence and Magin	1,528	9
Egg and Dupuy	1,528	9
Drobach and Corry	1,528	9
Ryan and Thomas	1,528	9
Mitten and Hansen	1,528	9
Moran and Walthour	1,528	9
Eaton and Madden	1,528	9
Seres and Linart	1,528	9
Hanley and Halstead	1,528	9
Sullivan and Anderson	1,528	7
Suter and Madonna	1,528	6
Ruddirusse and Vanderzuyft	1,528	5
McNamara leading.		

Former record, 1,505 miles, 1 lap, made by Goullet-Grenda in 1914 at New York.

Two teams dropped out of the six-day bicycle race at Madison Square Garden yesterday. Piercey of the Piercey-Walker Australian team and Kopsky of the Kopsky-Wohlrab team were both so badly bruised from falls and were so exhausted that they were forced to quit and were officially declared out of the race. Piercey got a fall on the Twenty-seventh Street side of the track and was badly cut and bruised.

More excitement came last night when Oscar Egg of the Egg-Dupuy Swiss-French team tumbled from the high bank during a sprint and two or three of the riders struck him as he rolled to the bottom of the track. Dazed and groggy he was taken to his camp, and after his arm and leg were bandaged he reappeared and received a big ovation.

Egg's fall stopped the best sprint of the evening. He shot out in front, and the pace was taken up in turn by his partner, Dupuy, Hill, Corry, and Eaton. The riders all got into a jam on the high Madison Avenue bank, and Egg, trying to cut across in front of one of the riders, was thrown from his wheel.

Three teams were lapped in a fifteen-minute sprint near midnight started by Bobby Walthour. The pace was so fast that the Sullivan-Anderson, Suter-Madonna, and Ruddi-Russe teams fell back.

Excitement was at a high pitch as Joe Fogler, Grenda, Hill, Dupuy, and McNamara took turns at setting the terrific pace. The outburst raised havoc with the records and carried the riders nineteen miles ahead of the record.

Tom Jones, manager of Jess Willard, startled the big crowd about 11 o'clock when he offered $20 for a five-lap sprint. The riders all hustled hard for the money, and Al Grenda of the Kangaroo team won out in a thrilling finish by a few inches from Drobach.

The referee made a new ruling on account of the frequent spills, which provides that all the riders who are a lap or more behind the leaders must ride down on the flat part of the track when a sprint starts. This will prevent many of the jams which attend the outbursts of speed.

The riders are smashing all previous six-day records, and before midnight were more than eighteen miles ahead of the record. Between 9 and 10 o'clock last night the riders covered twenty-three miles, which is unusual at this stage of the race.

A smile crept onto Percy Lawrence's tired face when he was presented with a large bunch of flowers.

During the morning riding Ruddi-Russe made a wild dash and regained one of his lost laps. Tim Sullivan, Moran, and Seres all got bad spills, but were not seriously injured. Reggie McNamara and Norman Anderson won $5 prizes for leading five-lap sprints during the late afternoon.

Interest in the grind is increasing, and there was a large number of women cheering the riders wildly last night. The crowd came early and stayed late. It was a noisy, shouting, singing crowd, which paid little attention to the tired, pale riders on the track, except when they burst forth into a killing sprint. Within another twenty-four hours it is expected that many more of the riders will be compelled to drop out from sheer exhaustion if the grueling pace keeps up.

TERSE NEWS OF SPORTS

Frank Hill, coach of the Seton Hall College basketball team, has been engaged as tutor of the Rutgers team. He started work yesterday.

Frank Collins was elected captain of the High School of Commerce football eleven yesterday.

William Moran, left end, was yesterday chosen captain of the Hamilton Institute football eleven.

The basketball team of Boys' High School won from the New Utrecht five yesterday on the former's court by a score of 57 to 26.

De Witt Clinton basket ball team scored its fourth straight victory of the season yesterday afternoon when it defeated the Lawrence High School five by a score of 18 to 5 at Lawrence, L. I. Captain Stutsky scored ten of the points for Clinton.

James Ferguson, the Spring Lake professional, sails for the Bahamas today where he will take charge of the Nassau links for the Winter season.

The price of golf balls is expected to drop a little next April because of the expiration of the Haskell patent which will allow the importation of cheaper balls from England.

Ivan Linow, the Cossack, has agreed to wrestle the masked man who has been parading before the crowd at the Manhattan Opera House for the last four nights, with a sweeping challenge to throw any wrestler in the tournament. The Russian will soon discover whether it is a "plant" or not.

Anton Irsa, champion of Austria, who was injured some time ago in a wrestling bout with Zbyszko at the Manhattan Opera House, has been discharged from Bellevue Hospital, but he will never be able to wrestle again. The ligaments were torn loose from his shoulder blade.

Gus Hornfeck, who was the coach of the champion hockey team at Princeton, captained by "Hobey" Baker, is to coach Yale. He succeeds Tom Howard.

Paul H. Taylor, former member of the Camden, N. J., High School, has been elected Captain of the Lafayette football eleven. The "L" has been bestowed upon Captain Luhr, Taylor, Weldon, Lerch, Blackburn, Hartman, Gulick, Mummert, Livezey, Scott, Woodruff, Lowe, Gaynor, and Lake, who played in the Lehigh game, and Manager Clark.

University of Illinois football eleven has scheduled a game with Colgate University to be played at Champaign, Oct. 14, 1916.

John W. Overton of Nashville, Tenn., has been chosen Captain of the Yale cross-country team for 1916.

Matthew D. Lawless, 1900, has been elected graduate manager of athletics at the University of Rochester. The university council has approved the appointment of Alfred M. Geis, student manager of football, and Harold F. Gosnell assistant manager for next season.

The prizes to be awarded at the next amateur boxing tournament of the New York Athletic Club, on Dec. 16 and 18, will be among the best offered this season. Entries will close on Monday.

Ralph E. Bock of Youngstown, Ohio, yesterday was elected Captain of the Ohio State University cross-country team. Bock is a junior, and this was his first year on the team.

The St. Nicholas team, Amateur Hockey League champions, will leave for Montreal tomorrow night to play the first game of the series for the Art Ross Challenge Cup, with the Montreal Stars in the Montreal Arena Saturday.

Last night L. F. Loree gave a dinner at the Metropolitan Club to about eighty Rutgers men who have, during the last three seasons, been supporting the movement at the College for a representative football team.

The Walkers' Club of America has raised a fund for the purchase of a large silver cup to be known as the James E. Sullivan Memorial Trophy. This cup will be offered as a prize in the Washington's Birthday City Hall to Coney Island race of the club.

In a match for the inter-State three-cushion billiard championship in St. Louis last night, Joseph Stone, representing this city, was defeated by Cannefax by a score of 50 to 39. Stone made one of the high runs of the tournament when he clustered 10.

PENN CREWS ON HUDSON.

Quaker Oarsmen Not to Drop Out of Poughkeepsie Regatta.

University of Pennsylvania crews will row in the intercollegiate regatta, at Poughkeepsie, next June, despite rumors to the contrary. This announcement was made yesterday by R. Howard Eisenbrey, Chairman of the Uniservity Rowing Committee.

Pennsylvania will have three crws at Poughkeepsie next Spring, Mr. Eisenbrey said. The only reason that the date of the Poughkeepsie regatta was not ratified with the other dates of the rowing schedule at the Board of Directors' meeting Tuesday was because no date has been set by the Intercollegiate Rowing Association Stewards for the regatta. It is said that the regatta next year will be held one week earlier or one week later than heretofore because the tidal conditions on the usual date will be unfavorable for rowing in the afternoon.

A large number of crew candidates reported in the rowing room at Pennsylvania yesterday, and the new coach, George Wright of Canada, wired that he would report soon to take charge of the squad.

Pennsylvania will row against Yale at Philadelphia on April 22, at Annapolis as the opponent of the Navy on May 6, and will participate in the Schuylkill regatta on May 13.

At the Board of Directors' meeting Tuesday, it is said, an effort was made to eliminate the names of William Hollenbeck, who wants to be the Penn football coach; Captain-elect Mathews, Captain "Ted" Meredith of the track team, and Guy Nevins from the ballot which has been presented to the members of the Athletic Association as nominees for election to the new Board of Directors.

The Penn 'Varsity football players who have received the "L" are: Captain Harris, Bell, Clothier, Derr, Dunlap, Hawley, Henning, Hopkins, Loucks, Mathews, Miller, Murdock, Neill, Price, Quigley, Russell, Rockafeller, Ross, Tighe, Urquhart, Williams, and Wray. Manager Fred Adams received the manager's certificate.

SINCLAIR OWNS GROUNDS.

But He Will Now Own or Control New York Federals.

One rumor concerning the ownership of the New York Federal League Club was dispelled yesterday when Harry F. Sinclair returned to this city from Chicago. He has been most frequently mentioned as the financial backer and future head of the club. Sinclair is only interested in the real estate transaction. He admits that he has supplied some, if not all, of the money for the purchase of the grounds, but the control of the baseball club is to be in other hands.

Sinclair is not going to dispose of the Newark club. He said there was no truth in the report that he had made an offer to Hughey Jennings of Detroit to manage the New York club.

The Federal League is still striving to sign Home Run Baker, according to Sinclair. At first Sinclair denied any knowledge of a Baker deal, but when reminded of a telegram sent to James A. Gilmore recently, he admitted that the Federals were attempting to get Baker for the New York Club.

LATER START FOR BASEBALL

Ebbets Proposes That First Game Be Played April 19.

Charles H. Ebbets, President of the Brooklyn National League Club, who several years ago advocated a longer playing season, now wants a later season. He returned from the Pacific Coast yesterday. The bad weather at the start of the season has come with such regularity each year that he considers it will be more advantageous to extend the playing season in the Fall. For next season he proposes that the first game be played on April 19.

It is probable that Ebbets will bring this suggestion before the National League meeting at the Waldorf next Tuesday. He said that he would not be alone in attempting to bring about such a change. In informal discussions, several other club owners have found fault with early season conditions.

The Brooklyn team will train at Daytona if the conditions there are satisfactory. Ebbets stopped off at the Florida city and found the diamond much improved. Final decision on this question will not be made until Ebbets consults Manager Robinson.

Fighting to Save Cleveland Club.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 8.—If the Cleveland American League Baseball Club is sold, as seems probable now, it will be only after a hard fight by Charles W. Somers to retain ownership, backed by Ban Johnson, President of the American League. That Somers would battle to keep title to the club was made plain tonight following a late conference between Somers, Johnson, and John E. Bruce, Secretary of the National Commission and attorney for the American League.

"I want to retain the club, and President Johnson is with me," said Somers tonight. "However, it is up to the Bankers' Committee. I am up against a wall, but will fight to the limit."

Yanks May Seek Long Lease.

If the Yankees continue to play at the Polo Grounds, and give up their plans for a ball park of their own, it will be under a long lease. Captain T. L. Huston said yesterday that a five or ten-year lease would not be attractive even at a reduced rental. Captain Huston admitted that there had been several conferences with Harry N. Hempstead. He said that many of those in organized baseball would like to see the Yankees play at the Polo Grounds, but gave no assurance that plans are under way which will make it possible to remain at the Polo Grounds.

Didn't Offer $600 for a Siamese Cat.

THE TIMES is informed that the statement that Truman S. Lewis offered $600 for a rare cat from Siam, exhibited at the Atlantic Cat Show last week, was incorrect. Mr. Lewis made no such offer.

Ritchie and Lewis to Box Here.

Matchmaker James Johnston of the Garden A. C. announced last night that Willie Ritchie, former world's lightweight champion, and Ted Lewis of England would box ten rounds at Madison Square Garden on Dec. 28 at the welterweight limit.

SPORTING EVENTS.
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SIX-DAY RACE
ALL WEEK.
Telephone Madison Square 8180.

SONG BIRDS AND CATS VIEW POULTRY SHOW

Bloodless and Painless Killing of Chickens Demonstrated at Palace.

Things happened at the Palace Poultry Show yesterday which rather put Lady Eglantine, the $100,000 hen, in the background as a "head liner." Cages of song birds and pet cats held the centre of the stage for the women, and a demonstration of how to kill poultry without getting blood on the feathers or severing the neck from the fowl by an expert from the State Agricultural School connected with Cornell University held the interest of the male poultry breeders and farmers' wives.

There was nothing unpleasant about that conversion of a hen, which looked like a sister of Lady Eglantine, from a barnyard fowl into good material for broiled chicken on toast. The Cornell expert merely stuck a narrow and very sharp knife into her mouth, severed the jugular vein, gave another thrust and destroyed what little gray matter a chicken has in its head, stuck her head into a can so she could bleed to death, hanged her by her feet, and in just two minutes had her stripped of every feather. Not a drop of blood was seen by the crowd of watchers. The hen gave no signs that she was even annoyed by the operation, made no sound, and had no time to kick before she had departed this life.

"I paid 60 cents for this sister to Lady Eglantine," quietly remarked the operator, "and if any one wants a broiler for breakfast he can have it for just 60 cents. I shall kill a chicken twice a day, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon and at 8:30 in the evening, to show people a sanitary and painless method of butchering fowls, which the State desires all dealers in poultry to adopt. It is also the efficient way, as by it the plumage is all saved unsoiled and so made a valuable byproduct of the poultry business. The State sends me here to teach you the method."

Grand Central Palace was well crowded yesterday, to see the poultry, and as the judging was all completed by early afternoon, comparisons resulting from the judges' selections could be made beneficially by those who desired to know the latest fashions in fowl.

So numerous were the entries in the Rhode Island Red classes that it took the best part of two days and almost literally an examination of each individual feather before the judges made their awards. In the single comb class this made a wide scattering of prizes, Lester Tompkins of Concord, Mass., getting first in cocks and exhibition yards; S. G. McLean of South Glastonbury, Conn., first in hens; Houck & Ault, Buffalo, N. Y., first in cockerels, and I. W. Bean of South Braintree, Mass., first and fourth in pullets, third in cockerels, and fourth in cocks. Second in cocks went to E. M. Dutton of Braintree, Mass., in hens to the Spring Farm Poultry Co. of Littleton, Mass.; in cockerels to Maplecroft Farms of Pawling, N. Y.; in pullets to Dr. A. B. Carey of Cherry Valley, N. Y., and in exhibition yards to China Hanchett of Verona, N. Y. In rose combs F. H. Stillwagon of Allentown, Penn., won first with cocks, second and third with hens, first and fourth with pullets and first with exhibition yards. Dr. A. B. Carey was first with hens, Lester Tompkins first with cockerels and second with pullets, William J. Moran of Amityville, L. I., getting second with cocks, and J. E. Davidson, Hempstead, L. I., winning second with cockerels. H. L. Greene of Sherburne, N. Y., was second in pens.

Competition for the White Leghorn ribbons brought out the best class ever seen at a poultry show in the opinion of breeders generally. In this breed Wilburtha Poultry Farms, Trenton Junction, N. J., gathered the principal honors, getting first and third in cocks, second in hens, first, second and third in cockerels, and fourth in pullets, besides first and third in exhibition yards. Locust Grove Farm of Eatontown, N. J., won first for cocks, Elm Poultry Yards of Hartford, Conn., first in pullets and third in hens, and W. H. Williams of Plainfield, N. J., won second in cocks, fourth in cockerels, second in pullets, and second in yards.

T. A. Havemeyer of Mahwah, N. J., was the principal winner in the hotly contested White Wyandotte classes, getting first for cocks, second and third for hens, first for cockerels, fourth for pullets, and first and third for breeding pens. White Wyandotte Poultry Yards captured first for hens, third for cockerels, and third for pullets. West Mountain Poultry Yards of Naugatuck, Conn., won first for pullets. In Buff Wyandottes George B. Wells of Troy, N. Y., won first in cocks, third in pullets, and third and fourth in exhibition yards; T. S. Hewke of Middletown, N. Y., first for hens, first and second for pullets, and second for exhibition yards; Fred Rockwood of South Brookline, N. H., first and second for cockerels; W. S. Crandell, Greenwich, N. Y., first for exhibition yards.

OPPOSES 'ALL-AMERICANS.'

Haughton Would Select at Least Thirty for First Team.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 8. — Percy Haughton, coach of the Harvard eleven and the first to develop what has come to be known as the "system" in football, is opposed to the haphazard selection of All-American football teams. The custom, which has grown with the years, is now indulged in not only by those who have definite knowledge of the calibre of the men, but by many who have only a slight knowledge of football.

This, Haughton says, is unfair to both the players and the public. It is his contention that no man can be so well qualified that he can select the eleven best men in the country or even in certain sections.

In speaking of the last season Haughton gives unstinted praise to Watson, the Harvard quarter back, who has been generally ignored in the picking of All-American teams. The first choice among most of those who made selections was Captain Barrett of Cornell, but Haughton says that Watson stands without a peer this season.

Glick of Princeton, says Haughton, is the greatest defensive half back of the season.

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ABERG THROWS CUTLER.

American Champion Not Strong Enough to Withstand Big Wrestler.

Sulo Hevonpaa, the "Peaceful Finn," started the evening's entertainment in the international wrestling contest at the Manhattan Opera House last night in a catch-as-catch-can waltz with Renardo Gardini of Italy. The lively Italian led the weighty Finn a merry dance through the twenty-minute bout. Right at the start Gardini treated Hevonpaa to a severe facial massage, while the Finn retaliated by grasping Gardini by the hair and giving him a "dry pick."

The Italian was a marvel of speed compared to his slow-footed opponent, and when Gardini whirled out of an armlock that left Hevonpaa spinning around blindly, the Finn reached out by mistake and grappled with Referee Bothner.

Hevonpaa seemed to have unbounded confidence in the solidity of his own head and repeatedly used it as a battering ram. The bout had the only logical ending, a draw, as Hevonpaa was too strong and heavy to be thrown by the lighter Italian, and Gardini was too fast to be troubled by the holds of the Finn.

In the feature bout of the evening Alexander Aberg, international champion, threw Charles Cutler, American champion in 43:18 with a head in chancery and inside roll.

George Sandele opened his bout with Zbyszko by punching the Pole on the nose, but this did not prevent Zbyszko from throwing Sandele with a leg and body hold from a long pivot in 7:02. Sandele was so dizzy from the pivot that he did not know that he was thrown. Demetrius Tofalos of Greece threw Edward Dellvuk of Austria in 8:33 with a double arm lock, and, after wrestling twenty minutes to a draw, Ivan Linow threw Wilhelm Berner under the press bench, and Berner threw the bench over upon Linow.

C. T. BULL IN SQUASH FINAL.

Brooklyn Player Defeats Waldron in Handicap Tournament.

Charles T. Bull, Jr., Heights Casino, qualified for the final round of the National Squash Tennis Association handicap tournament yesterday in the Yale Club courts after an exciting contest with J. G. Waldron, Montclair Athletic Club. In defeating Waldron the Heights Casino star eliminated one of the strongest handicap men in the tournament, and was compelled to overcome a big lead before starting to accumulate aces for his own score. Bull was rated at minus 8 aces, while Waldron received the liberal allowance 5 aces 1 hand.

The speedy drives and aggressive attack of Bull wore down the New Jersey player and enabled the Heights Casino representative to get the jump on his opponent, who is a stylish rather than an effective player.

In the round before the semi-final A. J. Cordier, representing the Yale Club, defeated his clubmate, J. C. Tomlinson, Jr., in a straight game match. Cordier, who won the handicap tournament two years ago, played with all his old-time speed, his straight drives forcing Tomlinson all over the court. In each game Cordier quickly overtook his opponent, and then held him safe for the remaining hands of the contest.

Cordier will play F. A. Seller, Montclair Athletic Club, this afternoon in the semi-final round, which will bring him in the lower brackets against Bull in the final round on Saturday. The summary:

National Association Handicap Tournament.—Fourth Round—A. J. Cordier, Yale Club, (minus 4 aces,) defeated J. C. Tomlinson, Yale Club, (plus 5 aces, 1 hand,) 15—11, 15—13.

Semi-final Round—Charles M. Bull, Jr., Heights Casino, (minus 8 aces,) defeated F. A. Seller, Montclair Athletic Club, (plus 1 hand,) 15—8, 17—14.

MAHAN FAILS OF ELECTION.

Football Captain Beaten by W. J. Bingham for First Marshal.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 8.—William J. Bingham of Lawrence, Captain of the track team, was elected First Marshal of the Harvard senior class today, defeating Edward W. Mahan of Natick, Captain of the football team. The position is virtually that of senior President, and is regarded as the highest distinction that the graduating class can confer.

Captain Mahan was chosen Second Marshal, and R. Norris Williams, 2d, of Philadelphia, Captain of the tennis team, Third Marshal. H. L. F. Kreger of Freeport, Me., coxswain of the 'Varsity crew, was elected Class Treasurer.

PRINCETON IN FAST GAME.

Defeats St. John's Five in Brooklyn by Score of 27 to 21.

The Princeton basket ball team scored a victory over the St. John's College five last night on the St. John's court in Brooklyn by a score of 27 to 21. Each team played a fast game, covering closely. At the end of the first period the Tigers were leading by four points, the score being 17 to 13.

Hass, left guard on the Princeton five, was the star. He was particularly adept in shooting goals, six of the baskets made by the Jerseymen being due to his work, and he also made one point following a foul. The best work for the home team was done by Nicklas, who caged the ball four times and made three goals from fouls.

Virginia to Play Yale and Harvard.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., Dec. 8.—Virginia's football schedule for 1916, made public tonight, includes a game with Yale at New Haven, Oct. 7, and one with Harvard at Cambridge, Nov. 4 or Nov. 18. Vanderbilt, Georgia, North Carolina, and other Southern elevens have places on the schedule.

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TOY DOGS BENCHED, LOTS OF TINY PEKES

Mrs. A. McClure Halley's Dum Dum of Llenrud Best at McAlpin Show.

The thirteenth annual Toy Dog Show of the Toy Spaniel Club of America was held yesterday at the Hotel McAlpin with a total entry of 239 dogs of various species. This meeting annually brings together the finest collection of toy dogs in this country, but the show yesterday was not up to the mark of former years either in number of entries or in quality of exhibits.

Mrs. A. McClure Halley's Glenwood Pekin Dum Dum of Llenrud was the best of the Pekingese and won the blue ribbon for dogs from the largest class in the show. Another dog that took the eyes of the judges and the spectators alike was the champion pomeranian St. Julien, owned by Mrs. H. McK. Pultz.

The toy spaniels, pomeranians, and Pekingese led in the number of entries, with the Pekes topping the list with almost sixty dogs. But the species that were the most interesting were the Chihuahuas, Brussels Griffons, and the single entry in the Papillon class, Fanita, owned by Miss Gladys Berry. It took all the first prizes for which it was eligible.

The centre of attraction in the kennel room was the location of the Chihuahua entry, where the tiny little dogs crept into what looked like moth-proof camphor bags until they were entirely hidden from view, and then amused the spectators by an exhibition of an animated pillow bouncing around without any visible means of locomotion.

With one exception the exhibitors were all women obsessed with the idea that their own entries were not only the best dogs in the show but the best in the world. To solve this problem the committee engaged European judges, Mrs. Madge Thorpe and Mr. F. S. Sternberg, and the proof of their wisdom was the fact that though many expectant winners did not get blue ribbons not one temper was ruffled. The most prominent exhibitors were Mrs. A. L. Holland, Mrs. George H. Pell, Mrs. A. L. Reynolds, Mrs. George O. Kolb, and Mrs. Leslie H. West. The winners:

Toy Bull Terriers, open, dogs.—Mikelo, owned by Mrs. A. L. Reynolds.

Shetland Sheepdogs.—Lerwick Rex, owned by J. G. Sherman; reserve, Lerwick Jacok, same owner. Bitches—Lerwick Belle, first; Lassie Belle, reserve, same owner.

Pomeranian, Dogs.—St. Julien, Mrs. H. McK. Pultz; reserve, Gold Speck's Model of Minoru, Mrs. William Sheppard. Bitches—Offley Mite's Sunflower, Mrs. E. S. Allard; reserve, Fairfax Sable Lady Love, Mrs. F. T. Clark.

English Toy Spaniels, Dogs.—(King Charles) Pewee, Carl Wenzel; reserve, Nessbank Hamish, Mrs. J. J. Matheson. Bitches—Ki Ki, Mrs. C. W. von Sallet; reserve, Lutzi, Carl Wenzel. Dogs (Blenheim)—Romance of Caton Hill, Mrs. T. Kissane; reserve—Marvelous, Mrs. W. D. Harrigan. Bitches—Patricia's Gift, Mrs. W. S. Adams; reserve, Merry Xmas of Tipo, Miss C. C. Whitney. Dogs (Ruby)—Rosemary Red Rambler, Mrs. M. Cohen; reserve, Fredoff's Wonderful Boy, Mrs. G. O. Kolb. Bitches—Lady Queen, Karl Wenzel; reserve, Dossie, Miss I. Sneddon.

Japanese Toy Spaniels, Dogs.—Little O-Me, Mrs. R. T. Harrison; reserve, Chiko, Mrs. P. S. Bamhoff. Bitches—Princess Momo, Mrs. R. T. Harrison; Cheauta, Mrs. D. P. Foster.

Pekingese, Dogs.—Glenwood Peking Dum Dum of Llenrud; Mrs. A. M. Malley; reserve, Rosemary Comrade, Mrs. A. K. Easton. Bitches—Cairnwin Tin To of Hydegree, Mrs. A. L. Holland; reserve, T'Sai of Noke of Braywick, Miss M. F. Horne.

Toy Black and Tan Terriers, Dogs.—Karno Little Briton, Mme. R. Carreno; reserve, Sunny Jim, J. H. Key. Brussels Griffons, Dogs—Tom Tom, Miss E. Horne; reserve, Tony Chute the Welcome, Mrs. C. H. Lester. Bitches—Dora, Mrs. H. D. Brewster; reserve, Mouche M., Henry Muller. Chihuahuas, Dogs—First, Benito Juarez, Mrs. C. D. Atwood; Cafeto, Miss D. M. Hall, reserve. Bitches—Amita, Miss D. M. Hall; reserve, Mona, Mrs. C. D. Atwood.

First Relief Society Dog Show.

The first annual bench show of the Special Relief Society will be held at the Biltmore Hotel next Monday. Among the 300 exhibitors are many well known in New York society. Thus far nearly 700 entries have been received, and post entries will be accepted up to 11 o'clock on the morning of the show. The officers of the show are Mrs. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, President; Mrs. William C. Potter, Secretary, and Mrs. Vivian Spencer, Treasurer.

Among the exhibitors are Mrs. Payne Whitney and Miss Joan Whitney, Mrs. Frederick Nielson, Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer, Mrs. Harry aL Montagne, Mrs. Frederick F. Rhinelander, Mrs. Stuart Duncan, Mrs. George H. Pell, Mrs. Jerome Bonaparte of Baltimore, Mrs. Palmer Campbell, Mrs. H. L. Napes, Mrs. C. Davies Painter, Mrs. George E. Dixon and Miss Marian Kennedy.

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RACE JUDGES ACCUSED.

But Charges of Giving Out Wrong Time Is Not Proved.

Several cases were heard by the Board of Review of the National Trotting Association yesterday at the Murray Hill Hotel.

The judges of the Hanover Agricultural Society of Hanover, Penn., were accused of giving horses the benefit of fractional seconds and even minutes. It was alleged by Howard M. Eldridge of York, Penn., that he had timed ten races during the trotting meeting, and found the time reported by the judges to be from one to three seconds slower than his watch showed. In sustaining the society the board ruled that the proof that time was suppressed and misrepresented was inconclusive.

W. E. Russell and his mare Lady St. Clair, formerly Edna L., were expelled. The horse was campaigned through Maine under the name of Ruth M. It was there handed over to Milo Powers of Goshen, Ind., who changed its name to Ruth Granite, 2:18¾, and who afterward raced the mare at Leesburg, Ohio.

EXPELS MORE HORSEMEN.

American Trotting Board Punishes Violators of Rules.

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—Expulsion of three horsemen in addition to those noted last night were among the penalties imposed by the American Trotting Association's Board of Appeals today. It was ordered that Frank Arndt of Pine Island, Minn., and the bay gelding, Billy Buck, alias Donald C., be expelled, and W. E. Fredericks of Pine Island be cited to show cause why he should not be penalized, following an investigation of races at Page, and Cooperstown, N. D.

A. L. Robeson of Michigan City, N. D., was expelled and the bay horse Billy Warrington, alias Charley R., and Dr. Hawkins, be suspended, pending redistribution of winnings in a race at Grand Forks, N. D., July 21.

A demand by the association for the

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 9, 1915.

GOVERNMENT SHIPPING AGAIN.

The President renews the proposal for Government shipping in the same week that the country's exports reached the unprecedented total of $90,451,000. What they might have been if there had been no lack of carriers' facilities on land or water it is difficult to say. What is sure is that neither railways nor ships are deficient in comparison with any standard of previous efficiency. Therefore the President's suggestion is that the United States shall embark upon so great an economic adventure to meet abnormal conditions in a manner contrary to Democratic principle, and contrary to the practice of other Governments. No one can say when the death grapple of the nations will end, or how, but it must end at no very distant time. Then there will be a surplus of shipping, and, if the President's views shall prevail, the country will be left with its Government enterprise on its hands under conditions when it will be equally difficult to support it or to abandon it.

There is no such difficulty in the present situation that another difficulty should be created by way of solving it, particularly when it is not at all sure that more shipping is the best remedy. If all transit facilities on both land and water were in superabundance here the result would only be to create like difficulties across the ocean. The problem is not simply to get the goods to and away from our shores. They must be got to the consumers. A block on the line blocks the entire line wherever it occurs, and the block abroad is worse than the block here. Our exports are as great as can be paid for or can be consumed. Patience is what the case calls for chiefly, unless there is some magic or some magician who can wave a wand and remove all difficulties at once, instead of one of them.

The President seems to think that the developments since the proposal was rejected at the last Congress increase the urgency of it now. "Ultimately" the President thinks that private capital must supply an American merchant marine, but "at once" Congress should provide for the "purchase or construction of ships to be "owned and directed by the Government," "to open routes and develop "opportunities where they are as yet "undeveloped." It would seem that the development of unexistent trade might wait until instant demands were reduced. Innovations of that sort take years to be worth anything, and the resources diverted to them would be made less productive at the very time when the capacity of carriers is overstrained. The Government cannot construct ships any quicker than anybody else, and cannot operate them as well. Construction capacity is limited as well as carrying capacity. For each ship that the Government constructs one less ship will be constructed privately, at least. For the Government to purchase ships for other uses than that to which they are being put is at best a diversion of capacity, not an increase of it. The intervention of Government is uncalled for by the deficiency of private enterprise, which has shown marked activity since the rejection of the previous Government bill. Its introduction was marked by depression of the industry, awaiting to see the conditions under which it must compete with Government. When the rejection seemed a finality private enterprise was stimulated in a marked manner, particularly in the coal trade, and to the same ports of undeveloped trade that the President is supposed to have in mind. Within about a year ocean-going ships under construction in the United States have been increased from a dozen to over 150. The tonnage now under construction is more than one-quarter of the total American-built tonnage at the beginning of the war. In the words of H. L. FERGUSON, President of the Newport News Shipbuilding Company:

> It is one of the most remarkable growths I ever saw in the business. The tonnage of American-built ocean-going ships is about 1,750,000. There are under construction now more than 500,000 tons in ships, more than was ever before in the process of being built at any one time in the history of this country. These ships are better and larger than American firms have ordered in the past. When the war started we had just one lone merchant ship building at Newport News. Now we have sixteen and would be building as many more if we had the capacity.

Does the President think that Government building could rival that record? Is he desirous of another demonstration that as surely as the Government enters the field private capital will abandon it? Is there not an ample field for Government activity in undoing what Government has done to shackle an industry which shows such vigor in rising to the opportunity? In the President's words:

> It seems to me a manifest dictate of wisdom that we should promptly remove every legal obstacle that may stand in the way of this much to be desired revival of our old independence and should facilitate in every possible way the building, purchase, and American registration of ships.

The President thus proposes two lines of procedure. If he wishes to learn which is the better he has but to observe the character of the support and the opposition to each of them. Those responsible for the creation and defense of the legal obstacles to private enterprise which the President wishes removed will also support his Government shipping scheme. So long as those legal obstacles are maintained only the abnormal conditions now existing can put life into the American marine. The creation of Government competition is the death warrant of private enterprise. Half the President's program would be stronger and better than the whole.

ST. LOUIS, JUNE 14.

New York is unsurpassed as a city of conventions. She has the best hotels, ample halls, and everybody likes to come here. National political conventions, however, she doesn't pine for. She knows the strength of political legend. What party dares to hold its national convention in the town where flourishes the great Fee-fawfum of bogies, "Wall Street"; where the Octopus displays his wealth of feet; where the Curse of Gold lies in wait for speculative politicians, and "Monopoly" abrades the skies. So this bright island and its dependencies watch with a friendly and unselfish interest the efforts of cities of the minor league to lure national conventions. This year Chicago and St. Louis seem to have made an agreement with each other. St. Louis takes the Democrats. Chicago will take the Republicans. Dallas, having put herself and the Lone Star notably on the map of Fame, retires undiscomfited from the competition.

St. Louis, June 14. The sinister thirteenth, Tuesday though it be, the habitual first day of national conventions, is escaped that no ill omen may break upon the good meeting. This convention will have no trouble about its candidate for President. Exultant eloquence and a "ringing" platform are like to be its chief labors. It may very well begin on a Wednesday, a day, besides, which may be as lucky for conventions as for weddings.

St. Louis is, like Chicago, "a well-known Summer resort." Its temperature is "mild, heaven's old child." Mercurial excesses are a specialty of East St. Louis. A fine old town, a fine new town. Neutral strictly, for if it be of French origin and name, does not the Hon. RICHARD BARTHOLDT there abide? May that week in June be balmy enough to add new honor to that esteemed month.

Of political significance in the selection of St. Louis there is no trace, unless one chooses to credit the statement that Democratic Missouri is "doubtful," and will be confirmed in her faith by this boon. Rather be it accepted as full proof, if any more was needed, of the disappearance of the Hon. CHAMP CLARK'S "boom," so heartily and faithfully supported by Mr. BRYAN.

THE TREASURY REPORT.

Secretary MCADOO in his annual report dwells with great and well-justified satisfaction upon the financial situation of the country. "Our "financial resources are the greatest "in our history, and our banking system, through the creation and operation of the Federal Reserve system, is now the strongest in the "world." That the Federal Reserve system is immensely better than the old banking system, that the financial resources of the country are more available for great uses when massed than when dispersed is a matter of daily demonstration. But, having the Federal Reserve system, why does the Secretary of the Treasury exhibit so much pride and take so much space in recounting his well-known achievements in the interests of the cotton grower? He tells how when cotton was placed on the contraband list by the British Government and there was "ground for the belief that the cotton "situation of the South would become "demoralized," he fearlessly offered to deposit out of the Government funds $30,000,000 in gold in the Federal Reserve banks at Atlanta, Dallas, and Richmond for the rediscounting of loans secured by cotton warehouse receipts. These deposits of Federal cash were not needed, only fifteen millions of his offered thirty were accepted. A similar offer of funds to the Reserve banks of the West and Northwest for moving and marketing the crops was politely declined on the ground that funds already in hand were ample for crop-marketing purposes. We had supposed that with the creation of the Federal Reserve Bank the old bad practice of lading out money from the Treasury for business uses would be discontinued. We hope there will never again be a resort to it; it is not necessary, another and better way has been devised, and Secretary MCADOO's experience certainly ought not to encourage him to persist.

The main features of the Secretary's statement of the Treasury's condition have already been made known in the message of the President. The point of chief interest is that for the fiscal year 1917 we must have $112,000,000 of new revenue to meet the additional expenditures for the Army and Navy and to provide a sufficient balance for the Treasury. The Secretary agrees with the President in his suggestion about new sources of revenue. He indicates the need of some changes in the income tax law. There will be general approval of the suggestion that the method of "withholding at the source" be abandoned. That has proved to be a nuisance. The Secretary would require information at the source, and that, in his opinion, would lead to the collection of a larger amount of revenue. The suggestion is made also that the exemption limit be lowered to $3,000 annual income in the case of married men and $2,000 for single men, with the surtax beginning at $10,000 or $15,000 instead of at $20,000 as now provided. The exemption limit should be lowered. In countries where the income tax has been longest applied it is much lower than even the limit suggested by Mr. MCADOO. Under the present law it is a class tax, and levied upon a very small class. In theory the income tax is entirely just, but there is injustice when it is applied only to incomes above $3,000.

Mr. MCADOO utters a much-needed protest against the present haphazard method of spending the taxpayers' money for public buildings. The local appetite will take all it can get, which very often means a great deal more than it needs, more than should be spent. The Secretary condemns the present practice of acquiring sites in advance of the legislation authorizing the construction of buildings and insists that both site and building should be authorized at the same time under a single limit of cost. That is business-like, yet we imagine that it will take a good deal of exhortation to persuade Congress to adopt reform methods. The omnibus Public Building bill, under which shameless jobs are "pulled through," to use the Secretary's language, stands high in Congressional favor. It is one of the great pork barrels from which the hungry are fed, and the hungry are a huge multitude. Mr. MCADOO will be entitled to high credit if he can procure the acceptance of a better method of authorization for public buildings.

A CALUMNIATED PACIFIST.

Divers newspapers, American and British, have published the report that Baron D'ESTOURNELLES DE CONSTANT, long distinguished by his writings and various activities in behalf of the limitation of armaments, arbitration, and organized peace, a member of both Hague Conferences and of The Hague Court, has taken part, during the peril and heroic struggle of France, in projects of peace, and has made a secret visit to The Hague. The fiction could deceive no one who knows how true and ardent a French patriot the Baron D'ESTOURNELLES DE CONSTANT is. It appears, moreover, that the yarn is of German origin. It was the Frankfort Gazette that recounted a secret visit of M. D'ESTOURNELLES DE CONSTANT, a member of the French Senate, to The Hague in the savory company of M. CAILLAUX. In a statement to Le Temps of Paris the calumniated pacifist says:

> I haven't been to The Hague and I don't know of a single friend of mine in France who has visited The Hague since the war began. More than once I have been asked to go. I refused. I have fought against war all my life. Not for that reason am I to put up meekly with the war now made on us in contempt of every right, and which will begin again in a few years if it ends otherwise than in the defeat of the German Government which declared it.
>
> The generous dream of peace among the nations is not dead, we may be sure, in the mind of this Frenchman who has labored so well for its realization; but peace with arrogant injustice and brute force become the god of the Hohenzollerns; peace at the sacrifice of national territory and honor; peace that leaves militarism triumphant over its spoils, and ready for new aggressions—no Frenchman could think of yielding to that except after the utter and hopeless ruin of France. The honest pacifist now is he who prefers war to the uttermost to the abasement of democracy and freedom and the exaltation of broken faith.

THE SUPERFLUOUS POSTS.

The elimination of many of the garrisoned posts within the continental United States has long been considered essential to any complete plan of army reform and has been urged upon Congress many times. Secretary GARRISON has favored the concentration of our troops at comparatively few posts, as Secretary STIMSON did before him, but in the military plan now submitted to Congress for immediate action no such change is recommended. The subject is avoided altogether. The Secretary of War has explained that he considered it unadvisable to press that matter at a time when so many other details of military improvement must be considered, and that in carrying out the Continental Army experiment all of the posts could be put to good use. That use, we infer, would be only temporary in most cases.

As a matter of fact, reasonable action upon a measure of army reform of real importance has been postponed too long. Political influence has served to compel the retention of many posts once required, but now practically valueless, and the pecuniary loss to the Government thereby has been computed at more than $5,000,000 annually. The effort to abandon these useless posts, however, or any of them, would be vigorously opposed and would inevitably be confused and retarded by proposed legislation which might tend to increase rather than diminish the cost of army maintenance. Already a bill has been introduced to authorize the establishment of one army post in every State, with provisions to make the new posts profitable to the States, and incidentally to the politicians. The postponement of consideration of this measure of army reform for the present, therefore, is justifiable. Bills must be passed embodying the suggestions of the War Department for the increase of the regular army, the development of the National Guard, and the establishment of an effective permanent reserve. There will be no time in the session for the consideration of a measure which could not be disposed of without irritating delays. We must continue for another year or so to waste five millions annually on the useless posts, but public opinion will eventually compel their abandonment.

A SERIOUS CHARGE.

Mr. ROOSEVELT issued a signed message after he had read the address of the titular President. Mr. ROOSEVELT issues many messages in the course of his duties and pleasures as Permanent President. There is one grievous omission in the document of Dec. 7. Not a word about Mr. TAFT. In the multitude of words wherein the mistakes and failures of the President are lambasted merrily one passage invites special wonder:

> Mr. WILSON'S elocution is that of a Byzantine logothete—and Byzantine logothetes were not men of action.

If it were so, it were a grievous fault; but in the names of all the words at once, what is "a logothete"? Fly to the dictionary:

> An Auditor of Accounts; specifically, in the Byzantine Empire, the Treasurer, the head of a Department or the Chancellor of the Empire; the Chancellor of the Patriarch of Constantinople.

If Mr. WILSON is guilty of any of these charges, the Republicans should work for an investigating committee. But why should Auditors and Treasurers be full of elocution, Byzantine or otherwise? And why should a Chancellor not be a man of action? Mr. ROOSEVELT is "a great reader" as well as maker of history. Can't he recall the names of a number of Chancellors who have been vigorous men of action?

A "logothete," Byzantine or of New York, seems to be, etymologically speaking, a man who "puts words." Mr. ROOSEVELT is among the most industrious of word putters. Is he not a logothete himself? Base reactionaries might even call him a logocrat, a ruler by means of words.

When Byzantium is "hurled" at Washington by Oyster Bay, gooseflesh clothes the prudent.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Patriotism Yielded to Hunger.

Like the first deserter from the German Army to arrive here—the first, that is, to arrive with the fact of his desertion known and advertised—the two who came on the Holland-America freighter Osterdyk explain their flight rather than justify it.

The hardships in the trenches of which they tell were such as anybody would have found unpleasant, but even though they did occasionally have to fight for days on a simple diet of bread and water, with considerably less than too much of either, their sufferings would not have been counted intolerable by men of lofty patriotism and a well-developed sense of soldierly duty.

Hunger, not danger, is apparently what caused their evasion. The theory of cowardice can pretty safely be eliminated in judging them, for, as they well knew, the perils of deserting were hardly less than those of charging across the open on the enemy, and they risked scorn and contempt as well as wounds and death when they ran away. Evidently they have courage of a sort, but it is not the sort that makes heroes or good citizens.

There have been desertions, and not a few, from our own armies, in times of both peace and war. That fact should prevent us from viewing these fugitives with a too superior eye, but it does not make them any more desirable increments to our population. Let them remain what they are now, men without a country and undeserving of one, homeless wanderers, wandering somewhere else than here.

An Objectionable Form of Mendicancy.

Something that is at once an evil, a danger, and a nuisance has assumed such serious proportions in this city of late as to deserve immediate attention and remedial action on the part of the municipal authorities and of the great eleemosynary institutions and organizations whose direct interest it is to see that the generosity of New Yorkers is not exploited either for unworthy ends or in improper ways.

Our reference is to the appearance on the streets and in the various kinds of cars used by the public of many women soliciting contributions for one object or another, some connected with the European war, and others with needs nearer home.

Most of these women are well dressed and gentle mannered in seeming, and often, perhaps, in reality, working to aid a deserving cause. There is, however, no practicable means by which those whom they accost can discriminate between solicitors who would devote the money thus obtained to the purpose for which it is demanded, and those who would use, and presumably are using, the opportunity which the permitting of this sort of street mendicancy unquestionably provides for the professional beggar class.

It is not necessary to deny that some of these collectors of funds are honestly trying, at the cost of not a little self-sacrifice, to give personal service in aid of laudable ends, but they have adopted a wrong method—a method condemned by everybody who knows the principles of modern, enlightened philanthropy. All who have money to give away, and wish to give it wisely, in confidence that it will be well employed, can easily learn, if not already informed, the addresses of societies and committees with responsible treasurers to whom it can and should be sent. These bodies are able, through the newspapers and otherwise, to reach the ear of the whole public with legitimate appeals. This they are constantly doing.

Only trivial sums at best can be obtained by street begging, and even this is secured by a sort of blackmail when it is asked by women who, at least in appearance, are of the sort it is unpleasant curtly to rebuff and refuse. The thing should be stopped by action of the authorities or of the public itself. Of course, if everybody firmly and somewhat sternly declines to give, the solicitation will soon cease.

Rather More Nice Than Wise.

It cannot be entirely without sympathy that anybody reads of the indignation with which some 200 young women, out of the 1,700 who at the Hunter College are learning to be teachers, have refused to sign a pledge devised for them by their own student council. This document, in effect, is a promise not to steal the property of fellow-students and not to cheat at examinations.

The position taken by the rebellious 200 is that to sign such a pledge would be a tacit admission that without some such restraining influence they might fall into the base and deplorable sins it mentions, and they insist that, at least until after conviction, their virtues ought to be taken for granted. That is the way all of us good people feel, and eke some of us whose goodness is—well, subjected to occasional mitigation. It is questionable, moreover, whether a promise, or even an oath, of abstention from thievery or deception ever measurably diminished indulgence in those admittedly vicious practices.

But the demand upon the Hunterian young women is neither anomalous nor exceptional. To begin at the very top, do we not make him whom we elect President of the United States most solemnly swear, before we let him take office, not to commit the awful crime of subverting the Constitution? We do, indeed, and never a one of them has recoiled from giving his oath, hand on the book, or even hinted that the requirement impugned his honor or lowered his dignity. On Judges and Mayors and many another high official we place a like verbal chain. And what man sees a reflection on his honesty when, before assuming any one of many positions that involve the handling of other folks' money, it is insisted that he be put under bonds—in other words, that it be arranged for somebody else to pay back to the owners whatever he may steal?

Everything considered, it would have been just as well if the Hunter College girls, including the head rebel, whose charms seem to have made an impression so deep on the reporters who yesterday told the moving tale, had smilingly signed the offered pledge, instead of refusing with frowns. The honest ones could have continued honest, while those of them who are dishonest, if such there be, just possibly might have had their consciences effectively pricked.

A Public Library Protest.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

For reasons best known to itself, the City Library has withdrawn the special card hitherto issued to professional workers and writers. The privilege of a special card is carefully issued, after investigation of the claims advanced by the applicant, to those of us whose professional life entails the constant use of serious and authoritative literature for research and study. The class of special literature that is usually drawn upon with a special card fills the stacks of our expensive institution on Fifth Avenue, and is scattered throughout the branch libraries. One has merely to consult the date of the last issue of one of these books to realize that the demand for them is slight. Meanwhile, this class of literature is being steadily purchased, and under the new conditions is only accessible in the large reading room, where it is not always convenient for the worker or student to consult it to his particular advantage. Thus, on the grounds of utility, the library defeats its avowed purpose, and places the study of Kant's categories, for instance, within the two weeks' time limit necessary for the consumption of the last best-seller in fiction.

New York, Dec. 7, 1915. TAXPAYER.

The Size of the Class.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Much of the criticism of the Gary plan reminds one of Mark Twain's wise saying, "It's better not to know so much than to know so much that ain't so."

In his letter to THE TIMES Isidore Springer opposes the Gary plan as a backward step in education, basing his objection almost exclusively upon the assertion that the Gary plan will increase the size of the classes. This assertion, however, is entirely without any foundation in fact; on the contrary, the classes at Gary are much smaller than the classes in New York, and the introduction of the Gary plan into our New York schools, so far at it affects the size of the classes at all, will result in decreasing rather than increasing the number of pupils in each class. In fact, it would seem almost self-evident that a plan for increasing the number of classes by the use of each classroom for two alternate classes cannot at the same time increase the number of pupils in each class. WILLIAM G. WILLCOX.

New York, Dec. 6, 1915.

For an Unfortunate Family.

Little Robert L. was just 8 months old when his father died of tuberculosis. His brother James was 9 years old and his sister Ruth 11. That was all fifteen months ago, and from that time the mother wore herself out in a constant struggle against poverty and illness. Whenever she was able, and many times when she was not, Mrs. T. did a day's work in order to hold her little family together. Finally she came down with pleurisy. It was at this time that the family came to the attention of the Charity Organization Society. That was last Summer. The society arranged to give little Charlie a short holiday in the country and proper medical care was secured for his mother. She is now much improved, but the doctor thinks it unwise for her to work for some time yet. The Charity Organization Society has therefore assumed the care of the family, and appeals through THE TIMES for gifts to make up the $100 required to relieve immediate needs and carry this unfortunate little family through the next two months. Gifts should be sent to the office of the society at 105 East Twenty-second Street and will be promptly acknowledged.

The society acknowledges, with thanks, the following contributions sent in response to previous appeals in THE TIMES for other families: "E. J. D.," $10; Mrs. William H. Bradford, $35; "C. H. J.," $10.

NURSE A VICTIM OF WAR.

The British Blockade Blamed for Miss Duensing's Fate.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

This morning I read your editorial in which you again attack the Americans of German descent or German sympathies for not applauding every act of the Administration at Washington. A few minutes later I received the shocking news of the death of Miss Emma Duensing in a German military hospital. She died from blood poisoning, we are told, contracted while helping to dress infected wounds. How was it possible? Do not nurses and doctors wear rubber gloves when treating such cases? Yes, but rubber is scarce in Germany, and five packing cases with rubber gloves and other hospital supplies made of rubber are still standing on one of the docks in Brooklyn, where they had to be left by Dr. Fischer and his Red Cross expedition, to which Miss Duensing belonged—an expedition which had been fitted out by hyphenated Americans. Why were these goods left behind? Because England, in defiance of every dictate of humanity, not to mention a scrap of paper like the Geneva Convention, refused to let them pass. Was no appeal made? Oh, yes, but Ambassador Gerard replied that the Government of the United States could not de anything in the matter!

So Emma Duensing had to die—a noble woman who was born and educated in Germany, and who, after coming to this country, devoted her life to the cause of humanity in taking up nursing as a profession.

When the Spanish-American war broke out she—the hyphenated citizen—offered her services to her adopted country and was sent to the Philippines, whence she returned ten years ago.

Edith Cavell risked death for her country by aiding and abetting the enemy of another country which had placed confidence in her, allowing her to remain in occupied territory. She died for her country, uncomplaining—not a martyr, but a patriot.

Emma Duensing died for "humanity"—a victim of England's "frightfulness." She died because her adopted country would not—or, at least, did not—interfere.

A great deal has been said about Edith Cavell; what is to be said about Emma Duensing?

F. O. WILLHOFFT.

Columbia University, New York, Dec. 6, 1915.

When the British Empire Fights.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you kindly permit me to point out to Ervin Acel-Starhemberg, whose glowing picture of German triumph appears in your columns of today, that he has overlooked one important factor. The things which he predicts to happen to England might possibly happen if England, or even the British Isles alone, were fighting. But it happens to be the British Empire which is fighting Germany, an empire of 500,000,000 people. The negro population alone of that empire equals the entire population of Germany, and every negro nation in that empire is begging to have its warriors armed and transported to the front to fight and die for the empire, and the few who have appeared on the front have shown that they are among the best and most valiant fighters of the world. The Indians, who have established a record at the front that is highly creditable to their fighting ability, can easily furnish an army of 20,000,000; and if the time comes that the empire stands alone the bronze warriors of India and the black fighters of Africa will have their wish gratified. And I venture that before their headlong courage the Kaiser's men will be driven as Autumn leaves before the wind. JOHNNY CANUCK.

New York, Dec. 7, 1915.

ULTIMATE HELL.

Satan? I am.
The Other One? "The Great I am"?
Who knows? Milleniums ago
Some rumor ran that He existed yet!
I half believed it true, as loath to think
That He'd outwitted me, or suffered harm
To rob me of a thrill. Eternity
Is deadly now, I own.

His name, you say, was God.
As I recall, it was. Priests mumbled it,
And cutthroats bawled it for an oath,
Then, all at once, the priests began to think,
And ceased to pray!
'Twas quite the oddest thing that I have known.
And my dear Foe became thenceforth a myth,
Or faded, like the morning cloud, with man's
Immortal hope (poor Tyndall's, eke, whose word
I'll not forget) into the azure past.

What of my kingdom now?
I have no kingdom now. Long time ago
I tired of kings, as God in His day tired.
They were too boist'rous in their wickedness,
Too bloody and uncouth. They weren't well bred.
I heard the last of them
Reigned somewhere on the Baltic Sea,
A sodden Hohenzollern prince
Descended from that Self-drunk one
Who made a War—the only war
That lately I had cared about.

It promised well, but soon went wrong.
Ten million men, yea, twice ten million men,
Swarmed forth to fight for what they called ideals:
From Belgium's mills and mines, from England's marts,
From fairest France and sun-warm Italy,
From Serbia and the Russian steppe, to fight
For Right! O God! (old habits rise in me)
For Liberty! They left their little ones,
Their wives, their gold! They flung away their lives
As storms throw pearls of rain. They wearied me!
They were too much like Christ, the crazy one,
Who died forgiving all, and took a thief With him to Paradise.

And so there is no Hell? I'll not say that.
The name is out of date, but things sometimes
Survive their names, as names so oft live on
When things and men are dead. There is a land
That once was dedicate to Liberty:
A land that cast off kings and set slaves free.
But when it gathered wealth, and fame, and power,
And could have struck the blow that might have saved
Throughout the world the things for which men died,
The things for which long rows of graves were made,
It would not strike.
It let its own go gurgling down to death,
And did not smite.

Self-made, self-damned, self-governing,
It hammers now, and smelts;
And ever, as it pounds, it sings,
This Tubal Cain—of Peace!
And golden dollars jingle in the song.
Beneath a sulphuring sky it dwells—at peace—
In riveless unity of self-content.

I'm growing old? I do not relish quite
The modern way, a Democratic Hell?
I'm growing old? I wonder if I sometimes wish
That God would come again!

FRANKLIN H. GIDDINGS.

New York, Dec. 5, 1915.

AMERICANS SWAYED BY LOVE OF ENGLAND.

The Desire of the Majority for the Defeat of Germany Is Traced to This Source by a German Critic.

By DR. RUDOLPH LEONARD.

(Translation of an article in the Schlesische Zeitung.)

Whoever has devoted himself for years to the study of the peculiarities of the American people could not have lived through the last few weeks without painful agitation. Even now, after favorable news is coming in, such a man would be justified in fearing that misled popular opinion might be harmful to our fatherland. For among us there are most widespread mistaken notions about the United States which might easily lead to detrimental expressions of opinion.

The ailment brought forth by the war—the craze for generalization which looks upon all members of a nation as the same sort of beings—existed in relation to America even in times of peace. The Americans themselves liked to spread this idea; they considered their similarity to each other a matter for pride, and the Germans imitated this mistaken generalization from them, only they imagined another kind of typical American. Whereas the Americans were prone to boast of being the standard-bearers of the highest morality, the Germans looked upon them as conscienceless money-grubbers. Both of these estimates are correct only for certain exceptional cases; the great mass of the American people are neither so noble as they think themselves nor so bad as we assume. Taken all in all, they are much more like us than either side thinks.

First, we have both friends and foes across the water; should we desire to avenge ourselves on the latter it would be necessary for us to strike the former. This circumstance alone makes it appear desirable to maintain peace with the United States, even if not under all circumstances.

This will not appeal to many who prefer to "speak German" with foes. But, even if one is to "speak German" to anybody, one must not insult him with unjust accusations. Such are unavoidable if there is misunderstanding. The hostility of influential American circles is unwelcome to us, of course, but it rests—as a contrast to the case of Italy—on sentiments which we cannot dismiss without further ado as contemptible if we understand them correctly.

The fact that people across the ocean are fighting against us yet still calling themselves "neutral," in order to avoid German counter-measures, is not due to weakness or cowardice, but merely to an iciness of feeling which is everywhere the consequence of hostile sentiments. As for these latter, I insist that they spring primarily from love of the English. The Englishmen who emigrated to America have remained just as much Englishmen as German emigrants of noble sentiments have remained Germans. This is the law of nature. Whosoever demands the opposite does not know human nature. Of course, to love of England are joined monetary interests, but it is not a question, as people in Germany think, of the traffic in munitions. I am firmly convinced that the Americans would not tolerate this traffic a single day were it not for the fact that the governing party desires our defeat. Because this defeat seemed unavoidable, as far as human beings could foresee, such great sums were invested in the cause of our enemies that one must not be too hard on those providing this money if they think the loss of these vast sums more horrible than the downfall of a State of which they have formed an entirely erroneous idea.

There is a third point. Everybody usually judges another by himself. Anglo-Saxon imperialists are fully aware that they would wrongly utilize an army like ours, in conjunction with a greater fleet, just as soon as they could for foreign conquests. So they find it quite a matter of course to attribute to us such designs and, if we deny it, they see in our act only praiseworthy caution.

So the endeavor to make clear to them these errors is a hopeless task. How can one make the truth seen in this case?

It will be well for us, therefore, to resign ourselves and leave the fight for the good cause to our American friends. If we show the activity expected of us, we simply play our opponents' game. The latter are eager to brand the elements friendly to us as traitors to their country, and to suppress them. We held our tongue so long before Italy and, when we could get in a word, moderated our feelings to such an extent, that we can act similarly toward America. The world-war is teaching us better self-control. And this will not harm us.

But our diplomats are much better than their calling. We made scapegoats of them because we knew that nobody in Germany wanted a war and felt that somebody among us must also be guilty. But now we recognize more and more clearly that we may have attacked innocent men in the heat of our passion who were not permitted to defend themselves. So, in this as well as so many other matters, we may keep confident.

TIME TO ENTER THE WAR.

A Plea for Laying Aside Neutrality and Upholding Our Ideals.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reply to the inquiry of the German Government about the bases for the request for the recall of Captains Boy-Ed and von Papen, our Government should present to Germany the evidence of pernicious activity by its diplomatic representatives in this country, and make it plain that all that activity shall abruptly cease. The alternative should be immediate severance of diplomatic relations. There is nothing else possible. It is that or craven submission to Germany. It is doubtful if, in view of the continued attitude of Germany in all matters that have come up in relation to the war, this Government ought to be so obliging as to discuss the matter at all. The complete severance of diplomatic relations with Germany is now justifiable, and such a course would be applauded by the country. We have been used as a doormat for Germany quite long enough.

But there is a higher view. This country stands for the highest civilization. It stands for liberty of the individual. It stands for political progress. It stands for enlightened government. In so far as it caters to Germany, through tolerating her practices and aiding her plans, as it has been doing and is doing by letting the German agents wage war on the Allies in this country, it is false to all its fundamental ideals. In the present crisis it is impossible for the United States to be neutral. Dormant it may be, but that means fighting for the things our fathers fought against—fighting for Germany. It is time we realized that to stand idly by is to fight against our best interests. There always comes a time when it is cowardly to stand and look on when there is a fight for progress going on. That time has come. Patriotic men feel in their hearts that their country has begun to act the part of a selfish coward, content to see the world put back to mediaeval times if its material interests are not violently raped on the instant.

It seems that the time has come for this country to interfere in some definite and effectual manner. Not only are its interests in extreme jeopardy, but the interests of civilization that it was established to promote are being dragged in the dirt and blood of the greatest and least justifiable war of history. To stand by and hope that our interests will not be wrecked in the final throes of the horrid struggle is now the part of the craven and coward.

It is the plain duty of this country to do what it can to defeat the horrible designs of Germany. It should cut diplomatic bonds at once, and take such other measures as are possible to help bring Germany to her knees and to her senses. What those measures should be is suggested by the condition of this country and its resources. It can send some warships if they would be of use. It can allow volunteer military corps to organize and go to the assistance of the French and English to operate under their commanders and be a part of their armies. It can furnish more munitions, more money, more foodstuffs, more shoes and clothing, more sympathy and assistance in many ways, and it can cease furnishing aid and comfort to the enemies of civilization, of the world—and it should. GEORGE FRENCH.

Glen Ridge, N. J., Dec. 7, 1915.

Suffrage and Charity.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a leading New York journal of Dec. 1 it is said, "No organization, reform, social, or philanthropic, is to have any help from suffragists until the vote is won. At the New York State Suffrage Association meeting at the Hotel Astor yesterday it was decided to have cards printed which suffragists will mail in reply to requests for support. The cards will read: "On account of the deferred enfranchisement of women I am obliged to refuse your request. I ask you to help us to win the vote that we may the sooner help you."

Because the men of New York have refused women the vote, the suffering, the needy and distressed are to be punished. Surely this card will turn out to be a veritable boomerang, and will make recruits for the "Antis" as the Zeppelin raids have for the British. ARCHIBALD HOPKINS.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 5, 1915.

An Elevated Track to Spare.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am very anxious to know why the Interborough does not use the middle track which it constructed on the Third Avenue "L" road. This track was completed several months ago, yet it has never been used, and the traffic on this line is so congested in the morning that the trains creep along at a snail's pace below Fifty-third Street, where the "express" trains switch over to the local track. B. F. WHITE.

New York, Dec. 6, 1915.

RELIGION IN THE SCHOOLS.

A Defense of the Plan Proposed in the Gary System.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am one of those who are glad to hear that under the new Gary system the children of the New York Public Schools will receive religious instruction as a part of their school work. The idea of intrusting the instruction to the different religious denominations outside the schools is wholly admirable.

Owing to the differences in race and creed of the public school children of America, it has been impossible to introduce the study of religion into the school curriculums, and as a result of this the majority of these children have been growing up without any religious teaching whatsoever and without even a knowledge of the Bible, which is essential for all educated people, no matter what their creed or lack of it.

Devout Catholics and Anglican Protestants have sent their children to the Church schools, and other parents have had their children attend Sunday school. But aside from these children there have been thousands of others with indifferent or unbelieving parents, who have had no instruction whatever in spiritual things, or even in any system of ethics. The result of the lack of this moral and religious training has been a large crop of lawless and idle youth, lacking character and moral backbone, and without any definite aims or sense of duty to God or man. Aside from the law of the land, which cannot be always safely evaded, these young people have but one guide, the law of self-gratification and the path of least resistance—they know nothing better.

As to home instruction, there are few parents capable or willing to give it, and still fewer who have time or strength to do so after the day's work, even if the children have time or strength to learn after schooltime.

One of your correspondents states that religion taught on the Gary plan will breed intolerance and sectarianism. Why should religion taught on a week day breed intolerance more than religion taught on Sundays, as at present, to the thousands of public school children? It is an admirable thing that through the Gary plan the churches and clergymen come into their own as the guides and teachers of youth in spiritual things, and have a chance to co-operate in these matters, as they have been anxious and willing to do. We should have sought their help long ago, for we have greatly needed them.

Your correspondent, Dr. Hess, need not fear the "narrow sectarianism" he speaks of. He appears to misjudge the educated and noble type of man, whether pastor, priest, or rabbi, by whom these children will be instructed. He says: "Children should be taught to think for themselves in religious matters as they grow older," but we certainly cannot think about a thing we have never heard of, and are apt to ignore altogether what has never been brought to our attention and to shun that which is unfamiliar to us. Children should all receive a religious training in order that they may have actual knowledge on which to base personal opinions later.

EVELYN BIGELOW CLARKE.

Newport, R. I., Dec. 6, 1915.

To Strengthen the Red Cross.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wonder how many people realize—I certainly did not until I heard the statement made by an official of that organization—that only 25

'JOAN OF ARC,' NEW ORATORIO, IS HEARD

M. Enrico Bossi's Work Given for the First Time Here by New York Society.

IT IS STYLED A 'MYSTERY'

Powerful Choral Effects and Scene of Joan's Peasant Life Finely Conceived—Marie Sundelius Excels.

The Oratorio Society at its first concert last evening in Carnegie Hall gave the first performance in New York of a new oratorio, "Joan of Arc," by M. Enrico Bossi, text by Luigi Orsini. Bossi is an Italian composer, who has occupied places of distinction in his native land, but whose name is better known here than his music. Some of his organ works and chamber music, part of his "Paradise Lost," and his "Intermezzi Goldoniani" for string orchestra have been played in this country.

The "Joan of Arc" he styles a "mystery" with obvious reference to the mediaeval scenic representations of Biblical incidents. The subject is, of course, Joan of Arc's summons by heavenly messengers to the rescue of France, her triumph at Orleans, the coronation of Charles, her capture and martyrdom. The text is in the form of a dramatic narrative; and the composer has fitted it with music that utilizes all the opportunities afforded by such a subject for dramatic and descriptive treatment.

M. Bossi is fully equipped with the resources of a modern musician for such treatment. He has made much more use of dramatic declamation and arioso than of aria or of choruses developed after the old pattern. His choral writing aims chiefly at effects of mass, of color, of picturesqueness; and he has attained some remarkably fine effects in this manner. He has laid much stress upon the orchestra, which plays an important part in the development. His harmonic scheme is modern and frequently of an advanced type; though he makes no excessive demands upon his listeners' capacities in enduring dissonances; and while his music is sometimes daring, it is not extreme.

The work as a whole is uneven in interest. The opening section, depicting Joan's peasant life, with the inevitable pastoral oboe, and her summons by the celestial voices, is finely conceived, and the mystical atmosphere of the heavenly apparition is truly denoted. The scene of taking the oath of allegiance at Blois is vivid.

Joan enters Orleans, accompanied by a triumphant march, and there are powerful choral effects in this. The ride to Rheims begins an orchestral picture not of the commonplace success, though the introduction of the chorus finally comes to enhance the interest, and the choral effects in the coronation scene are rich, varied, and highly elaborated, ending in an imposing climax. There is a long intermezzo for orchestra representing Joan's dream, that is undeniably dull in substance, and ingenious orchestral devices offer little relief. A mocking drinking chorus of soldiers has not much distinction. The composer has expended many of his resources upon the last scene, "Death and Apotheosis," in making a powerful dramatic climax.

Though there are pages where his results have not kept pace with his ambition, and where the interest flags, there is so much that is striking, so much that seizes the imagination, that the production of the composition may be called distinctly worth while. It was, on the whole, well performed.

It is difficult and elaborate, and some of the difficulties were not overcome with entire success; there was much that reflected credit on the chorus, and on the zeal and knowledge of the conductor, Louis Koemmenich. Marie Sundelius, soprano, sang the music of Joan admirably, a voice of purity and excellent quality, an artistic style, a diction unusually clear. Morgan Kingston sang the music of several characters for tenor voice with warmth and intensity, and Clifford Cairns, Grace D. Northrup, Rose Bryant, Master Lewis Perkinson, and William Denham Tucker represented other characters. Boy choristers from the Churches of St. Andrew and St. Edward the Martyr assisted the Oratorio Society. The orchestra was that of the New York Symphony Society.

MacMILLAN IN GREENLAND.

Crocker Land Explorer Reports That All His Party Are Well.

Special to The New York Times.

FREEPORT, Me., Dec. 8.—A short letter from Donald B. MacMillan, leader of the Crocker land expedition, was received yesterday by his sister, Mrs. F. W. K. Fogg. It was dated Etah, Greenland, April 6, and said that all the members of the party were well. Professor MacMillan reports that on account of ice conditions, the worst he had experienced in the north, meat was very scarce. He said he would like to remain another year.

Another letter is not expected before June.

MISS STRATTON A BRIDE.

Married to Wm. F. May by the Rev. A. P. Atterbury—The Attendants.

The marriage of William Frederick May and Miss Dorothy Beatrice Stratton, a daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Thomas C. Stratton, took place at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the residence of the bride, 117 West Eighty-sixth Street. The house was decorated with roses and chrysanthemums, and the Rev. Anson P. Atterbury performed the ceremony. The bride wore a gown of brocaded satin embroidered in pearls and draped with lace, a lace veil and carried white orchids. Her brother, Albert A. Stratton, gave her in marriage.

Mrs. Ernest May was the matron of honor. She wore a blue faille silk gown, embroidered in silver, and carried pink roses. Miss Florence Palmer was the bridesmaid, and also wore silver embroidered faille.

Ewart Johnstone was Mr. May's best man, and the ushers were Gerald Stratton, Frank L. Stratton, and James Lewis Quackenbush, Jr.

Mr. and Mrs. May have gone to the Virginia Hot Springs and after their return here in January will go to Sunshine, Wyo., to live.

MRS. KELLEY REYBURN WEDS

The Bride of Emil Schill of Germany at Her Parents' Home.

The marriage of Mrs. Kelley Reyburn and Emil Schill, formerly of Stuttgart, Germany, was solemnized yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Tevis Kelley, 45 East Eighty-second Street.

Only the immediate relatives and a few intimate friends witnessed the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. Dr. Lathrop of Brooklyn.

The bride's only attendant was her young sister, Miss Adele S. Kelley, who acted as flower girl. Hans von Briesen was best man. The bride wore a costume of green velvet.

After their bridal journey, Mr. and Mrs. Schill will make their home at Woodmere, L. I.

Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Henry R. Towne, Mrs. E. Hope Norton, Mrs. Norman Kelley, Mr. and Mrs. Austen Price Kelley, Mrs. Whiting, and Captain Wilson.

ROSES IN PATH OF BRIDE.

Miss Helen R. Bloom Marries Frank Solomon at the St. Regis.

Miss Helen R. Bloom, daughter of Alfred H. Bloom of Brooklyn, and Frank Solomon of Chicago were married at 6:30 o'clock last evening at the Hotel St. Regis. The Rev. H. G. Enelow officiated.

Mrs. Helen S. Levy of Chicago was the matron of honor, and little Aline Wise acted as flower girl, scattering rose petals in the bride's path. Emile Levy was best man.

After a reception in the Marie Antoinette Room, dinner was served to sixty guests in the marble ballroom.

The couple will go to Florida and Cuba on their honeymoon, and will live in Chicago.

Miss Davison to Wed F. De V. Joyce

The engagement of Miss Mary Early Davison, daughter of Mrs. Garland Davison and the late Mr. Davison of Warrenton, Va., to Frank De Vere Joyce, R. F. A., has been announced.

Mr. Joyce is the only son of the late Frank Joyce of County Galway, Ireland, and Mrs. Prescott-Decie, and lives at Kilima Kin, British East Africa.

Bronner-Levy Engagement.

Mrs. William H. Bronner of 545 West 111th Street announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Dorothy H. Bronner, to Arthur M. Levy, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ferdinand Levy. No date has been set for the wedding.

Theatre Party Aids Orphan Asylum.

The Ladies' Auxiliary of the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society held its annual theatre party at the Colonial last night. The capacity of the theatre was bought by the society and resold for the benefit of the orphan asylum at Pleasantville. The work of taking care of the wards of the institution was shown by means of photographic slides and there were short talks by President Adolph Lewinson and Mrs. Max Bernstein.

Papal Honors for Father Fitzgerald.

The Rev. John G. Fitzgerald, rector of St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Church at Hicks and Summit Streets, Brooklyn, has received the rank of Monsignor, and has been made a chamberlain of the Papal household. The news of his appointment came to him through Bishop McDonnell, the head of the Diocese of Brooklyn.

COLISEUM PLANNED NEAR TIMES SQUARE

One Like London Olympia in Eighth Av. Is Designed to Replace Madison Sq. Garden.

PANAMA ZONE FIRST SHOW

Big Exhibit to be Brought from Fair to Building Seating 15,000—Chicago Capitalists In Venture.

A new amusement building more spacious than Madison Square Garden and surpassed in size by only one other structure of its kind in the world—the London Olympia—will be erected on the upper west side before next Summer if plans that are now fully developed materialize. The building will be called the Coliseum and will occupy the site of the car barns of the New York Street Railways Company in Eighth Avenue, between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Streets.

Negotiations for the property have been going on for more than a month between the Panama Canal Exhibition Company and Theodore P. Shonts, representing the Street Railways Company. The terms of the transfer have been agreed upon, and early next week it is expected the contract will be signed. Between now and then some Chicago capitalists who are interested in the proposition will come here to arrange the final details of the transfer. The property will be taken on a lease of twenty-one years, with an option of renewing the lease for an equal term of years.

The new venture will be financed and run by the Panama Canal Exhibition Company and a new corporation to be formed as a holding company. San Francisco and Chicago capitalists are the largest stockholders in the former concern, while the latter will be composed principally of Chicago capitalists, some of whom are well known in big business.

F. W. McClellan the Manager.

Fred W. McClellan, general manager of the Panama Canal Exhibition Company, has engineered the deal, and will continue in his present office if it is consummated. Mr. McClellan was manager of Steeplechase Park in 1902, and the following year became associated with Thompson & Lundy when Luna was opened. He was connected with the Hippodrome during the first two years of its existence, and last Summer he ran the Panama Canal exhibit that formed one of the biggest features on the Zone, the amusement district of the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco.

One of the principal reasons the Coliseum is being planned at this time, while Madison Square Garden still has a year or more to its allotted span, is to provide a place in which to transplant this big exhibit. There is no amusement structure large enough to accommodate the exhibit, and, indeed, the Coliseum will scarcely be large enough, which will necessitate placing part of it in a detached building some distance away.

The canal show will occupy the Coliseum for a year or two or for whatever period it is found profitable. Then it will be removed and the building conducted along the lines of Madison Square Garden. By that time, if the plans for the older structure adopted a year or two ago are carried out, the Garden will have been razed and the site given over to business properties. In that event the Coliseum will make a bid for the big exhibitions and conventions now held in the Garden. It is said the men who control the big circus have already expressed their interest in the new uptown institution and that long circus seasons will probably be reverted to.

The car barns are 200 feet wide in Eighth Avenue and extend in N. 49-ninth and Fiftieth Streets to a depth of 475 feet. This will provide an arena 160 by 450 feet. The arena of Madison Square Garden is 120x285 feet. Around the edge of the arena will be tiers of seats and above that a gallery, giving a total seating capacity of 15,000. The seating capacity of the Garden is approximately 12,100. The lower seats of the Coliseum, however, will be removable, thus making it possible to clear the entire floor space when occasion demands. By placing chairs in the arena it is estimated the aggregate seating capacity would be increased to 30,000.

An Investment of $3,000,000.

The walls of the present structure will be utilized, according to the present plans. The building has solid walls, and most of the work of reconstruction will consist of interior changes. Preliminary plans have been drawn up by Thomas W. Lamb, who has designed a number of theatres, among them the Strand. If the deal is consummated, Mr. Lamb will be commissioned to make the permanent plans. The whole venture will represent an investment of about $3,000,000.

Of this amount $350,000 is invested in the Panama exhibit. This was seen by thousands of New Yorkers who visited the fair. It shows the Canal Zone in miniature, with the topography of the various sections, the locks, the cities, wireless plants, and yachts and liners passing through the canal. A moving platform conveys the spectators around the exhibit. Each is provided with tubes connected with phonographs, which explain the various parts of the exhibit. The phonographic attachments are so arranged that the talk is continuous and the lecture synchronizes with the movement of the platform so that the description is always about the objects before the spectator.

The trip around the Zone requires twenty-five minutes and the platform accommodates 1,800 persons simultaneously. It is estimated 30,000 persons can see it in one day. Other features of Panama life will supplement the canal show. The admission will be 50 cents.

It will require about two months to dismantle the exhibit and transport it to New York. Arthur Voegtlin, who staged the Hippodrome spectacles under the last régime, will help prepare the miniature canal for the Coliseum. It is expected to have the building ready by June.

Consul General Chesire's Condition.

Fleming Duncan Chesire, United States Consul General at Canton, China, who was stricken with paralysis in the Prince George Hotel on Tuesday, was reported last night to be no worse, though, also, not improved. His condition is critical, but his family and physicians hold out hopes for his recovery. His brother, Henry C. Chesire, arrived at the hotel yesterday. Consul Chesire is on a visit to New York.

MR. GRAINGER'S RECITAL.

A Program of Pianoforte Pieces with Folk-Song Elements.

Mr. Percy Grainger, the young Australian musician who has appeared in New York in several capacities—pianist, composer, conductor, collector and arranger of folksongs—gave a pianoforte recital yesterday afternoon in Aeolian Hall that imparted evident pleasure to a large audience. This recital was distinguished from many that have been and will be given in this crowded musical season by the originality of the program, as well as by the playing of Mr. Grainger.

The folksong element was much to the fore in it, though not to the exclusion of some other matters. How well Mr. Grainger can play Bach was shown by his vigorous, clear, and beautifully proportioned performance of the fugue in A minor, with a short arpeggiated prelude, (the longest of all of Bach's clavier fugues.) which apparently no other pianist ever thought of playing in public, though it has a splendid movement and muscularity.

He played Debussy's "Hommage à Rameau," which purports to be a sarabande (though the composer and theorizer in harmony, in whose honor it was written, might have been bewildered by the form and still more by the harmony,) with grace and the more familiar "Toccata" with brilliancy; Chopin's study, Op. 25, No. 10, in octaves, powerfully, and a new piece by Sigismund Stojowski of New York, called "Vers la Tombe," a finely sonorous piece of an elegiac character. All the other numbers of the program were derived from folksong elements of various nations. There was Grieg's "Ballade," Op. 24, a series of variations on a Norwegian melody from which Mr. Grainger elicited a wide variety of expression mostly tending toward gloom, restrained on impetuous; two movements from Albeniz's suite, "Iberia," full of Spanish coloring, as was Enrique Granados's "El Pelele" from the "Gayescas."

He presented for the first time in New York a "lullaby" from his "Tribute to Foster," based on that American composer's "Camptown Races," which, with the few other of his songs that have gained a lasting popularity, some insist, by a confusion of terms, upon calling a folk-tune. The piece is a free paraphrase of part of an original intended for a remarkable combination of orchestral instruments and tableware, the result of Mr. Grainger's insatiable quest for new timbres in music. He has used the melody of Foster's song in a very different spirit from that which animates the song itself, with much charm and tender expressiveness.

Two of the most delightful of these folksong adaptations are free pianoforte transcriptions of orchestral arrangements of Irish tunes by Sir Charles Stanford—"The Leprechaun's Dance" and "Maguire's Kick," the first of spirited delicacy, the last of an irresistible, rollicking swing. Needless to say Mr. Grainger made the most of both. There is much to admire in his playing; a genuinely original quality, an intense virility, youthful freshness. He has a brilliant and highly developed technical equipment and a sensitive feeling for tonal coloring. He is sometimes unduly boisterous, and tries to obtain from the instrument more than it can give. But at all times his art is sound, healthy, and wholly sincere.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mrs. S. Barton French has postponed her sailing from England for a week. Her son, W. Barton French, arrived yesterday on the Nieuw Amsterdam.

The Brazilian Ambassador and Mme. da Gama are at the Ritz-Carlton for the week.

Mrs. F. R. Welles is sailing on Saturday on the Lafayette for Paris, where she will join her husband and daughter, Miss Carlotta Welles, who is engaged in work for the Val de Grace Hospital. Mrs. Welles came over last Spring for the marriage of her daughter, Miss Anna Welles, to J. W. Brown, and of her son, Robert, to Miss Muriel Sceley of Boston.

The wedding of Miss Lilla E. Dielman, daughter of Frederick Dielman, and Murray P. Corse, son of the late General Murray Corse, Chief of Staff under General Sherman in the civil war, will be celebrated at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon in the Church of the Ascension.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Albert Pease have closed their country place at Hempstead, L. I., and are at 1,155 Park Avenue for the Winter.

Mrs. George B. de Forest and Mrs. Edward S. Knapp will chaperone a luncheon at Sherry's today for Miss Kate W. Griffin. Miss Yeomi Gilbert Townsend is to give a luncheon for some of the débutantes today at her home, 299 Lexington Avenue.

Mrs. George Flint Warren, Jr., is to introduce her daughter, Miss Isabel Meredith Warren, at a reception this afternoon at her home, 239 West Seventy-first Street. Miss Beth Leary will give a luncheon at Sherry's today for Miss Marie Demilt Jordan.

Mr. and Mrs. Bryan L. Kennelly and Miss Marguerite Kennelly have closed their country home at Purchase, N. Y., and are at 70 West Fifty-fifth Street for the Winter.

OCEAN VOYAGERS.

Some of the Arrivals from Rotterdam—The Departures.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday from Rotterdam on the Nieuw Amsterdam were:

Mrs. L. S. Ainley, Walter Alexander, L. W. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Percy F. Ames, Mrs. L. Avery, Mrs. M. L. Barber, H. C. Blyth, Mrs. F. Borde, William Brandt, C. E. Channell, Miss J. F. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. William P. Clyde, C. R. Connell, J. P. Cotton, Mrs. H. L. Curry, Mrs. David Dows, P. A. Dugan, Charles Edwards, Dr. H. Fletcher, W. Barton French, R. T. Harris, R. Carr Harris, W. T. Humes, G. G. Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Franklin Jones, Miss Marjorie Franklin Jones, H. A. Jones, Mrs. E. G. Kenny, Mrs. H. Knipping, Mrs. G. E. Macklin, Mr. and Mrs. Hartley Manners, J. H. Means, J. A. Milne, Mr. and Mrs. Gurnee Munn, Miss Lilian Navarro, Mrs. Wallace Neff, E. I. Nelson, Frederick Nichols, Mrs. E. G. Norton, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Reid, Moncure Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Robinson, Miss Margaret Robinson, Harold Sanderson, Mr. and Mrs. Lyman Sealey, Mrs. A. D. Shaw, Lionel Stahl, Norman C. Stines, Commander Powers Symington, U. S. N.; Kingsland Sutton, Francis Thayer, Miss Alice Thayer, Miss Julia Thayer, C. F. Valentine, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Walker, the Rev. and Mrs. W. G. Wallace, F. C. Whitnail, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Wright, and the Rev. J. de Ville.

Some of the passengers who sailed yesterday for Liverpool on the Adriatic were:

J. Roberts Allan, James Armstrong, J. H. Ashton, Captain E. M. Beedell, Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Bell-Irving, C. P. Bennett, Sir Edgar T. Bowring, D. Boyle, M. P.; G. N. Bruce, W. Clarke, J. R. Darling, R. T. Dean, M. G. Dover, Major and Mrs. C. P. R. Dugmore, E. S. Franklin, J. Galpin, Arnold Goodwin, W. C. Gowland, G. F. Gray, W. H. Greene, J. E. Hamer, Miss H. F. Hutchinson, Edmund Johnson, C. J. Leyland, D. C. McDonald, Sydney Mansfield, H. O. Merriman, H. C. Nash, V. H. Ramsden, Norman Richards, H. Roberts, Gilbert Rogers, Miss Mary E. Shenstone, A. C. Smith, E. T. Stanley, A. L. Stocks, L. S. Swandell, D. S. Thorburn, W. R. Walker, Hamilton Weeks, A. Willis, Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Wood, C. J. Wyatt.

MR. GRAINGER'S RECITAL.

A Program of Pianoforte Pieces with Folk-Song Elements.

Mr. Percy Grainger, the young Australian musician who has appeared in New York in several capacities—pianist, composer, conductor, collector and arranger of folksongs—gave a pianoforte recital yesterday afternoon in Aeolian Hall that imparted evident pleasure to a large audience. This recital was distinguished from many that have been and will be given in this crowded musical season by the originality of the program, as well as by the playing of Mr. Grainger.

The folksong element was much to the fore in it, though not to the exclusion of some other matters. How well Mr. Grainger can play Bach was shown by his vigorous, clear, and beautifully proportioned performance of the fugue in A minor, with a short arpeggiated prelude, (the longest of all of Bach's clavier fugues.) which apparently no other pianist ever thought of playing in public, though it has a splendid movement and muscularity.

He played Debussy's "Hommage à Rameau," which purports to be a sarabande (though the composer and theorizer in harmony, in whose honor it was written, might have been bewildered by the form and still more by the harmony,) with grace and the more familiar "Toccata" with brilliancy; Chopin's study, Op. 25, No. 10, in octaves, powerfully, and a new piece by Sigismund Stojowski of New York, called "Vers la Tombe," a finely sonorous piece of an elegiac character. All the other numbers of the program were derived from folksong elements of various nations. There was Grieg's "Ballade," Op. 24, a series of variations on a Norwegian melody from which Mr. Grainger elicited a wide variety of expression mostly tending toward gloom, restrained on impetuous; two movements from Albeniz's suite, "Iberia," full of Spanish coloring, as was Enrique Granados's "El Pelele" from the "Gayescas."

He presented for the first time in New York a "lullaby" from his "Tribute to Foster," based on that American composer's "Camptown Races," which, with the few other of his songs that have gained a lasting popularity, some insist, by a confusion of terms, upon calling a folk-tune. The piece is a free paraphrase of part of an original intended for a remarkable combination of orchestral instruments and tableware, the result of Mr. Grainger's insatiable quest for new timbres in music. He has used the melody of Foster's song in a very different spirit from that which animates the song itself, with much charm and tender expressiveness.

Two of the most delightful of these folksong adaptations are free pianoforte transcriptions of orchestral arrangements of Irish tunes by Sir Charles Stanford—"The Leprechaun's Dance" and "Maguire's Kick," the first of spirited delicacy, the last of an irresistible, rollicking swing. Needless to say Mr. Grainger made the most of both. There is much to admire in his playing; a genuinely original quality, an intense virility, youthful freshness. He has a brilliant and highly developed technical equipment and a sensitive feeling for tonal coloring. He is sometimes unduly boisterous, and tries to obtain from the instrument more than it can give. But at all times his art is sound, healthy, and wholly sincere.

DEBUTANTES HAVE A DAY.

Misses Cushman, Williams, Wood, and Seligman Entertained.

Yesterday again brought a number of entertainments for the season's buds.

Mrs. Joseph Wood Cushman of Cloverly, Bedford, N. Y., and 515 Madison Avenue, gave a reception to introduce her daughter, Miss Mary Allerton Cushman. Mrs. Cushman and the débutante had receiving with them the Misses Helen Alexander, Margaret Busk, Virginia Fiske, Dorothea Camp, Sarah Larkin, Helen Barrett, Ensley Hodgson, Isabel Yeomans, Ethel Simmons, Grace Franklin, and Marion Perry. For the dinner and theatre party that followed the additional guests were William Crossman, Lionel Bonner, Donald Chambers, Worrall Hyde, Clinton Backus, Theodore Montgomery, La Montagne Lamar, William Ryle, Daniel Drake Smith, Cornelius Winant, and Cadwalader Corse.

Mrs. T. Halsted Myers entertained at her residence, 59 West Fiftieth Street, with a luncheon for Miss Edith Williams, the second and débutante daughter of Mrs. John Van S. Oddie. The guests included Marion Townsend, Mary E. Knapp, Muriel Wiggin, Isabel Stettinius, Madge Lesher, Lillian Palmer, Helen Culver Kerr, Alice Davies, Frederica Bull, and Sarah Williams. Mrs. Oddie is to give a large theatre party for the débutante in January.

Mrs. J. Walter Wood of 118 East Sixty-fifth Street gave a luncheon of nearly fifty covers at Sherry's for her débutante daughter, Miss Nathalie W. Wood. The guests were seated at four large tables, and included the Misses Elizabeth Howard, Pauline Bacon, Annette Markoe, Louise Hoadley, Neomi Gilbert Townsend, Audrey Hoffman, Edith Blair, Mary Opdycke, Frances L. Riker, Helen Byrne, Madeline Carey, Ethel Potter, Helen Green, Hope Williams, Florence Lincoln, Mildred Mitchell, Alma de Gersdorff, Margaret Busk, Julia Zabriskie, Maryanna Lincoln, Grace Hartley Jenkins, Leoni Knoedler, Elizabeth Haldane, Mercer French, Rosalie Bloodgood, Dorothy Greer, Maude Kahn, Aileen Sedgwick, Helen Danforth Geer, Kate Griffin, Katharine de B. Parsons, Esther Louise Denny, Theodora Tiffany, Adrienne Iselin, Anne Winchester, and Margaret La Farge.

Mrs. I. Newton Seligman of 36 West Fifty-fourth Street entertained with a large theatre party for her young daughter, Miss Margaret V. Seligman, and after the play took the guests to the Ritz-Carlton for supper and dancing. The guests included a number of this Winter's buds.

'THE MAGIC FLUTE' SUNG.

Mme. Kurt, Pamina; Edith Mason, Papagena—Bodanzky Conducts.

Mozart's "The Magic Flute" was sung for the first time this season at the Metropolitan Opera House last night. The cast was not essentially different from that of last year, except that Melanie Kurt sang Pamina and Edith Mason was Papagena. Another feature in last night's performance, and an important one, was that Artur Bodanzky conducted the work for the first time here.

Except for some less fortunate moments on the part of some of the singers the performance was well within the letter and spirit of Mozart's fantastic opera. Mme. Kurt's appearance as Pamina, as marking her singing in a lyric rather than a dramatic rôle such as she has been accepted in hitherto, was one of the interesting points of the performance. From the purely vocal side it was not an unqualified sucess. Her range is not equal to some of the demands the composer makes of the impersonator of this character, and at times her high notes were lacking in quality.

It must also have seemed to many that she brought over from the "dramatic" style of singing certain methods that did not accompany with the elegance and finesse that are essentials in interpreting Mozart. This is not to say there were lacking moments of real beauty in her singing, however, nor to detract from the praise she deserves on the histrionic side for making a rôle which is difficult to act interesting, and vivid within the limits not of her own making.

Miss Hempel's singing of the Queen of the Night's most exacting music has been much admired, and there was occasion for admiration again last night, even though there were moments when she was not for her best, such as, for instance, in the staccato notes of her air in the second scene of the second act. Messrs. Johannes Sembach as Tamino, Carl Braun as Sarastre and Otto Goritz as Papageno repeated excellent impersonations, and Edith Mason, in the wonderful flexibility of voice and sprightliness of manner that made her Papagena quite acceptable. A word should be said for the two trios of women and the other singers of smaller rôles, all of which were well done.

The performance owed a great deal to Mr. Bodanzky's delicate perception of the grace and freshness of spirit that are inherent in this music and to the manner in which he gave expression through the orchestra to these qualities. What it meant in the work of the singers was exemplified, to mention one instance, in the singing of Mr. Goritz, who was encouraged by it to give a fine exhibition of the purely lyric side of his art.

Bernhardt Film to be Shown Here.

When Mme. Bernhardt comes to New York this Winter she will find a motion picture of herself in one of her new plays presented as a counter attraction in another theatre. The Universal Film Company has a screen arrangement of "Jeanne Doré," which was taken in France when the actress first recovered from the amputation of her leg. Arrangements are being made to exhibit this picture in a Broadway theatre at a $2 scale of prices during Mme. Bernhardt's engagement here. The artiste still plans sailing from France on the Lafayette on Christmas Day.

Isabel Hauser Ill; Concert Put Off

The concert which Isabel Hauser, pianist, and the Saslavsky String Quartet were to have given this evening at Aeolian Hall has been postponed owing to Miss Hauser's illness. The pianist's complaint is believed to be peritonitis, and her physician has advised the management of the concert that no date for its performance can be set at present.

JOHN BERRY DEAD.

Aged Lawyer Was an Incorporator of New York City Bar Association.

John Berry, one of the oldest practicing lawyers of the city, died on Tuesday at his home, 78 Morton Street, Brooklyn. He was admitted to the bar sixty-five years ago and was one of the incorporators of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York. Mr. Berry was a member of the Assembly in the early fifties and served in the civil war as aide-de-camp to the commandant of the Eleventh Brigade, Second Division, State National Guard. His father was the first Mayor of the old City of Williamsburgh, afterward incorporated in the City of Brooklyn.

Mr. Berry was the direct descendant of the fifth generation of Major John Berry, who came to America from England in 1650 and settled in the Province of New Jersey upon a plantation where the city of Hackensack now is.

$1,000,000 MORE FOR JEWS.

War Relief Committee to Double Its Big Fund.

The American Jewish Relief Committee, of which Louis Marshall is Chairman, yesterday launched a campaign to raise another $1,00,000 for relief of Jewish war sufferers in Europe, not only during the conflict, but also in the lean days after peace.

Several weeks ago the committee, of which Felix M. Warburg is Treasurer, announced that it had completed a fund of $1,000,000 to be used in alleviating the sufferings of Jews in Europe, especially in Poland. It has been found that this $1,000,000 was only a small part of what was needed.

The committee held a session yesterday in the offices of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., 52 William Street, where Louis Marshall, Chairman of the committee; Dr. J. L. Magnes, Mr. Warburg, and other prominent Jews were present. Manny Strause of Cincinnati, an efficiency expert, will give sixty days of his time to directing the campaign. Headquarters will be at 174 Second Avenue.

The plan Mr. Strause has evolved is to ask Jewish men and women all over the United States to give an hour of their time once a week for ten weeks. Of those who volunteer here 1,000 will be selected for the campaign, which will open with a mass meeting Dec. 21.

Meetings were held last evening in the Congregation Beth Jacob, South Third Street and Marcy Avenue, Brooklyn, and in the Willoughby Avenue Synagogue, Brooklyn, to arrange a Tag Day to be held on Dec. 26 to raise money for the Jewish Volunteer Relief Fund, which is aiding war victims in Europe. It is hoped $10,000 will be raised. Judge Jacob Strahl, Rabbi M. Margolin, Dr. Schmaryumer, the Zionist leader, and others spoke.

Edwin O. Brinckerhoff Dead.

Edwin O. Brinckerhoff, a brother of Daniel D. Brinckerhoff, who founded the National Biscuit Company, died on Tuesday in the Bloomingdale Hospital, White Plains, N. Y., where he had been confined for the last forty years. For several years he was engaged in the oyster business with his brother, and by the time he went to the hospital he had amassed a fortune. Since that time the property has doubled in value, it is said, though Mr. Brinckerhoff, because of his affliction, had been able to use but a little of the income. Mr. Brinckerhoff was 85 years old. He was the founder of the Edwin O. Brinckerhoff Company, which was absorbed by the National Biscuit Company.

Mme. Dardenne, Old Actress, Dies.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 8.—Mme. Dardenne, an actress of the old school, who had made thousands of German theatregoers weep and thrill in the old Germania Theatre, Third and Green Streets, died last night in the Mary J. Drexel Home, 2,100 Girard Avenue. She was 88 years old, and had lived at the home for fifteen years. Mme. Dardenne was born in Nürnberg, Germany, July 25, 1827, and came to this city in 1868. She joined the stock company which produced plays on the old Germania stage. Her répertoire consisted of more than sixty parts. Mme. Dardenne's husband was also an actor.

Philip Speed.

Philip Speed, a New York newspaperman, died last night in the Smith Infirmary, Staten Island, after a long illness. Mr. Speed was born in Louisville, Ky., in 1872, and came to New York to join the staff of The World, which he left to become assistant city editor of The Evening Journal. He was later city editor of The New York News when Frank A. Munsey owned the paper, and more recently he returned to The World, where he was a rewrite man until the beginning of his illness. He was married and lived at 166 Davis Avenue, West New Brighton, S. I. Mr. Speed's brother, Reuben Speed, is managing editor of The New York Press.

Obituary Notes.

CHRISTOPHER J. CAPPER, for many years docket clerk of the Board of United States General Appraisers, died on Tuesday at his home, 98 Decker Avenue, Port Richmond, S. I. Mr. Capper was widely known among importers and attorneys appearing before the customs tribunal. Prior to his connection with the board he was attached to the local Federal Pension Office. He left a widow and six children.

Mrs. CATHERINE WILLIAMSON VAN NEST, widow of Alexander Rawson Van Nest, formerly of the firm of Browning, King & Co., died recently at the home of her son, 320 Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn. She was born in Troy, Ohio, eighty years ago. She is survived by two sons, Eugene A. Van Nest, Secretary and General Manager of the Hanover Safe Deposit Company, and Ira Van Nest.

Mrs. CATHERINE DOWD, widow of Timothy Dowd, a contractor, is dead at her home, 504 Seventh Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. REBECCA PARSONS DAYTON, widow of Abraham P. Dayton, died yesterday at her home in Easthampton, L. I., in her eighty-fifth year.

SAMUEL HENRY LAW, Sr., a civil war veteran and retired machinist, formerly for twenty-seven years employed in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, is dead at his home, 554 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn, in his sixty-eighth year. Mr. Law served on the United States ship Chicopee during the civil war. He was a member of U. S. Grant Post, No. 327, G. A. R., and a Past Noble Grand of Naval Lodge, I. O. O. F.

The Rev. DAVID THOMPSON, the first clerical missionary sent to Japan by the American Mission Board of the Presbyterian Society, died at his home in Tokio on Oct. 31, it was learned here yesterday. He was 80 years old, and had worked in the Japanese mission field for fifty-two years.

HENRY R. WINANTS, one of the oldest residents of Staten Island, died on Monday in his home in Fresh Kills Road, Rossville, S. I. Until his retirement thirty years ago, he was connected with the firm of H. B. Claflin & Co.

Clark Robinson Griggs, a retired railroad man, whose ancestors fought in the Revolution, died on Monday at his home, 2,099 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn. He was in his ninety-second year.

HARRY GOLDSMITH, 45 years old, died yesterday at his home, 3,719 Third Avenue, as a result of injuries received earlier in the day, when he was struck by a street car.

IRVINE MAGUIRE, 62 years old, and for the last thirty years a member of the New Jersey State Board of Assessors, died yesterday morning in his apartment in the Garden Hotel, Camden, N. J. He ranked as one of the best finance experts in the State.

HENRY L. ECKHARDT, 60 years old, one of the leading business and public men in Stamford, Conn., died there yesterday at his home. He was twice a member of the Connecticut Legislature and twice elected Assessor of Stamford.

ARTHUR E. MEYER, a ship broker, who lived at 600 West 157th Street, died in San Francisco on Dec. 4, it was learned yesterday. He was 34 years old. Mr. Meyer had gone West on a business trip.

Mrs. ANNA A. UNGER, the mother of Maurice S. H. Unger, headmaster of the Berkeley School at 270 West Seventy-second Street, died suddenly yesterday at the home of her son, 216 West Seventy-second Street. She was 60 years old.

ISAAC YOCOM, son of the late Rev. Edward S. Yocom, died yesterday at his home, 921 First Street, Peekskill, N. Y.

DAVID M. KNEELAND of Milwaukee, whose holdings in Northern Wisconsin and Michigan lumber companies amount to $6,000,000, died yesterday at the home of his son in Phillips, Wis. He was 54 years old.

FREDERICK M. SPENCER, son of the late Rev. Dr. John Sheldon Spencer, died at his home in Fairview Avenue, Tarrytown, N. Y., last night. He was 47 years old and was paying teller of the Corn Exchange Bank Branch in Harlem, with which institution he had been connected many years.

HENRY C. DIEHL, 73 years old, a retired railroad official, died suddenly last night from apoplexy at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Wright of 201 Claremont Avenue, Montclair, N. J. When a young man Mr. Diehl became General Freight Agent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and later General Manager of the Interstate Dispatch. He retired from active service thirteen years ago. He never married.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged

McKENNA—MURPHY.—Agnes T. Murphy to Arthur J. McKenna.

Married.

KISSAM—PARK.—Dec. 8, at Christ Church, Rye, N. Y., Edna Howard Park, daughter of General and Mrs. G. E. P. Howard, to Benjamin Tredwell Kissam.

MAY—STRATTON.—On Dec. 8, Dorothy Beatrice Stratton, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Thomas C. Stratton, to William Frederick May, at 117 West 86th St., by the Rev. Anson Phelps Atterbury, D. D.

DAVID — STRAUSS. — Dec. 7, Jeannette Strauss to Jerome David.

RUTHERFORD — WETTLAUFER.—Dec. 7, Dora B. Wettlaufer to Captain Harry K. Rutherford.

Brooklyn.

DILLON—SMITH.—Dec. 4, Mary Smith to John F. Dillon.

SLATTERY—McLOUGHLIN.—Dec. 5, Mae McLoughlin to Thomas Slattery.

TRAPP—WILSON.—Dec. 7, Marion A. Wilson to Frederick D. Trapp.

Jersey City and Newark.

GAMBATESA—BOMBASELLI.—Dec. 5, Newark, Anna Bombaselli to Peter Gambatesa.

SPINELLO—SABIA.—Dec. 5, Newark, Anna Sabia to Joseph Spinello.

WARREN—KELVIE.—Dec. 4, Jersey City, Mary Kelvie to T. Herbert Warren.

Died

ADAMS.—William Carl, Wednesday, Dec. 8, eldest son of the late Thomas and Mary E. Adams. Funeral service Boardman's Chapel, 18 Clinton St., Brookl

ATTACKS TUMULTY ON OFFICIAL RECORDS

Father Tierney Asks Why State Department Lacks Reports of Outrages in Mexico.

CITES OFFICERS' EVIDENCE

Priest Says Some Men Seem to Think They Are Baptized Politicians, Not Christians.

America, a Catholic Weekly, in the issue published today again assails Joseph Tumulty, private Secretary to the President and demands why, if as he says there are no official records of the outrages committed by Mexicans, such records do not exist

Mr. Tumulty who is a Catholic himself recently wrote a letter in which he declared in regard to the charge that dastardly crimes had been committed against nuns that the State Department had no official record of such acts.

"Was there ever any such record there?" asks Father R. H. Tierney, S. J., the editor, in a signed editorial. "If so, what has become of it? The crimes were committed several times. Authentic records of them are on file in other offices. Have similar records been withheld from the State Department? An officer of our army puts his signature to an affidavit in Vera Cruz attesting the crimes; the State Department remains ignorant of them, and Mr. Tumulty declares that officers of our army in Vera Cruz never heaerd of a single report of outrage. Strange!

"Stranger still that on his return from Vera Cruz an officer of our navy should call on me unsolicited and state with reiterated emphasis that Mr. —, American Consul at —, Mexico, told him that he had informed the State Department of the crimes against the sisters. Did this officer lie gratuitously? Or did the report come by wire and then by telephone to a State Department official who neglected to record it? If the report came in manuscript, where is it? Answer or no answer, this is clear, some officers of the army and navy heard the report in Vera Cruz.

"The State Department, however, is without official record. Why? But here a doubt arises. What word or phrase in the sentence, 'There is no official record of a single proven case of dastardly crime in the State Department,' to lay stress upon? Official? There are no records of value except those submitted by officials, friends in several cases of Villa and Carranza? Is tne stress to be placed upon proven? What kind of certitude does Mr. Tumulty demand?"

Father Tierney discredits the testimony on the subject given by Father Paredes, whom he describes as a partisan of Carranza "jumping from a basock into a Carranzista uniform."

References are reproduced from Mexican newspapers showing that churches of the Roman Catholics were being openly despoiled.

"A few items remain," continues Father Tierney. "First, I do not impute to Mr. Tumulty bad faith, suppression of facts, or anything of the kind. The source runs with the moral and religious aspect of his letter as it stands. Secondly, some men who seem to think that they are baptized politicians, not Christians, are declaring that they are fearful that I have not the facts. These people mistake the object of their fear. They do not fear that I have not the facts; they fear the facts. Let them not worry; splints for spines and rubber holders for knees will prevent their bodies from wobbling. Their souls, Ah, that is another question!

"Lastly Dr. James J. McGuire asked, 'What the situation was in Mexico.' He did not get an answer. I shall answer him. It is plain hell, just plain hell, ruled by demons of cruelty and bestiality; and it will remain plain hell until the hand of God smites the demons who have devastated unfortunate Mexico, the land of weeping children and maltreated women. Meantime Americans can thank God that our fair country is likely to remain free from strife, for peace is a blessing."

WOULD NOT TEACH OF WAR.

German Novelist Approves Our System of School Instruction.

German school teachers might do well to place the greatness of inventors and discoverers above that of Kings and Generals, following the educational trend of recent years in the United States, declares Arthur Holitscher, a well-known German novelist, in a letter printed in an issue of the Frankfurter Zeitung of recent date. Holitscher wrote a book about the United States a few years ago that was full of uncomplimentary things, but in this case he is of the opinion that European school reformers have made a mistake in ignoring the new American educational methods. Concerning them he writes:

"This modern conception of the teaching of history lays particular emphasis not on wars and changes of boundaries, but inventions and discoveries which constitute true human progress. It deals more with names like Prometheus, Galen, and Ehrlich than with Nebuchadnezzar or the Grand Duke Nicholas. In a historical hall of fame of the human race, furnished according to this scheme, the great benefactors of the human race would have life-size portraits, whereas there would be only miniatures of those Kings and Generals with whose deeds teachers of history have hitherto concerned themselves."

School children, he continues, should be encouraged to develop inventive tendencies, which are quite as worth while as admiration for traditional human "greatness."

"This war has shown," says Holitscher, "what tremendous progress technical knowledge has made, and that it may advance so greatly as to make war impossible. Why should we not raise the children of the future to be inventors who may perfect what the inventors of poisonous gases and siege guns have begun?"

LICENSES FOR AUTO OWNERS

Police Commissioner Woods Drafts a Bill Requiring Them.

A new law which will require all owners of automobiles, as well as operators, to have licenses is now being drafted by Police Commissioner Woods for submission to the State Legislature. In order to qualify under the proposed law, owners will not only have to give references, but will also have to demonstrate that they are able to handle a car. The law now in force places these requirements on chauffeurs only.

The power to revoke licenses will be in the hands of the Police Departments of cities of the first class, according to Police Commissioner Wood's plan. In cities not of the first class, power to revoke will be in the hands of the Secretary of State.

In the issuing of licenses, the Commissioner will ask that every applicant in the jurisdiction of New York City be required to have a recommendation from the Police Department. The plan so far as outlined would be that applications received at Albany from New York City should be sent to Police Headquarters here, for an examination as to the fitness of the applicant. In the event of his failure to come up to qualifications no license will be issued.

The provisions of the proposed law were discussed at a conference by Secretary of State Hugo, Chief Magistrate McAdoo, and Commissioner Woods. The draft of the law follows regulations now in force in Massachusetts and in London, England. Similar bills have been offered at Albany before, but were defeated.

ANNOUNCES PLANS OF NEW STEEL MERGER

Replogle Gets More Cambria Options and Says Five Big Companies Will Join.

JOHNSTOWN, Penn., Dec. 8.—The Cambria Steel Company, Lackawanna Steel Company, Newport News Shipbuilding Company, Youngstown Steel and Tube Company, and either the Inland or Iroquois plants near Chicago are to be merged into another great steel corporation. The deal will go through within the next ten days if plans do not miscarry, according to J. Leonard Replogle, head of the syndicate which purchased the 240,000 shares of the Cambria Steel held by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

Mr. Replogle made the announcement tonight after he had obtained options on practically all of the 60,000 shares of Cambria Steel held by Johnstown owners.

Mr. Replogle said that these holdings, with what his syndicate has, will be turned over to New York interests represented by him at $80 a share. The consummation of the merger will depend on the ability of the capitalists to obtain control of 100,000 more shares of Cambria. It was said, however, that no trouble was expected in getting these holdings. The options obtained in Johnstown are good for five weeks.

WALL STREET'S CHRISTMAS.

Prosperity Expected to Bring Big Bonuses to Employes.

Wall Street is making plans for the distribution of Christmas bonuses on a boom-time scale, which will mean a scattering of gratuities quite different from last year. The first indication of the season was given by the Stock Exchange yesterday, when a sign appeared in the lobby on the Wall Street side reading:

> The usual fund for distribution among the employes of the New York Stock Exchange as Christmas gifts is now being made up. Contributions may be sent either by check or in money to the Treasurer, and will be distributed according to the best judgment of the committee.

The committee consisted of Charles Barton, William Gibson Borland, and W. B. De Haven. If the scale of giving of other good years is reached, these men will have the distribution of a sum between $11,000 and $15,000. Last year, after a prolonged period of poor business, followed by four months without any business at all, contributions were not solicited, and the employes did not receive much in the way of a bonus. About $2,500 was taken from the accumulation of other years and disbursed among the older members of the force.

It is expected that a number of brokerage firms will take up the custom of giving their clerical forces a bonus of 100 per cent. of their salaries, and substantial distributions are looked for in all quarters of the Street. Within a few days the trust companies and private banking houses, which make public their Christmas presents, will begin to announce them.

Employes of the United States Steel Corporation will have opportunity again this year of subscribing to stock. Details of the subscription plan have not yet been worked out, but the usual procedure of selling stock to workers at a price slightly below the market will be followed. The stock taken up will carry a bonus of $5 a share on the preferred and $8.50 on the common yearly to those employes who hold their shares for five years.

IMPORTS OF BOOKS.

Duty Levied on the Basis of the American Selling Price.

It was decided yesterday by Judge Fischer, sitting as a reappraisement official of the Board of General Appraisers, that when books are ordered in England for shipment to the United States and have no regular market value in the country of production, they are properly dutiable on the basis of the American selling prices. The case before the General Appraiser was that of a New York firm of booksellers, who ordered the volumes from the Musson Book Company of London.

It appeared from the testimony that some of the books were known as "padded poets," and were bought in sheets, while other books were printed upon order of the importing concern. Both series were afterward sent by the Musson firm to a bindery, and when bound sent to the United States. The invoiced prices, it seemed, represented the cost of production in England without profit. Appraiser of the Port Sague made advances over the invoiced prices and brought them up to the level of American selling prices after allowing reasonable expenses, duty, and a profit of 8 per cent.

Against this action the handlers of the books here appealed. Judge Fischer held that the local Appraiser made a proper return, and refused to admit the volumes on the English basis of value. The padded books, which were described as assorted, were entered at a shilling 9 pence and advanced to 2 shillings 2 pence each. Works of Shakespeare entered at 8 shillings were placed on a value of 10 shillings each. Similar action was taken on volumes of poems by Scott, Burns, and Tennyson.

SELL FRENCH BONDS HERE.

"Loan of Victory" Issue to Yield More Than 6 Per Cent.

In connection with its Paris office, the Farmers Loan and Trust Company is receiving subscriptions for the new French "Loan of Victory." The issue price is 88, and the interest rate 5 per cent, but a discount of ¾ of 1 per cent. allowed on payments made in full on Dec. 15 reduces the price to 86.85, making the yield in France 5.75 per cent., and the difference in exchange rates makes the return to buyers in this market well over 6 per cent. A number of subscriptions were received yesterday, but it was said that no special effort would be made to place the bonds in this country.

The bonds are perpetual, but the Government has the right to call them at the end of fifteen years. Interest and principal are payable in francs. Buyers who prefer to pay in installments can pay 10 per cent. at the time of subscribing and 20 per cent. before the end of each of the first three months of next year. The bonds are exempt from all French taxes.

The rate of 5.75 per cent that France is paying on her latest loan compares with 4.58 per cent. paid by Great Britain on the second war loan of last July, and less than 4 per cent. on the earlier war loan of 1914. Germany has issued three 5 per cent. war loans at from 97½ to 99, but on the basis of exchange rates American buyers of German bonds have obtained a yield of more than 6 per cent.

TO CUT COST OF CHARITY.

Small Societies with High Operating Charges Attacked.

The Brooklyn Federation of Jewish Charities, working with the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, has started a campaign against small charitable organizations which, because of their operating expenses, fail to accomplish much good with the contributions they get from the public.

The Tubercular Aid Society, which has been operating for a year with an office in Brooklyn, voluntarily turned over its books yesterday to the Bureau of Charities and the District Attorney. When the high operating expenses were pointed out, the society agreed to suspend. Employes of the Charities Department were sent out to collect the 946 contribution boxes which had been placed in stores throughout the city, and the office of the society was closed.

N.Y. CENTRAL FAVORS 11TH AVENUE PLANS

It Is Willing to Spend $50,000,000 to Improve Its Facilities Along the West Side.

WILL INCREASE ITS TRACKS

Danger of Surface Trains to Children Has Been Exaggerated, Says Railroad Official.

The New York Central Railroad was reported last night to be ready to agree to the plan prepared by the Port and Terminals Committee for the removal of the railroad's tracks from Eleventh Avenue, as well as from other dangerous sections of the west side. The plan was prepared by the committee after conferences with the railroad's representatives.

The railroad is not averse to the change, because the new plan gives it more tracks, the need of which has been felt for some time, and it has been impossible to gain facilities for more trackage on the present route. It was said that the New York Central was prepared to spend the $50,000,000 said to have been fixed as the cost of the changes.

The Port and Terminals Committee is composed of Mayor Mitchel, Borough President Pounds of Brooklyn, Dock Commissioner Smith, and Controller Prendergast. The plan which has been drafted by Engineer Goodrich of the Manhattan Borough President's office and Engineer Sullivan of the Bureau of Contract Supervision provides for the settlement of the west side problem from Spuyten Duyvil to West Washington Market.

From Fifty-ninth to Thirtieth Street three solutions of the traffic problem have been suggested—an elevated along the Marginal Way or Twelfth Avenue, a subway under Eleventh Avenue, or the construction of an elevated structure through private property. It has also been suggested to continue the elevated through private property from Thirtieth to Canal Street, and this has received the indorsement of the Merchants' Association.

An official of the railroad yesterday said that the number of casualties caused by trains in the avenue had been greatly exaggerated in the mind of the public. The name, "Death Avenue," he said, had been seized upon because of its sinister sound, and had caused those unfamiliar with the situation to believe that every engine that passed over the rails was a terrible instrument of death to children. The actual number of accidents, he said, had been comparatively few.

TWO IMPORTERS INDICTED.

Accused of Defrauding Government by False Tax Returns.

George Silva, President of Sciama & Co., a fancy leather importing concern of 57 East Eighth Street, was arraigned yesterday before Judge Mayer in the Federal District Court to answer two indictments. In one he is charged, with Henry Blumenfeld-Sciama, President of the Société Anonyme Sciama of Paris, the French branch of the Sciama concern, with having conspired to defraud the United States by false tax returns, and in the other he alone is charged with making false tax returns. He pleaded not guilty and was released on $1,000 bail. He was already under $3,500 bond to answer a charge of undervaluation.

It was while going through the papers in connection with the latter charge that Assistant District Attorney Frank E. Carstarphen came on the evidence which has resulted in these tax indictments. The books seemed to show that for the last five years the firm has been deliberately falsifying its income returns. The tax is 1 per cent. on the net income, less $3,000.

Among the papers discovered by the Government on which the indictment was based was, according to Mr. Carstarphen, a letter from Silva to Blumenfeld-Sciama in Paris, written on Feb. 2, 1910. In this he spoke of the necessity of possessing "our small book of secret accounts" in order to understand the accounts of the firm, and inclosed for the information of the Paris house the inventory of stocks which he was using for his tax declaration in New York.

DISCUSS INSURANCE LAW.

State Officials at Hotel Astor Side Against Phillips of New York.

The National Insurance Commissioners and Superintendents' Association at the Hotel Astor yesterday considered legislation pending in several States. Jesse S. Phillips, New York State Superintendent of Insurance, expressed views regarding special funds, required by law in numerous States, which were not shared by a majority of those present.

Many State laws require special deposits by insurance companies as safeguards in case of insolvency. These may not be included among the general assets.

Mr. Phillips thought they should be considered as assets, against which surety bonds might be given. When a vote was called the suggestion was voted down. Burton Mansfield of Connecticut, President of the association, sided against Mr. Phillips.

Various phases of insurance were discussed by the Commissioners present, who represented twenty-nine States. Subjects discussed included workmen's compensation insurance laws and reserves for pensions for insurance company employes. Among prominent insurance men at the meeting were Fitzhugh McMaster of South Carolina, Emory H. English of Iowa, F. H. Hardison of Massachusetts, James R. Young of North Carolina, Robert J. Merrill of New Hampshire, J. E. Phelps of California, and Henry D. Appleton of New York.

WAITERS PLAN A STRIKE.

They Want a Six-Day Week and Ten Hours a Day and $12 Wages.

Representatives of 6,000 members of the Cooks' Union, the Bartenders' Union, and the Waiters' and Waitresses' Unions will meet in Beethoven Hall, 210 Fifth Street, tonight to draft demands upon their employers for a six-day week, a ten-hour day, and a new scale of wages, and to discuss plans for a general strike in all cafés and restaurants below Fourteenth Street.

At the headquarters of Waiters' Union, Local No. 1, 12 St. Mark's Place, it was said yesterday that the unions expected to induce 10,000 workers to leave their places, thus crippling most of the restaurants below Fourteenth Street. They also want a minimum weekly wage of $12, with $2.50 for extra days. If the waiters vote to walk out, it is planned to spread the strike above Fourteenth Street.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The commission has canceled the examination ordered for promotion from second to third grade clerk in the Chamberlain's office. There will be a reinvestigation of candidates on the nurse's list.

The name of Mary A. Dermody has been qualified on the list of attendant, female.

The name of Anna G. Carlin has been marked qualified on the nurse's list.

The name of Thomas P. Walsh has been marked qualified on the prison keeper's list.

United States.

The commission announces an examination for skilled draughtsmen, male, to fill thirty-five vacancies in the Ordnance Department, United States Army, at salaries ranging from $1,400 to $2,000 a year. Appointments will be almost entirely for duty in the field. Competitors will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated on general and technical education and preliminary or apprenticeship training, experience, and fitness. Applicants must have reached their twenty-fifth but not their forty-fifth birthday on the date of the examination.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The storm that was central over Lake Superior Tuesday night has moved east to the St. Lawrence Valley, attended by local snow and strong winds in the lake region and light local snow and rain in the North Atlantic States. The Pacific Coast storm has passed inland to the West Canadian Provinces, but rain continues on the North Pacific Coast.

Temperatures are much above the seasonal average in all interior districts, and slightly below it on the Atlantic Coast.

There will be local snow Thursday along the lower lakes and in Northern New York and Northern New England. With this exception the weather will be fair Thursday and Friday east of the Mississippi River.

No important temperature changes are indicated for the Eastern half of the country during the next forty-eight hours.

Winds for Thursday and Friday along the North Atlantic Coast will be fresh southwest and west; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate and fresh west; South Atlantic Coast, moderate west and northwest.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND FRIDAY.

Eastern New York—Partly cloudy on the coast, local snows in the interior Thursday. Friday, fair.

Southern New England, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania — Cloudy Thursday. Friday, fair and colder.

Western New York—Local snow flurries and colder Thursday. Friday, fair.

Northern New England—Local rains or snows Thursday. Friday, fair and colder.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.....34	32	4 P. M.....36	37
6 A. M.....33	32	6 P. M.....36	36
9 A. M.....35	35	9 P. M.....34	34
12 M.....34	36	11 P. M.....31	35

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 33; for the corresponding date last year it was 34; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 36.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 33, at 8 P. M. it was 35. Maximum temperature, 38 degrees at 3:40 P. M.; minimum, 28 degrees at 1:30 A. M. Humidity, 76 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 89 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.94 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.62 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
1:20—100 Gansevoort St.; Manhattan Refrigerating Co	$100
8:25—Jackson St.; Samuel Freed	Slight
9:05—522 W. 125 St.; Andrew Dannie	Slight
11:20—51-53 Delancey St.; Julia Rosenberg	$50
P. M.	
12:35—231 W. 142 St.; (auto in garage.) George Lowery	Slight
3:20—357 9 Av.; Louis Grimaldi	Slight
3:50—30 St. & E. R.; D. S. C.	Slight
4:40—216 E. 99 St.; Isadore Stranor	Slight
5:20—139 W. 23 St.; Proctor Theatre	Slight
6:00—1,276 Fulton Av.; Eichler Brewing Co.	Slight
6:15—180 Av. A; Tony Ciancano	Slight
6:18—2,146 3 Av.; Wonder Cloak & Suit Co.	Slight
6:25—Bronx County Court House	None
6:40—1,552 Washington Av.; Philip Kalman	Slight
7:20—256 W. 30 St.; A. Vanpeterstreate	$500
7:25—190 Henry St.; Ida Meaklin	Slight
7:35—246 E. 120 St.; Max Waffenschmidt	Slight
8:55—166 W. 35 St.; new subway	Slight
9:45—1,489 3 Av.; J. Armstrong	Slight
9:55—1,113 Prospect Av.; not given	Slight

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Promotions in C. A. C.: H. A. Hall, to Capt.; A. J. Gibson, 1st Lt., to Capt.; W. A. Pendleton, Jr., 2d Lt., to 1st Lt. Ord. Dept., and W. K. Dunn and A. R. Edwards, 2d Lts., to 1st Lts. Maj. Hall will report to commanding officer, Ft. Totten, N. Y., for duty at that post; Capt. Gibson and 1st Lts. Pendleton, Dunn, and Edwards will remain on present duties at their present station.

Promotions in F. A.: C. S. Blakely, 1st Lt., 6th F. A., to Capt., 5th F. A., and H. L. Miner, 2d Lt., unassigned, to 1st Lt., unassigned.

2d Lt. R. T. McDonnell, Philippine Scouts, will proceed to Manila, from San Francisco, about Jan. 5 for duty.

Leaves of absence: 1st Lt. J. L. Crockett, 28th Inf., 1 month; 1st Lt. S. W. Cook, 4th Cav., 2 months; 1st Lt. F. H. Burr, Inf., 2 months; 2d Lt. J. H. Hinemon, Jr., 1st Inf., 1 month and 15 days; 1st Lt. M. S. Keene, C. A. C., 1 month; Capt. J. D. Watson, C. A. C., 15 days; 1st Lt. G. C. Kellher, 26th Inf., 2 months; Capt. G. Morgan, 24th Inf., 1 month and 15 days' extension; Capt. A. A. King, 1st Cav., from Dec. 18 to 20, and Maj. E. B. Winans, 7th Cav., 1 month.

Navy.

Commander W. K. Harrison, Naval War College, to 6 months' leave.

A. Surgeons of M. R. C.: F. F. Murdock, L. L. Wiggs, A. C. Sinton, A. J. Marsteller, and L. H. Williams, all commissioned.

Chief Machinist C. S. Wolf, the Michigan, home, wait orders.

Machinists C. E. Briggs, the New Jersey, to temporary duty rec. ship, Boston; G. F. Blass, the Lousiania, home, wait orders; R. J. Kingsmill, rec. ship at New York, to the Louisiana; F. W. Yurasko, rec. ship at Philadelphia, to the Michigan, and M. Strosk, rec. ship at Boston, to the New Jersey.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Chester, at Freetown; Nanshan at Tiburon; Paul Jones, Perry, Preble, Stewart, and Whipple, at Topolobampo; South Dakota, at Mare Island.

Sailed—Arkansas and South Carolina, Hampton Roads to sea for manoeuvres; Aylwin, Tompkinsville for Hampton Roads; Hercules, Norfolk for Indian Head; New Orleans, Topolobampo for Mazatlan; Orion, Hampton Roads for Guantanamo; Potomac, Cristobal for Almirante Bay, and the Utah, Tompkinsville to sea for trials.

The Nereus, now at Honolulu, has been ordered to proceed to San Francisco and thence to Olongapo.

The Sacramento, now in Haitien waters, ordered to Portsmouth (N. H.) Yard.

The Patapsco will leave the Norfolk Yard about the 21st inst. for Guantanamo.

The movements of the South Dakota from San Francisco for San Diego, which was noted in the "Movements of Naval Vessels" list of Dec. 7, has been canceled.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

The following probationary patrolman, having qualified as patrolman, is appointed and assigned as indicated: Dec. 7, J. J. McLaughlin, 15.

Transfers and assignments, 4 P. M., Dec. 9: Patrol A. Everson, 26 to 148; J. T. S. Lovett, 148 to 26.

Temporary assignments: Capt. O. P. Himmell, 146 to command 16 I. D., 6 days, 12:01 A. M., Dec. 24; Motor Cycle Patrol. H. Yost, 68 to C. O., duty as motor cycle messenger, during absence of patrol on sick report, 4 P. M., Dec. 8; Patrol. T. Gibbons, 156, and J. Fennesy, 157, to 153, duty in raided premises, 15 days, 4 P. M., Dec. 10.

Leaves of absence with full pay: Inspector S. A. McElroy, 16 In. D., 6 days, 12:01 A. M., Dec. 24, balance of vacation. Without pay—Patrol. O. W. H. Johnson, 1st, 1 day, 8 A. M., Dec. 14; F. Meyer, 5, 1 day, 4 P. M., Dec. 10; Pk. Lipski, 18th, 1 day, 8 A. M., Dec. 11; P. M. Mueller, 17th, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Dec. 25; D. D. Smith, 32, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Dec. 8; F. R. Bruns, 38th, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Dec. 25. J. L. McGinniss, 42d, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Dec. 25; J. Byrnes, 146th, 1 day, 4 P. M., Dec. 9; H. Moniz, 149th, 1 day, 4 P. M., Dec. 9; O. E. Hanson, 150th, 1 day, 4 P. M., Dec. 9; H. N. Toole, 152d, 1 day, 8 A. M., Dec. 9; D. F. Cashman, 172d, 1 day, 4 P. M., Dec. 11; H. E. Newshafer, Traffic Div., Subdiv. C, 1 day, 8:30 A. M., Dec. 9.

Restored to Duty: Patrol. M. A. Shea, 145, and J. J. Crystal, 164, 12:56 P. M., Dec. 7; C. J. Campbell, 149th, 11:18 A. M., Dec. 7.

Suspended without pay: Patrol. C. J. Campbell, 149, 11:22 A. M., Dec. 7.

Dismissed, 10 A. M., Dec. 8: Patrol. E. Fearon, 10th, (unfit for duty by reason of over-indulgence in alcohol, &c.)

Fire Department.

The following companies will report at company school, 157-159 East 67th St., at the time and for the specified: Dec. 13, at 10 A. M., Eng. 37, at 1 P. M., Eng. 218; Dec. 14, at 10 A. M., Eng. 33, at 1 P. M., Eng. 221; Dec. 15, At 10 A. M., H. & L. 80, at 1 P. M., H. & L. 108.

The following having filed applications for examination for promotion to the position of Engineer of Steamer will report to Chief of Bat. J. J. Henry, Supervising Engineer, at the foot of Grand St., East River, on date and time specified, for practical test in operating steam fire engines: Dec. 10—At 9 A. M., P. F. Ward, Eng. 2; L. A. Abbott, Eng. 5; J. F. Kelly, H. & L. 9; C. A. H. Johanson, H. & L. 42; T. J. Kennedy, H. & L. 104; at 10 A. M., E. C. Crosby, Eng. 22; T. E. Fritsche, Eng. 27; A. Keller, Eng. 68; W. J. White, No. 2, Eng. 284; D. J. Murphy, H. & L. 103; at 12 noon, D. C. Mahon, Eng. 7; A. Oppel, Eng. 56; J. Flanagan, No. 2, Eng. 225; D. J. Dowd, Eng. 263; O. J. Stern, H. & L. 24; at 2 P. M., C. A. Byrne, Eng. 7; W. J. Wynn, Eng. 35; G. E. Bryant, H. & L. 2; F. W. Mergel, H. & L. 41; J. McDonald, H. & L. 117.

Special leave without pay: Fire. 2d Gr. C. Lake, Eng. 9, 48 hours, 8 A. M., Dec. 12.

COPPER COMPANIES RAISE DIVIDENDS

Utah Put on a $6 Basis, Chino $4, Ray $2, and Nevada $2, Reflecting Great Prosperity.

EXTRA BY BUTTE-SUPERIOR

Western Union, Electric Boat, Homestake, and Savoy Oil Liberal to Stockholders.

Striking evidence of the profitable operation of the country's industrial and mining companies was supplied yesterday through increased dividends by no fewer than eleven concerns. Four were corporations that had been turning out copper on a broad scale and at high prices, while one of the largest extra disbursements was by a company which had been producing zinc and selling it at four times the normal price.

The Utah Copper Company's dividend declaration was the one attracting the most attention in the financial district. It had been generally expected that an increase from $1 to $1.25 for the quarter would be ordered, but the Directors made the quarterly payment $1.50 instead, making the annual disbursement $6 instead of $4. Payment will be made Dec. 31 to shareholders of record Dec. 16.

The Butte and Superior Mining Company, which was organized to produce copper but turns out zinc almost exclusively, declared an extra dividend of $7.50 as well as the usual quarterly payment of 75 cents a share. Three months ago the extra dividend ordered by this concern was $5, and three months before that the payment was $2.50. The great demand for zinc by brass makers has brought big earnings to this concern. In the quarter ended Sept. 30 the statement showed $10 earned on the stock, and it is expected that the full calendar year will display earnings of $35 a share. The par value of the stock is $10.

The leading porphyry copper companies all ordered extra or increased dividends. The Chino Copper Company declared $1, an increase of 25 cents; the Ray Consolidated ordered a quarterly disbursement of 50 cents, an increase of 12½ cents, and the Nevada Consolidated made its dividend 37½ cents and 12½ cents extra. Payment will be made Dec. 31 to stockholders on the books Dec. 16. All of these concerns have increased their production substantially in the last three months and are getting better prices for their product than at any time since last April.

Other companies to reflect large earnings brought about by the war were the Electric Boat Company and the Submarine Boat Corporation. The former declared an extra payment of 15 per cent. or $15 a share. Stock of the Submarine Boat Corporation is being distributed to shareholders of the Electric Boat Company at the rate of ten to one. Hence the declaration of a dividend of $1.50 on the Submarine shares represented the splitting into ten parts of the extra Electric Boat payment. This is the first dividend on the Submarine Boat shares. It is estimated that the Electric Boat Company will earn $5,000,000 net in the year ended Dec. 31. The company's business is comprised in the manufacture of motor boats and submarines, although a substantial part of its income is in the form of royalties on patents, including the Holland submarine boat patents.

The Western Union Telegraph Company ordered an extra payment of one-half of 1 per cent., together with the usual quarterly distribution of 1¼ per cent., both payable Jan. 15 to stockholders of record Dec. 20. This will make the full payment for the year 5 per cent., as the annual rate was raised from 4 to 5 per cent. last quarter.

Other distributions reported were $1 extra and 65 cents regular for the current month by the Homestake Mining Company, 1 per cent. extra and 1 per cent regular for the quarter by the Savoy Oil Company, and 2 per cent. extra and 2½ per cent. regular by the Ansco Company.

BIG REVIVAL IN BUILDING.

Country's November Gain 70 Per Cent. and New York's 183.

"Evidence of a further recovery in the building industry is provided by the building permits taken out during November, the total, according to returns received by Dun's Review from the building departments of seventy-nine leading cities in the United States calling for the expenditure of no less than $56,839,078, an increase of 70.8 per cent. as compared with the $33,078,523 reported for the same month last year. The gains made in November and in the two preceding months have more than made up for the falling off in the earlier months, and the total is not only greater for the year to date than in 1914, but is also well up to that of the active year 1913.

The figures for New York City indicate a marked revival in activity, permits for new construction at this centre being valued at $12,848,037, against $4,537,059, a gain of 183.2 per cent. Every borough contributes to the favorable exhibit, but the improvement is especially noticeable in Manhattan, the Bronx and Brooklyn, in all of which the increases are considerably over $2,000,000.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were sold at auction yesterday by Adrian H. Muller & Sons, auctioneers, Exchange Salesrooms, 14 Vesey Street.

By Order of Executors.

2 shares George B. Ritchie & Co., Inc., $100 each, $10 lot.

5 shares United States Light and Heating Company common, $100 each, $3 lot.

2 shares Manhattan Life Insurance Company, $50 each, $100 per share.

50 shares First National Bank of Kearney, Neb., $100 each, $15 lot.

100 shares Kosher Nut Meat Manufacturing Company, $100 each, $6 lot.

$500 Robert Appleton Company 6 per cent. debenture bond, due 1918, registered, $32.

For Account of Whom It May Concern.

71 shares Continental Insurance Company, $100 each, 1,120.

$33,000 St. Louis & San Francisco Railway Company trust certificates for common stock of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad Company, $1.50 lot.

100 shares Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway Company preferred, $100 each, 13¾.

100 shares Borden's Condensed Milk Company common, $100 each, 113¾.

$10,000 United States Reduction and Refining Company first sinking fund 6 per cent. bonds, due July, 1931, stamped, 20%.

$10,000 International Typesetting Machine Company 6 per cent. gold notes. Guaranty Trust Company of New York certificate of deposit, $50 lot.

8 shares Fifth Avenue Bank, $100 each, 4,550.

18 shares Continental Insurance Company, $100 each, 1,126.

146 shares Ira Brown Company, $25 each, $7 lot.

90 shares Union Mortgage Company, $85 per share.

$50,000 Development Company of Cuba 6 per cent. sinking fund debenture bonds, due August, 1937, coupons February and August, February, 1914, and subsequent coupons attached, 83¾.

$5,000 Western New York Farms Company first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due 1926, 91¼.

20 shares Fajardo Sugar Company, $100 each, 78.

$298,000 Broad Street Realty Company second mortgage 5 per cent. income gold bonds, 2,468 shares Broad Street Realty Company, $50 each; $10,000 Jamaica Estates registered mortgage bonds, and $12,500 Jamaica Estate subscription receipts for preferred stock, 50 per cent.

$1,000 Peoria Water Works first mortgage 4 per cent. bond, due 1948, interest May and November, 60.

PLANS AID FOR RAILROADS.

Underwood Will Take Up Suggestions Made by the President.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—President Wilson's railroad program, outlined in his address, will soon be introduced in Congress and pushed by Administration leaders. Senator Underwood, who first suggested the subject to the President, said, after calling at the White House today, that he would embody the suggestions in a bill if some one else did not do it first. Rate-making powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission should be broadened, Senator Underwood thought, and the railroads protected from conflicting State and Federal legislation.

"In my opinion, this subject is one of the greatest before the country today," Senator Underwood said.

Although the President suggested that a commission be appointed to study the subject, Senator Underwood favors the creation of a joint sub-committee of the Senate and House Commerce Committees to make a thorough investigation of the legislative needs of interstate commerce affairs.

Such a committee, empowered to sit during recesses of Congress and report in December, 1916, would hear representatives of the railroads, the Interstate Commerce Commission, the shippers, and the public.

Mr. Underwood said the present railroad situation seemed to indicate clearly that there should be some change in the system of regulation, and expressed the opinion that pending investigation bills pertaining to the subject before Congress should be dropped.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 8.—Forty-three companies, with aggregate capital stocks of $10,341,800, were incorporated today. They include:

Donner Steel Co., Buffalo, steel, iron, metals, mining ores, manufacturing, construction, $5,000,000; R. S. Kent, F. C. Slee, H. Yates, Buffalo.

Marlin Arms Corpn., firearms, explosives, projectiles, military and naval supplies, capital no par value, to carry on business with $3,800,000; L. and E. Park, R. L. Bacon, 755 Park Av.

Electric Stethoscope Co., detectors, surgical instruments, patents, $250,000; E. R. Dodge, J. C. Gordon, S. B. Wellington, 154 Nassau St.

Blackman Talking Machine Co., Hornell, talking machines, records, accessories, $200,000; F. P. Oliver, J. Newcomb, A. L. Blackmann, East Orange, N. J.

Globe Motor Device Co., Brooklyn, inventions relating to autos, machinery, commission, $100,000; M. Dilo, M. J. Twomey, G. T. Hassell, 1,172 East 37th St.

R. L. Polk & Co., publishers, directors, gazetteers, historical books, mailing lists, $250,000; A. Regan, B. M. Neary, W. A. Young, 1,058 75th St., Brooklyn.

Whissel Lumber Co., Buffalo, timbering, lumber, woodpulp products, realty, construction, $100,000; A. F. Chapin, H. W. Killeen, J. E. Harrigan, 252 Humboldt Parkway, Buffalo.

Brooklyn Heights Corpn., Brooklyn, hotel, restaurant, liquor dealers, theatres, capital no par value, carry on business with $87,500; H. O. Coughlin, S. B. Howland, J. F. Curtin, 36 Nassau St., Manhattan.

National-Standard Films, motion pictures, theatrical, $150,000; L. W. Carle, T. H. Wallace, P. H. Fett, 598 Carlton Av., Brooklyn.

The Arthur Hatt Co., patented inventions, publishers, printers, booksellers, $15,000; N. L. M. Kane and C. Hatt, 76 Hart St.

Standard Hotel Supply Co., provisions, market, hotel, home supplies, $25,000; M. Levi, E. W. Drucker, J. Hirschmann, 299 B'way.

Universal Steam Laundry Co., manufacture coats, laundry, $50,000; M. Freedman, P. Coviello, J. H. Briggs, 555 West 42d St.

Stuyvesant Transportation Co., boarding, sales exchange, stable, garage, trucking, $48,000; A. Ehrich, A. Siegmann, F. J. Eble, 415 E. 154th St., Bronx.

National Motor Roller Corpn., roller devices, $25,000; H. H. Waller, F. Kratky, J. H. Hildreth, 1,142 East 174th St., Bronx.

The Mail Lift, mechanical devices, appliances, $35,000; H. Rice, J. Roach, E. M. Ayers, 357 South First Av., Mt. Vernon.

American Bureau of Foreign Trade, advertising, mercantile collection, shipping, commission, brokerage, agricultural products, instruments, clothing, $50,000; T. H. Wallace, V. D. Wiltshandley, Philip H. Feit, 593 Nelson C., Brooklyn.

931-941 East 180th Street, Corpn., Bronx, realty, agency, brokerage, construction, managerial, $40,000; C. D. Cella, J. Silbermann, J.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Recover After Further Break—Sentiment Helped by Increased Dividends.

Until the receipt of the reports indicating that the American ship Communipaw, which had figured prominently in the morning's news dealing with the activity of submarines in the Mediterranean, had not been sunk the market rested under the influence of apprehension lest fresh international complications were threatened. At the same time fear on this score offered itself as the explanation of the rather sharp decline which had occurred in the last hour of trading on Tuesday. With this fear thus alleviated, a more hopeful market sentiment developed. This bore fruit in an upturn which before the end of the second hour had brought substantial advances to a number of stocks. This sentiment was much stimulated during the course of the session by the declaration of a number of additional or increased dividends, fresh attention thus being directed to the benefits likely to be derived from the great increase in industrial earnings which have come not only from numerous orders for war supplies, but from the broad expansion which has come about in the home demand for manufactured goods.

Dividend increases among the industrials naturally strengthen the hope of similar benefits for stockholders in those railroad companies whose present dividends are not in line with the increased earnings which the railroads are now showing and upon which the financial community is counting with a good deal of confidence for a considerable time to come. Indeed, belief in the continuance for no short period of the prosperity which the country is now enjoying is at the bottom of the optimism which is manifesting itself in many directions in this country and which is finding reflection in the security market in the broad absorption of investment issues, the demand for which remains active notwithstanding the irregular movements which have lately given an uncertain aspect to the market for stocks. The current large offerings of foreign-owned American securities are a matter of daily comment in the financial district, but so, too, is the ease with which these offerings are being taken. From information which is current there it appears that the Bank of England is still buying American securities for resale in this market as one of the means of helping the exchange situation. It is very seldom that a seller on a very large scale finds a market so responsive to his needs. Seldom, too, is very great ease in money found in conjunction with very great industrial activity. It is altogether an unusual set of circumstances.

It is not strange—considering the great opportunities which are being offered to us and the extraordinary means with which we are supplied to meet those opportunities—that confidence should prevail in the country's business outlook. The extent of that confidence is shown in a great many ways. In one way, in particular, it is shown in the freedom with which orders are being placed in the steel trade, where new business continues to pile up at a greater rate than the steel manufacturing companies can take care of them. The expectation in the financial district is that to-morrow's unfilled-order statement of the Steel Corporation will show another large increase. The record of November iron production reveals a daily output slightly in excess of the previous high record made in October. The output undoubtedly would have been greater had the available furnaces been capable of producing more, for the country's iron tonnage now is governed not by orders, which exceed the ability of manufacturers to meet them, but by the capacity of the country's iron establishments. The November production this year was double that of November a year ago, and the output is now running at the rate of about 38,000,000 tons a year. If the December production equals that of November the iron output for the year will amount, in round numbers, to 29,500,000 tons, of which 17,400,000 tons will have been produced in the last six months, against 12,100,000 in the first six months. The contrast between these figures shows how rapid was the progress made in the steel trade after the turn of the half year.

LONDON MARKET IS DULL.

President Wilson's Message Well Received on Stock Exchange.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—The floating of money diminished today. Discount rates were dull, owing to the large business being done in treasury bills. American Exchange was steady at 4.72.

President Wilson's message was well received on the Stock Exchange, but it had little effect in the American section, which was idly steady at irregular changes. Bonds were offered in fewer numbers, owing to their steady absorption by the Government.

In other directions business was dull in the absence of encouraging news from the war zones. Consols hardened on the belief that no new loan will be issued for some time. Japanese and Chilian bonds were strong features on excellent Directors' reports.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Dec. 8.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 64 francs 50 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 27 francs 75½ centimes.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday, and of those two groups of stocks combined, with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Railroads	81.50	80.88	81.29	— .09
Industrials	101.52	99.42	101.08	+ .66

COMBINED AVERAGE.

Nov. 30	90.61	89.86	90.39	+ .14
Dec. 1	90.77	89.64	89.71	— .68
Dec. 2	89.83	88.58	88.95	— .76
Dec. 3	90.10	88.58	89.85	+ .90
Dec. 4	90.41	89.62	90.29	+ .44
Dec. 6	91.37	90.30	91.14	+ .85
Dec. 7	91.90	90.71	90.90	— .24
Dec. 8	91.51	90.15	91.18	+ .28

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	High.		Low.		Last.
Dec., 1914	63.21	Dec. 15	58.97	Dec. 24	60.20
Dec., 1913	68.69	Dec. 26	65.10	Dec. 15	68.04
Dec., 1912	82.54	Dec. 2	72.23	Dec. 16	78.20
Dec., 1911	78.40	Dec. 20	75.06	Dec. 8	77.60
*Year, 1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.90	Feb. 24	91.18
Year, 1914	75.70	Jan. 31	57.47	July 30	60.20
Year, 1913	79.10	Jan. 2	63.09	Feb. 1	68.04
Year, 1912	85.52	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.30
Year, 1911	84.41	June 26	69.57	Sep. 25	77.60

*To date.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$4,067,272	$84,745,144
Ordinary int. rev.	7,512,006	164,728,342
Income tax	211,685	13,335,055
Miscellaneous	938,873	18,207,877
Total receipts	$12,729,837	$281,016,420
Excess of ord. rcts. over ord. disburs.	$52,373	
Excess of ord. disburs. over ord. rcts.		42,814,792
Excess of total rcts. over total disburs.	285,592	
Excess of total disbur. over total rcts.		41,117,692
Expenditures	11,877,464	323,332,212

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 8, 1915. Stocks, (Shares.)

Total sales		546,679
Same day last year		
Year to date		163,318,039
Same period last year		45,989,158
Average price and change 50 stocks		91.18 + .28
Same day last year		

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	94.18	Oct. 22	58.90	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
23½	23¾	9,200	Alaska Gold Mines	24	24	23	23	— ¾
10	10⅛	5,500	Alaska Juneau	10½	10⅝	10	10	— ⅝
32¼	32½	3,700	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	31⅜	32¼	31⅜	32¼	— ⅝
82	82⅜	1,800	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	82	82⅝	81⅝	82⅜	+ ⅝
72	72½	100	Am. Agri. Chem.	72	72	72	72	— ½
71⅝	72	4,600	Am. Beet Sugar	71¼	72	70¼	72	+ 1⅜
61½	61⅝	2,600	American Can	61	61⅝	60⅜	61⅝	...
112½	112½	100	American Can pf.	112	112	112	112	— ½
81⅝	81⅞	1,500	Am. Car & F'dry.	81	81⅞	80½	81⅜	— ¼
149	150	1,100	Am. Coal Prod.	147½	150	147½	149¾	+1⅝
125	128	100	Am. Express	125	125	125	125	—3¾
125	128	40	do. odd lot	128	128	128	128	...
10⅜	11¼	500	Am. Hide & Leath.	11	11	10⅜	10⅜	— ¼
51½	52½	700	Am. H. & L. pf.	52	52	51½	52	— ½
26½	27	200	Am. Ice Securities	26½	26½	26½	26½	...
41½	41⅝	100	Am. Linseed pf.	41½	41⅝	41½	41½	— ⅛
70½	70¾	6,000	Am. Locomotive	69¾	70⅝	68⅝	70½	+ 1⅝
102	103	200	Am. Loco. pf.	102½	102½	102½	102½	— ⅝
35	37	400	Am. Malt pf.	36⅝	36⅝	36½	36½	— ½
99	99¼	9,200	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	99⅛	99¼	98⅛	99¼	+ ⅛
89⅜	90	100	Am. Smelt. Sec. pf.	90	90	90	90	...
63½	63⅝	1,450	Am. Steel F'dries.	63⅜	63⅞	62¼	63½	— ½
117½	117⅝	1,700	Am. Sugar Ref.	117¼	118	117¼	117⅝	+ ⅛
128½	129	5,200	Am. T. & T.	128⅝	129⅜	128¼	128⅞	+ ⅞
108¾	109	24	Am. Tobacco pf.	109	109	109	109	...
49⅞	50	400	Am. Woolen t. r.	49½	49⅝	49½	49⅝	— ¼
97⅞	99	200	Am. Wool. pf t. r.	98	98	98	98	+ ½
87¼	87⅞	12,300	Anaconda Cop. Co.	87	87⅞	86½	87¼	— ½
9	10	500	Assets Realization	10	10	10	10	...
57	61½	100	Associated Oil	60	60	60	60	...
106⅜	107½	1,750	Atch., Top. & S. F.	106⅞	107	106	107	...
101½	101⅝	500	At., Top. & S. F. pf.	101½	101⅝	101½	101⅝	+ ⅛
115	116⅜	200	Atlantic C. L.	115	115	115	115	— ½
116½	117	19,730	Baldwin Loco.	116	117¼	114¾	116	— ¼
111¾	113	300	Baldwin Loco. pf.	112	112	112	112	...
93⅞	94	2,700	Balt. & Ohio	94	94½	93¾	93⅞	— ⅝
77	77½	800	Balt. & Ohio pf.	77¼	77¾	77	77¼	— ¼
...	...	73	Bank of Commerce	176	178	176	178	...
2⅜	2⅝	4,800	Batopilas Mining	2½	2⅝	2½	2½	+ ⅛
474	477	1,300	Bethlehem Steel	468½	475	468½	469	+ ½
474	477	30	do. odd lots	470	480	470	480	...
155	166	100	Bethlehem St. pf.	160	160	160	160	— ½
90	90¼	700	B'klyn Rapid Tran.	90	90	89⅞	90¼	...
97½	98½	100	Brown Shoe pf.	98	98	98	98	— ½
13½	14	800	Bruns. T. & R. Sec.	13¾	14	13¼	14	+ ½
80	81	200	Burns Brothers	81	81	81	81	...
72⅛	72¼	400	Butte & Superior	71½	72	71½	72	— ½
27¼	28	1,500	Cal. Petroleum	27⅝	27⅞	27¼	27½	— ⅞
54½	57	300	Cal. Petrol. pf.	57	57	57	57	...
183½	184	1,300	Can. Pacific	183	183½	182	183¼	— ¼
59⅞	60	15,150	Cen. Leather Co.	60½	60⅝	59⅝	60	— ½
109⅝	110¼	* 200	Cen. Leather Co. pf.	110½	110¼	110	110¼	+ ⅛
63¼	63⅝	2,750	Ches. & Ohio	63¼	63½	63	63½	+ ⅛
15	15½	400	Chi. Great West.	15⅛	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	+ ⅛
39	39½	700	Chi. G. W. pf.	39½	39⅝	39	39	— ⅛
94½	94½	1,800	Chi. Mil. & St. P.	94⅝	94⅞	93⅝	94¼	+ ⅛
...	...	300	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	132⅞	132⅞	132¾	132⅜	— ½
195	198	1,000	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	198	199	198	199	...
137	140	100	C., St. P.,M.&O. pf.	135	135	135	135	+4½
24⅝	25	3,900	Chile Copper	25	25	24½	24¾	— ⅝
54½	55	5,300	Chino Copper	54½	55¼	53¾	53	+ ⅛
71	73¼	200	Chuett, Peady & Co.	73⅞	73⅞	73	73	— ⅛
51⅝	51⅝	4,800	Colo. Fuel & Iron	51	52¼	51	51⅜	— ⅛
42	43½	200	Comp. Tab Rec.	43	43	43	45	—1
44	44	44	C. G. E. L. & P. B.	115½	115½	115½	115½	...
1,600	1,600	1,600	Con. Gas	143½	143½	142¾	143	— ⅝
400	400	400	Continental Can	89½	89½	89	89	—1⅝
400	400	400	Corn Prod. Ref.	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
90	90	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	90	90	90	90	—1
73	74	3,600	Crucible Steel	73¼	74½	72¾	74¼	+ ¼
111½	111⅝	200	Crucible Steel pf	111⅜	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	+ ⅛
165	167	200	Cuban Am. Sugar	165	166	165	166	—3
151⅝	152	100	Delaware & Hud.	152	152	152	152	+ ¼
27½	29	200	Den. & Rio G. pf.	29	29	29	29	— ⅛
131½	132½	15	Detroit Edison Co.	131¾	132¼	131½	131½	...
47⅞	48	9,625	Distillers Sec.	47¼	48¼	46	48	+ ½
28⅜	29¼	4,400	Dome Mines	29¼	29¼	28⅝	28⅞	+ ½
43⅜	43⅞	9,200	Erie	43⅜	43⅝	43¼	43⅜	— ⅝
58	58⅜	2,600	Erie 1st pf	58½	58⅝	57⅞	58	— ⅝
300	320	10	General Chemical	315	315	315	315	...
177	177½	900	Gen. Electric	176½	177	175⅝	177	+1¼
546	549	1,700	Gen. Motors	518	546	518	546	+25
127	129½	2,500	Gen. Motors pf.	123	128½	123	128½	+5½
74⅝	75	5,600	Goodrich (B.F.) Co.	73	74⅝	72¾	74½	+1
112½	113	100	Goodrich pf	112½	112½	112½	112½	+ ½
126½	127	500	Gt. Northern pf.	126⅝	126⅝	126	126⅝	— ⅝
49½	49⅝	3,300	G. N. C. for O. P.	49¼	49½	48⅝	49½	— ¼
44	44⅜	200	Greene-Cananea	44½	44½	44¼	44¼	+ ⅛
77⅝	77½	1,000	Guggen. Exp. x d	77⅜	77⅝	77	77⅝	+ ⅝
108¼	109	200	Int. Central	106½	108½	108	108	— ¾
45	45¼	4,800	Inspir. Copper	44⅝	45⅝	44½	45	...
22¼	22⅜	600	Interbor. Con.	22	22½	22	22¼	+ ⅛
80	80¼	600	Inter. Con. pf	79⅞	80	79⅞	80	+ ¼
24	25	100	Inter. Agricul.	24	24	24	24	—1
59	60	300	Inter. Agri. pf.	59¾	59¾	59½	59½	— ⅞
111	112	1,000	Inter. Harv., N. J.	111	112	110¾	112	+1¼
80½	83	200	In. Harv. Corp.	81	81	81	81	+1
66½	66¼	11,100	In. Mer. M. pf. t. r.	64	66½	63⅞	66¼	+1⅝
198	199	2,025	Inter. Nick. v.t. cfs.	195	198	193	198	+4½
45⅜	47	800	Inter. Paper	46¼	46¼	45½	45½	—1½
32½	32½	800	Kan. City South.	32	32¼	31⅜	32¼	...
63½	64½	100	Kan. City So. pf.	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜	— ⅝
82	82¼	6,310	Lackawanna St.	81⅝	82¼	81⅝	82¼	+ ⅝
81⅜	82¼	900	Lehigh Valley	82¼	82⅝	81¼	81⅞	— ⅜
248	256	300	Liggett & Myers	255	255½	255	255½	+3½
118	...	300	Liggett & Myers pf.	119⅞	120	119½	119½	...
127	130⅝	100	Louis. & Nash.	130¼	130¼	130¼	130¼	+ ¼
77¼	77⅝	6,100	Maxwell Motors	76¾	77½	73½	77½	+1¼
101¼	101½	1,500	Max. Motors 1st pf.	101	101½	100½	101½	+ ½
57½	58¼	8,000	Max. Motors 2d pf.	56	58¼	56	58	+ ½
63½	64½	200	May Dept. Stores	64	64⅞	64	64	...
106	108	100	May Dept. St. pf.	106¾	106½	106½	106½	— ⅜
93¾	94	7,400	Mexican Petroleum	92½	94	92½	93⅞	+ ⅞
95	96	300	Mex. Petroleum pf.	95¼	95½	95¼	95½	+ ¾
34	34¼	600	Miami Copper	34	34⅛	34	34	— ⅛
15	16	300	Minn. & St. Louis	15½	15½	15¼	15¼	+ ¼
34½	37	300	Minn. & St. L. pf.	35½	35½	34½	34½	—1½
7¼	7⅝	300	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	7⅛	7⅛	7¼	7⅛	— ⅛
5⅝	5⅝	2,800	Missouri Pacific	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ¼
5	5⅜	200	Mo. Pacific t r.	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	...
75	76	800	Montana Power	74¾	76	74⅝	76	+1
75	76	90	do., odd lot	76⅛	76½	76⅛	76½	...
111	112	100	Montana Power pf.	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜	—2⅞
78	82	200	Nat. Cloak & Suit	80	80	80	80	...
30⅜	30½	3,200	Nat. En. & St. Co.	29½	30¾	29	30½	+ ½
96	96	400	Nat. E. & St. Co. pf.	96¼	97	96¼	96½	+ ½
64	65½	200	Nat. Lead Co.	65	65	65	65	— ½
16⅝	16¾	1,100	Nevada Con. Cop.	16⅞	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	...
138	140	500	N. Y. Air Brake	137½	138	137	138	+ ½
103⅜	104¼	4,100	N. Y. Central	103½	104⅜	103¼	103⅝	— ⅛
75¼	75½	1,800	N. Y., N. H. & H.	75	75¾	74½	75¼	...
30⅜	31	100	N. Y., Ont. & West.	31	31	31	31	...
119⅜	120¼	2,100	Norfolk & Western.	120	120½	119¾	120	— ¼
74½	75	200	North American	75	75	74½	74½	+ ½
116¼	117	3,900	Northern Pacific	116¾	117	115¾	117	+ ½
9½	9⅝	28,100	Ontario Mining	8	9⅝	8	9⅝	+1⅞
10	10¼	1,400	Pacific Mail	9⅞	10⅜	9⅞	10⅜	+ ⅝
44	45	1,300	Pacific Tel. & Tel.	44¼	45⅝	44¼	45	+ ⅝
59¼	59⅝	6,513	Penn. R. R.	59⅜	59⅝	59	59¼	— ¼
13½	14	500	Peoria & Eastern.	13¼	13½	13¼	13½	— ¼
34⅜	35¼	2,400	Pittsburgh Coal	34½	35	34¼	35	— ½
107⅞	108½	700	Pittsburgh Coal pf.	108½	108½	107⅞	108¼	...
65¼	65½	1,200	Pressed Steel Car.	65½	65¾	64½	65½	+ ½
104½	105	100	Pressed Steel C. pf.	105	105	105	105	— ½
3⅞	4⅜	1,600	Quicksilver	4	4½	3⅞	4⅜	+ ⅛
4	5⅜	900	Quicksilver pf.	5	5¼	4½	4½	— ⅛
45	46	300	Railway Steel Sp.	45	45	45	45	— ⅝
25⅞	26	3,600	Ray Con. Copper	25⅞	25⅞	25½	25⅞	+ ¼
81⅝	82¼	4,100	Reading	81⅝	82⅜	81½	82	...
41½	42¼	200	Reading 1st pf.	42¼	42½	42¼	42½	...
55⅜	55⅞	31,400	Rep. Iron & Steel	53⅜	55⅞	53	55⅞	+2¼
110	111	800	Rep. Iron & St. pf.	110½	112	110	110	...
¾	⅞	200	Rock Island Co. pf.	¾	⅞	¾	⅞	+ ⅛
1	1	400	Rumely, (M.) Co.	3½	3½	2½	2½	— ½
4½	5	100	St. Louis & San F.	5	5	5	5	...
45	55	150	St. L. Southw. pf.	45	45	45	45	— ½
40⅜	41	100	Seab. Air Line pf.	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	— ½
180	180½	1,140	Sears, Roeb. & Co.	178	180	177⅝	180	+1
65½	66	3,500	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co.	64⅞	66	64⅞	66	+1
101¼	101½	6,700	Southern Pacific	100⅜	101½	100⅜	101⅜	+ ½
150	152½	10	So. Porto Rico Sug.	149⅜	149⅜	149⅜	149⅜	...
108½	109	100	S. Porto R. Sug. pf.	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	...
23½	23⅝	2,700	Southern Railway	23⅜	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	— ⅝
62	62¾	600	So. Railway pf.	62½	62½	62	62	— ¼
81½	83	100	Standard Mill. pf.	82	82	82	82	—2
...	...	100	do., s 30 f.	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	...
170	170¼	42,500	Studebaker Co.	158½	170¼	158	170⅝	+10⅝
112	113	700	Studebaker Co. pf.	112½	113	112½	113	+1⅜
57½	58¼	800	Tennessee Copper	57½	58¼	57½	57⅝	— ¼
215	216	2,400	Texas Co.	212½	215	211	215	+2⅝
61½	61⅝	200	Third Avenue	61⅜	61⅝	61¾	61⅝	+ ¼
7	9	100	Tol., St. L. & West	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	—1½
95	96	300	Twin City R. T.	96	96	95¼	95¼	—1⅜
89	90	100	Underwood Typew.	89	89	89	89	+ ½
7½	7¾	700	Union B. & P. Co.	7¾	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ¼
27	29	300	Un. B. & P. Co. pf.	29	29	29	29	+1¼
138½	138⅝	7,200	Union Pacific	138	138⅜	137⅜	138½	...
82½	83	400	Union Pacific pf.	83	83	83	83	...
9½	9⅝	700	United Cigar Stores	9⅝	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
148¼	148⅞	6,200	United Fruit Co.	144¼	149¼	144¼	148⅝	+3⅝
22	22⅜	400	United Rys. Inv.	22⅞	22⅞	21⅜	21⅝	—1¼
40	40⅝	100	United Rys. inv. pf.	40⅜	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞	+ ¼
24	26	200	U. S. C. I. P. & F.	25	25	25	25	— ¾
46	49	200	U. S. Express	47⅜	48	47⅜	48	+ ½
121½	122½	2,150	U. S. Indus. Alco.	120	122½	119	122½	+ ¾
42	42¾	100	U. S. R. & Imp. Co.	42	42	42	42	— ⅛
55	55¼	2,200	U. S. Rubber	55	55¼	54¾	55	— ⅝
108¼	109	100	U. S. Rub. 1st pf.	108½	108½	108½	108½	...
87⅛	87¼	67,000	U. S. Steel	86¼	87½	86¼	87¼	+ ½
116½	116¾	200	U. S. Steel pf.	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¾	+ ¼
80½	80¾	12,600	Utah Copper	79½	80¾	79¼	80¾	+ ¾
46⅞	47	100	Va.-Car. Chemical.	47	47	47	47	...
62½	64	200	Va. Iron, Coal & C.	62	62¼	62	62¼	—1¼
16⅜	16¾	2,900	Wabash w. i.	16⅜	16⅜	15⅞	16	— ¼
46	46¼	1,100	Wabash pf. A w. i.	46¼	46¼	45⅞	46¼	— ⅛
29	29⅜	1,400	Wabash pf. B w. i.	29	29⅜	29	29⅜	+ ⅛
129	131	100	Wells Fargo Exp.	130	130	130	130	...
32	32½	100	Western Maryland.	32¼	32½	32⅜	32½	— ⅛
89	89½	2,500	Western Union Tel.	88¼	89¼	88	89¼	+1⅜
69⅜	69½	7,900	Westingh. E. & M.	68⅝	69½	68⅝	69½	+ ¾
77	80	100	Westingh. 1st pf.	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝	—2⅜
5	5¼	300	Wheeling & L. E.	5	5¼	5	5¼	+ ⅛
247	250	2,200	Willys-Overland	240	249	240	249	—4⅝
113	114	200	Willys-Overland pf.	113⅞	114	113⅞	114	+ ⅛
113¾	116½	300	Woolw., (F.W.) Co.	116	116	116	116	+1

NEW HAVEN GETS $2,000,000.

May Sell Preferred Stock to Pay Off Its $27,000,000 Collateral Notes.

The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad has sold about $2,000,000 of equipment trust certificates to J. P. Morgan & Co. Increased business calls for much additional rolling stock.

Reports are in circulation that the next important financing by the New Haven will be by the sale of preferred stock. The New Haven will have to meet $27,000,000 5 per cent. collateral notes on May 1, and this note issue may be met by the sale of stock. The New Haven has no preferred stock outstanding. No common stock has been sold since 1900, when $44,645,000 was issued.

TO AIR MARINE COMPANY.

Platten Committee Investigating Affairs of the International.

The Platten Protective Committee for the common stock of the International Mercantile Marine Company announced yesterday that the committee was conducting an investigation of the affairs of the marine company. Another call was sent out for deposits of stock. Holders will have until Dec. 15 to deposit their shares with the United States Mortgage and Trust Company.

It was stated that application would be made to list the certificates on the New York Stock Exchange.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Steel Merger Possible.

The fact that J. L. Replogle, who holds 240,000 shares of Cambria Steel Company stock, admitted in Pittsburgh yesterday that he was considering terms under which F. A. Vanderlip would be willing to participate in a syndicate to be formed to consolidate several steel companies was taken in the financial district to mean that an agreement might be reached on more favorable terms than were originally asked by the steel men. The companies concerned are understood to be the Cambria, Lackawanna, and Youngstown Sheet and Tube. An effort was made to get banking support for a merger of these concerns, but the bankers refused to consider terms based on the present record-bre

$1000 Bonds at 5%

For the careful man accustomed to go over his investments before the first of the year, with a view to improving his income, there are some interesting bond opportunities available now.

Bonds listed on the New York Stock Exchange have a world wide market and instant salability. This is not true of many issues which are sold over the counter. All other things being equal, New York Stock Exchange bonds, with their world wide market, are the best in the world. Our Investment Department has just made a selection of seven bond issues which may be bought on a basis of better than 5% income.

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COTTON DECLINES ON BULLISH NEWS

Market Follows Precedent After Census Ginning Report Indicating Short Crop.

ESTIMATED AT 11,140,000

Government Figures to be Made Public Today—Buying in Liverpool.

In declining, after the publication of the census ginning figures yesterday, the cotton market followed out a precedent which has been pretty well established this season. The figures were bullish and indicate a short crop, probably shorter than is believed possible by any but the extreme bulls. Offerings, however, were liberal and prices slipped off 15 to 17 points after the buying movement in the first quarter of an hour had spent itself. The close was steady, with prices unchanged to 1 point lower.

The Census Bureau placed the amount of cotton ginned prior to Dec. 1 at 9,711,000 bales These figures compare with 18,076,000 last year, 12,088,000 two years ago, and 11,854,000 three years ago.

If they are studied closely from the standpoint of statistical progress of the ginning throughout the season, the conclusion cannot fail to point to a short crop. Comparisons are most reasonably made with the season of 1910. Up to Sept. 25 this year the South had ginned 2,900,000 bales against 2,812,000 bales in 1910. Since Sept. 25, however, the ginning this season has shown a steady falling off for each period compared with five years ago. In fact, at no time have the operations failed to show a deficit compared with the season named. The total falling off since the latter part of September is now 1,015,000 bales. Assuming that the amount of cotton ginned after this date should be as large as that in 1910, the total crop would only be 11,140,000. In view of the steady and convincing falling off compared with 1910, however, it does not seem reasonable to expect as much to be ginned from now on until the end of the season.

Although the Bureau of Crop Estimates may not care to follow out the logic of the ginning figures this season to their conclusion, it does not seem at all likely that the total crop, exclusive of linters, will be much, if any over 11,000,000 bales.

There has been a good deal of buying by Liverpool in the local market in the last few days against sales in Liverpool. Present differences between the two markets are attractive for the undoing of straddles.

The Government estimate on the crop will be published at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were unchanged, Norfolk 6 points decline. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 5 points decline, 12.70 for middling. Futures closed steady.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Dec.	12.61	12.48	12.49@12.50	12.51@12.54
Jan.	12.72	12.55	12.56@12.61	12.60@12.63
March	13.00	12.83	12.88@12.89	12.89@12.91
May	13.21	13.04	13.09@13.10	13.06@13.11
July	13.30	13.14	13.18@13.19	13.15@13.19
Oct.	12.80	12.72	12.72@12.74	12.73@12.75

Total port receipts, 37,624 bales. Last week, 28,543 bales. Last year, 60,276 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year
New Orleans	10,374	4,846	11,936
Galveston	14,711	10,020	20,238
Mobile	494	560	1,103
Charleston	1,139	646	1,531
Savannah	4,884	2,911	16,056
Wilmington	693	978	1,370
Norfolk	4,994	2,132	1,631

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year
Augusta	1,883	1,944	2,871
Memphis	5,044	8,774	9,431
St. Louis	905	4,174	7,626
Houston	12,482	10,639	18,534

Exports, 4,602. Total thus far this season, 1,902,041. Total last season, 1,674,557.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.	Spots.	Stocks.	Last Yr.
258 Galveston	12.60	307,670	385,219
2,400 New Orleans	12.13	363,118	276,101
50 Mobile	12.13	23,924	40,490
2,205 Savannah	12¾	221,604	225,207
500 Charleston	12.00	97,151	105,750
— Wilmington	11¾	42,232	39,456
— Norfolk	12.19	117,832	64,020
2,064 Augusta	12.13	201,736	157,433
1,850 Memphis	12.25	312,588	253,278
12 St. Louis	12¾	14,611	36,795
17,829 Houston	12.60	218,152	156,864

The Liverpool market opened steady. There was a good business in spot cotton with middling 11 points advance at 7.77. Sales, 15,000. Receipts, 9,000; American, 7,800. Market closed easy.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Anglo-French	5	Oct., 1920	97¾	98	5.47
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	101⅝	101⅜	4.15
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec., 1917	101½	102	4.95
Argen. Govt.	6	May, 1920	100⅛	101⅛	5.70
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99½	100¼	4.95
City of Q'b'c	5	Apr., 1920	98¾	99⅜	5.20
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1916	100¼	100⅜	3.90
Dom. of Can.	5	Oct., 1917	100⅛	100¼	4.68
French Govt.	5	Apr., 1916	99⅜	99⅝	6.12
German Govt.	5	Jan., 1916	99⅞	100	5.00
Italian Govt.	6	Oct., 1916	99⅜	100	6.00
Norway Govt.	6	Oct., 1916	100⅛	101	4.80
Norway Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	100⅛	101	4.87
Swedish Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	100⅞	101⅛	4.65
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1916	100	100⅛	3.80
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1918	97½	97⅝	6.00
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	96½	97	5.80

Company Issues.

Ala. Power	6	Feb., 1918	100	101	5.80
Am. Cot. Oil	5	Nov., 1917	101¼	101½	4.20
Am. Locomo.	5	July, 1916	100⅜	101¼	2.60
A.T. & T. sub.	5	Apr., 1916	100⅜	101	2.00
Ana. Copper	5	Mar., 1917	101¼	101⅜	3.80
*Balt. & O.	4½	June, 1917	101⅛	101½	2.50
*Balt. & O.	4½	June, 1918	101⅛	101½	2.75
B. R. T.	5	July, 1918	100⅛	100⅜	4.65
Can. North'n	5	Sep., 1917	98¼	99	5.85
Canadian Pac.	6	Mar. 2, '24	108	108¼	5.40
C. P. R. & L.	6	May, 1916	102	102½	5.00
Ches. & Ohio.	5	June, 1919	98⅛	98⅝	5.45
Chi. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1917	100	100⅛	4.90
Chi. El. Rys.	5	July, 1916	97	99	6.75
Con. G., Balt.	5	May, 1917	100½	101	4.35
Con. P. Co.	6	May 1, 1917	99¼	100¼	5.80
E. P. & L. C.	5	Mar., 1918	98	98½	6%
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1916	100⅛	100⅜	2.25
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	101⅛	102	4.05
Gen. Rubber	5	Dec., 1918	100½	100⅞	4.70
G. T. of Can.	5	Nov., 1917	99	99⅜	5.40
Gr. Rap. El.	5	May, 1916	100¼	100⅜	3.40
Gr. Rap. Ry.	5	June, 1916	100¼	100⅜	3.73
Hav. El. Ry.	6	Sep., 1916	100	100⅜	5.00
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1917	101¼	101⅜	4.25
Int. Harv.	5	Feb. 15, '18	101⅛	101⅜	4.35
L.G. & El. Co.	6	Apr., 1918	99¼	100⅛	5.90
Lack. Steel	6	Mar., 1917	101	101⅛	4.75
M. G. El. Co.	6	June, 1917	100⅜	101	3.50
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1916	100⅛	100⅜	5.50
Minn. & St. L.	6	Feb., 1916	91½	93½	40.00
Mont. P. of P.	5	May, 1917	97	97¼	7.90
N. E. Nav.	6	May, 1917	99¾	99⅞	6.20
N.Y., N.H. & H.	5	May, 1916	100⅜	100½	2.83
North. S. P.	6	June, 1917	100	100⅛	5.83
Penn. Co.	4½	Jun. 15, '16	100⅛	100⅜	3.09
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1916	100⅜	100⅝	2.50
Seab'd A. L.	5	Mar., 1916	100⅜	100⅝	2.50
Southern Ry.	5	Feb., 1916	100⅛	100⅜	2.00
South. Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	100¼	100⅜	4.45
Sulz. & Sons.	6	June, 1916	100⅛	101	4.00
U. S. Smelt.	5	June, 1918	100	100⅜	4.85
U. S. P. S. Co.	6	Apr., 1918	99	100	6.00
Union Typew.	5	Jan. 15, '16	98¼	99¼	11.00
United Fruit.	6	May, 1917	102	102¼	4.45
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	100⅜	100⅞	4.65
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	100⅜	101⅜	4.70
West. E. & M.	5	Oct., 1917	101	101⅜	4.08
W. Penn. Tr. &		Mar., 1917	97	100	6.00
W. Power Co.	6	Mar., 1917	99½	100½	5.40
W.S.G. & E. Co.	6	Oct., 1917	99	99⅝	6.15
W.V.T. & E. Co.	6	June, 1917	97	99	6.75

*To be called June, 1916, at 100½ for 1917, 101 for 1918.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Tuesday. Asked.
6s	—Sept., 1916	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼
6s	—Sept., 1917	103⅝	103⅞	103⅝	103⅞
4½s	—June, 1958	106½	106⅝	106½	106⅝
4½s	—Mar., 1963	106½	106⅝	106½	106⅝
4½s	—Nov., 1957	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
4½s	—May, 1957	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
4½s	—Nov., 1917	101	101⅛	101	101⅛
4½s	—May, 1958	101	101⅛	101	101⅛
4½s	—Mar., 1964	101⅞	102	101⅞	102
4½s	Mar., 1962	101⅞	102	101⅞	102
4½s	—Sept., 1960	101⅞	102	101⅞	102
4½s	—Mar., 1960	101⅜	101¾	101⅜	101¾
4s	—May, 1959	98⅝	98⅞	98⅝	98⅞
4s	—Nov., 1958	98⅝	98⅞	98⅝	98⅞
4s	—May, 1957	98⅝	98⅞	98⅝	98⅞
4s	—Nov., 1956	97¼	97⅜	97¼	97⅜
4s	—Nov., 1955	97½	97¾	97½	97¾
4s	—Nov., 1936	97¼	..	97¼	..
3½s	—Nov., 1955	87½	..	87½	..
3½s	—Nov., 1954	87½	88¼	87½	88¼
3½s	—May, 1954	87½	..	87½	..

FAVOR DRUG STORE MERGER.

Counsel Says Enough Common Stock Sentiment Insures Success.

Isaac H. Levy, counsel for the Stockholders' Committee of the Riker & Hegeman Company, issued a statement yesterday explaining why the special meeting of shareowners called for Dec. 6 was adjourned to Dec. 14. The meeting had to do with the proposed plan of amalgamation of the company with the United Drug Company. The statement said:

The sole reason for the adjournment was to permit the Corporation for the Riker & Hegeman stock, which holds a majority of the common stock of the Riker & Hegeman Company, to hold its meeting on Dec. 10 so as to authorize its holding of stock to be voted on the proposition. More than two-thirds of the Riker & Hegeman Corporation stock has assented to the plan. With the assent of the Riker & Hegeman Corporation, more than 80 per cent. of the stock of the Riker & Hegeman Company will be committed to the plan. The law requires only two-thirds, so that substantially more than is required by law is assured on behalf of the plan.

The distribution of stock between the stockholders of the Riker & Hegeman Company and the United Drug Company is based entirely upon the comparative net assets of the two companies and upon the earning power of the two companies. The large stockholders of the Riker & Hegeman Company are convinced that the amalgamation will be advantageous to the stockholders of the Riker & Hegeman Company.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Some early selling on the Consolidated Exchange resulted from the talk of the renewed possibility of international complications, particularly with the central powers, but the market rallied later, when it was learned that the tank steamship which had been reported as sunk by a submarine had escaped. In the closing dealings prices held firm with the bulk of the trading in United States Steel.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
690	Alaska Gold	23⅝	23⅝	23	23
50	Alas.-Juneau	10¼	10½	10½	10½
490	Allis-Chal. pf	82¼	83	81½	82½
850	Am. B. Sugar	71¼	71⅞	70¼	71⅝
250	Am. Can pf	61	61½	60⅞	61⅝
30	Am. C. & Fy.	81¼	81¼	81	81
70	Am. H. & L.	11	11	10⅜	10⅜
1,020	Am. Loco.	99⅜	99¾	97½	98½
680	Am. Smelting	99	99¼	98⅛	99¼
20	Am. Sugar	117½	117⅝	117½	117⅝
80	Am. T. & T.	128⅝	128⅝	128⅝	128⅝
1,860	Anaconda Cop.	87½	87½	86⅝	87½
90	At., T. & S. F.	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
1,510	Baldwin Loco.	116	117⅛	115	116¼
50	Balt. & Ohio.	94½	94½	94¼	94½
10	B'klyn R. T.	90	90	90	90
40	Bruns. Dock	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
160	California Pet.	27⅛	27⅛	27¼	27⅛
40	Cal. Pet. pf.	57	57	57	57
880	Cent. Leather	60¼	60⅜	59⅝	59⅞
170	Ches. & Ohio.	63	63⅜	62⅞	63⅛
20	C., M. & St. P.	93½	93⅝	93½	93⅝
80	Chi., R. I. & P.	19⅜	19⅜	19½	19½
100	Chino Copper	54	54⅝	54	54⅛
650	Col. Fuel & I.	51½	52⅜	50⅞	52⅝
10	Consol. Gas	143¼	143¼	143¼	143¼
470	Crucible Steel	78	74¼	73	74¼
30	D. & R. G. pf.	29	29	29	29
300	Dist. Securities	47¼	48½	46¼	48
50	Dome Mines	29¼	29½	29¼	29½
920	Erie	48⅜	48⅝	48¼	48⅜
270	Goodrich Co.	73½	74¼	73¼	73⅞
80	Gt. Nor. Ore	49⅝	49⅝	48⅝	49⅜
10	Gt. North. pf.	126½	126½	126½	126½
10	Guggenheim Ex.	77¼	77¼	77¼	77¼
150	Inspirat'n Cop.	45	45	44¾	44¾
20	Interboro Con.	21¼	21¾	21¼	21⅞
40	Kan. City So.	32	32	32	32
220	Lack. Steel	82½	82½	81¾	82¼
80	Lehigh Valley	82⅝	82⅝	82	82⅝
240	Maxwell Mot.	76¼	77⅛	74	77
750	Mexican Pet.	93⅝	94¼	92⅞	94⅛
80	Miami Cop.	84	84¼	84	84⅛
10	Mo. Pacific	5½	5½	5½	5½
80	Nat. En. & St.	25⅞	80⅞	29⅞	80⅝
50	Nat. Lead	65¼	65¼	65¼	65¼
270	N. Y. Central	103⅛	104¼	103⅛	104⅛
800	N.Y., N.H. & H.	75¼	75½	74⅝	75
20	Nort. & West.	120	120	120	120
40	Pacific Mail	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
50	Penn.	59½	59½	59⅜	59⅝
40	Pr. Stl. Car.	65½	65½	65½	65½
780	Reading	81⅝	82¼	81	82
2,490	Rep. I. & S.	53¾	55⅞	53⅜	55⅝
90	S. S. Stl. & I.	65¼	66⅛	65¼	66⅛
310	South. Pac.	100⅝	101⅝	100⅝	101¼
1,520	Studebaker	159⅝	170	159	170
40	Texas Co.	212¼	212½	212¼	212½
50	Third Av.	61⅝	61⅝	61⅛	61⅛
1,100	Union Pac.	135⅛	135⅝	134⅝	135⅛
100	Un.Rys. of S.F.	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
30	U. S. Ind. Al.	120	120	120	120
110	U. S. Rubber	55	55½	54¾	55¼
80,500	U. S. Steel	86½	87⅝	86¼	87⅜
450	Utah Copper	79⅝	81⅛	79⅝	81⅛
30	Va.-Car. Chm.	47	47	47	47
30	Wabash pf. A.	46¼	46¼	46¼	46¼
60	Wabash pf. B.	29	29⅛	29	29⅛
30	W. U. Tel.	83¼	83¼	83¼	83¼
230	West. E. & M.	68⅞	69⅜	68½	69⅛
52,300					

MINING STOCKS.

900	Atlanta	.24½	.24½	.24	.24
220	Batopilas	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75
2,300	Cash Boy	.07	.08	.07	.08
400	Goldf'd Cons.	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20
800	Jim Butler	1.07½	1.07½	1.05	1.05
400	Jumbo Ext.	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20
500	Mispah Ext.	.80	.80	.80	.80
300	Nev. Hills	.19	.19	.19	.19
575	Ontario	7.87½	9.62½	7.87½	9.25
200	Portland	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80
20	Quicksilver	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
500	Rescue Eula	.09	.09	.09	.09
100	Tonopah Min.	6.95	6.95	6.95	6.95
300	Tonopah Ext.	4.10	4.10	4.10	4.10
200	Union Cons.	.70	.70	.70	.70
400	West End	.83	.83	.83	.83
8,115					

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Gas Co.	121	123
American Light & Traction	380	385
American Light & Traction pf.	109	111
Adirondack Electric Power	19	22
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	70	76
*American Gas & Electric	125	128
*American Gas & Electric pf.	49½	51
American Power & Light	71	73
American Power & Light pf.	86	87
American Public Utilities	39	42
American Public Utilities pf.	72	75
American Waterworks & Electric	84	94
Am. W. W. & El. participating pf.	22	23
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.	57	62
Cities Service	92	95
Cities Service pf.	79	81
Colorado Power	25	28
Colorado Power pf.	95	97
Commonwealth P., R. & L.	59½	60½
Commonwealth P., R. & L. pf.	84½	86
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s	94	96½
Electric Bond Deposit pf.	90	
Electric Bond & Share pf.	99	100
Empire District Electric 5s	79½	88½
Empire District Electric pf.	73	
Federal Light & Traction	9	12
Federal Light & Traction pf.	47	55
Gas & Electric Securities	98	105
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	75	85
Lincoln Gas & Electric	15	25
Northern Ontario Light & Power	10½	15
Northern Ontario L. & P. pf.	75	85
Northern States Power	42½	44
Northern States Power pf.	93	94
Ozark Power & Water	25	35
Pacific Gas & Electric	58	59
Pacific Gas & Electric pf.	88	91½
Republic Ry. & Light	19	21
Republic Ry. & Light pf.	68	72
Southern California Edison	77	78
Southern California Edison pf.	97	98
*Standard Gas & Electric	8¼	9
*Standard Gas & Electric pf.	30	31
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	10¼	11
Tennessee Ry., Lt. & Pr. pf.	44½	46½
United Light & Rys.	46	47
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.	74	76
Utah Securities	19½	21
Western Power	17½	19
Western Power pf.	84	86
Consumers' Power Co. 5s, 1929	96	98
Gt. Western Power 5s, 1946	85	..
Atlantic P. & Lt. pf.	92	96
South. P. & L. pf.	97½	100
Consumers Power pf. (Me.)	92½	94

*Par value, $50.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Tuesday. Asked.
Anglo-American	18¾	19¼	18¾	19¼
Atlantic Refining	660	670	660	670
Borne-Scrymser	285	295	285	295
Buckeye Pipe Line	116	118	116	118
Chesebrough Mfg.	785	750	785	750
Colonial Oil	170	180	170	180
Continental Oil	270	276	270	275
Crescent Pipe Line	48	50	48	50
Cumberland Pipe L.	60	65	60	65
Eureka Pipe Line	260	265	260	265
Galena Signal Oil	165	168	165	168
Galena S. Oil pf.	135	138	135	138
Illinois Pipe Line	186	188	184	188
Indiana Pipe Line	111	114	111	114
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	13	13¼	13¼	13¾
National Transit	36	38	36¼	37¼
N. Y. Transit	232	238	232	238
Northern Pipe Line	111	114	111	114
Ohio Oil	174	176	172	175
Penn-Mex. Fuel Co.	66	69	66	69
Prairie Oil & Gas	433	438	435	440
Prairie Pipe Line	227	230	225	228
Solar Refining	300	310	300	310
Southern Pipe Line	234	238	234	238
South. Penn. Oil	372	376	370	375
So. W. Penn.	136	140	137	140
Stand. Oil of Cal.	344	347	345	348
Stand. Oil of Ind.	505	510	505	507
Stand. Oil of Kan.	455	465	455	465
Stand. Oil of Ky.	350	360	350	360
Stand. Oil of Neb.	350	360	350	360
Stand. Oil of N. J.	506	508	503	507
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	216	218	215	218
Stand. Oil of Ohio	530	540	530	540
Swan & Finch	130	140	130	140
Union Tank	88	90	88	90
Vacuum Oil	228	230	228	230
Washington Oil	46	50	46	50

BUYS ORE LANDS IN CUBA.

Midvale Steel Company Gets a Field with 300,000,000 Tons.

The Midvale Steel & Ordnance Company announced yesterday that it had obtained 300,000,000 tons of iron ore in Cuba through the purchase of all the stock of the Buena Vista Iron Company. The property owned by this concern lies adjacent to holdings of the United States Steel Corporation and the Pennsylvania Steel Company.

"The acquiring of this property," said the statement, "will place the subsidiaries of the Midvale Company in a strong position and will enable the company to proceed with the extensive additions contemplated with full assurance of a supply of raw material on a basis which will enable it to compete on even terms with any other producer."

The company stated that improvements planned would entail the expenditure of more than $6,000,000. Those already outlined call for six new open hearth furnaces, a blooming, mill and two turbo-generators for the Worth Brothers Company's plant at Coatesville, and of several additions to the Midvale plant at Nicetown, to a total cost of $2,380,000. The new facilities will enable the company to handle orders recently obtained from the Government for 14 and 16-inch guns 70 feet in length.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	4	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Atlanta	..	4	4	4
Chicago	..	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis	..	4	4	4½
Kansas City	..	4	4	4
Dallas	..	4	4	4
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Com. modity.
Boston	5	3½	3½	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	..
Philadelphia	4½	3	3	3
Cleveland	5	3½	4	4
Richmond	5	3½	4	3
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3
Chicago	5	..	..	..
St. Louis	5	3½	3½	3
Minneapolis	5	..	..	3
Kansas City	5	3½	3½	3
Dallas	5	3½	4	3
San Francisco	5	3	3½	*3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2@2¼
Ninety days	2@2¼

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
On call	2	1¾	2	1¾

ON TIME.

60 days	2½	5 months	2¾@3
90 days	2½@2¾	6 months	2¾@3
4 months	2¾@3		

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 months	3¼@3
60 to 90 days	3 @3¼
6 months	3 @3¼

Other Names.

4 months	3 @3½
6 months	3 @3½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.
Demand	$4.71½	$4.71⅝	$4.71½	....
Cables	4.72¼	4.72⅜	4.72⅛	....

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound; German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchange so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

	Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's close. Demand or Check.	Cable.
London	4.8665	4.71⅞	4.72⅛
Paris	5.1826	5.87½	5.87½
Berlin	95.28	.70	.70⅛
Austria	20.26	13.90	13.90
Greece	19.29	19.40	19.45
Holland	.4019	.41⅛	.42⅛
Italy	5.1826	6.57½	6.56¾
Russia	51.45	..	33.00
Scandinavia	26.79	28.00	28.25
Spain	19.29	..	19.00
Switzerland	5.1826	5.33	5.32
China—			
Hongkong	..	46.50	46.65
Shanghai	..	62.50	62.62½
India—			
Bombay	32.44	33.00	..
Calcutta	32.44	33.00	..
Philippine Islands—			
Manila	50.00	49.75	49.87½
South America—			
Buenos Aires	42.44	.41¾	.41¾
Rio	32.44	.29½	.29¾
Japan—			
Kobe	49.84	50.00	50.12½
Yokohama	49.84	50.37½	50.50

TIME BILLS ON LOND

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

50 Amer. Chicle Com. & Pfd. Stock
200 Aeolian-Weber P. & P. Com. Stk.
100 Aeolian-Weber P. & P. Pfd. Stk.
100 Ajax Grieb Rubber Pfd. Stock
25 Ajax Grieb Rubber Com. Stock
100 Continental Insurance "Rights"
50 E. W. Bliss Com. Stock
100 Great Northern Paper Stock
100 Gray Nat'l Telautograph Stock
100 Ingersoll-Rand Com. & Pfd. Stk.
25 Ingersoll-Rand 5s
25 Metropolitan Trust Stock
100 New York Shipbuilding Stock
100 Pacific Coast (all issues) Stock
25 Pacific Bank Stock

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

200 Aeolian-Weber P. & P. Com. Stk.
100 Bucyrus Co. Pfd. Stock
80 Fidelity-Phenix Insurance Stock
100 Great Northern Paper Stock
50 Gas E. & Pr.-C.L. Seab'y Cons.Stk.
100 Interborough Rapid Transit Stock
25 Lawyers Mortgage Stock
100 New York Shipbuilding
50 Niles-Bement-Pond Com. Stock
50 Rem. Typewr. 1st & 2d Pfd. Stk.
100 Royal Baking Powder Pfd. Stock
25 Scovill Manufacturing Stock
25 Singer Manufacturing Stock
25 Victor Talking Machine Stock
5 Winchester Repeat'g Arms Stock

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25 Phelps-Dodge
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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Greater Activity in the Curb Market, with the Trend of Prices Irregular.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 373,466 shares of stocks and $465,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 120,570; oils, 19,951, and mining, 232,945. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
650	Am. Int. Cor.	100	110	109	110
1,300	Amer. Zinc....	68½	69	68¼	68½
600	Atl. G. & W. I. S. S....	30¾	30¾	30	30
40	‡Bk. Dis. Corp.	5	5	5	5
775	‡Can. C. & Fy.	93½	95	93	94
800	‡Car Lt. & P.	7⅝	8	7½	7½
2,800	‡Chand. Mot..	85	86	84⅝	85¾
6,000	‡Chevro. Mot.	144	151	140	151
400	C. of R. & H..	5⅝	5⅝	5½	5⅝
470	Driggs-Seab'y	168	169½	165	169½
400	Fed. D. & C., w. i.	45	45	44½	44½
45	Guanta. Sugar.	65	67	65.	66
210	‡Hall Signal..	20	20	•18	18
300	‡Hendee Mfg..	30	31	30	31
40	‡Hop. & A.	58	58	56	56
11,300	‡Int. M. Mar..	16¼	17½	15⅝	15⅝
4,000	‡Int. M. M. pf.	64½	66½	63¼	65⅞
25	‡Int. Motors...	34	34	34	34
150	Jewel T., w. i.	63	63½	63	63⅛
150	J.T., w. i. pf..	99¾	99¾	99½	99½
2,200	‡Int. Nick. n'w	50	50½	49	50
2,780	Katho. Br. pf.	17	•17½	18¼	18½
65	Kelly Sp. Tire.	296	298	296	298
500	‡K. S. T., w. i.	75½	76	75½	76
200	‡Keyst. Ord...	11½	11½	11	11
900	‡Lake T. B...	15	•16	15	15¾
200	‡Lima Locomo.	24	24	23¾	23½
2,500	Main. Transit..	1½	1½	1½	1⅝
700	Marc. of Am..	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
6,800	‡Maxim Mun..	13¾	14¼	13⅜	..
25,000	‡Midvale Steel	72½	75	70½	75
1,500	Peerless Tr. & Motor Corp..	36	36	35	35¼
1,400	Penn. Mar. Or. & C. Co. w.i.	61⅞	62	61⅞	62
8,000	‡Saxon M. C. Co.	70¼	70¼	68	69½
600	‡St. J. Lead....	13⅝	14⅛	13⅞	14
20	Steel & R., Ltd	66	66	66	66
19,400	Sub. B. v.t.cfs.	44½	47⅛	44½	45½
650	‡Tob. Products	34	34	32	32
6,000	Tri. Film. v.t.c.	5⅞	6	5⅝	5⅞
200	Un. Drug w. i.	81	81	80	80
10,150	‡Un. Fruit rts	5½	6	5½	6
2,500	Un. Prof. Sh..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,650	‡U. S. L. & H. C.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3½
100	‡U. S. L. & H. C. Cor. pf...	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
200	‡Virg. Ry.....	24	24	24	24
1,200	World Film....	4½	4½	4	4
100	Willys-Overl'd pf., w. i.....	108	108	108	108

OIL ISSUES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
2,200	Anglo-Am. Oil 10	18¾	18⅝	+	⅛
9,500	‡C. & Co. (oil).	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅛
1,500	‡Houston Oil ..	21¾	20¾	21⅝	— ⅜
40	Ill. Pipe Line.	186	185	186	— 2
165	National Tran.	37	37	37	+ 1
1,500	‡Inter. Petrol..	13⅝	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
955	Midwest Ref..	62	56	62	+ 4
10	Ohio Oil.....	175	172	175	+ 2
200	Pierce Oil.....	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
10	Prairie O. & G.	435	435	435	— 3
144	Prairie P. L.	228	224	226	— 2
200	Savoy Oil.....	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	..
15	South P. Oil..	373	373	373	+ 3
140	S. Oil of Cal.	349	345	345	— 3
125	S. Oil of Ind..	510	507	510	+ 5
2	S. Oil of N. J.	507	507	507	..
85	S. Oil of N. Y.	217	214	214	— 5
25	Union Tank L.	90	90	90	+ 3
135	‡Vent. Con. O.	13⅜	12½	12½	— ⅛
3,000	‡Victoria Oil.	•3¼	3	3	— ⅛

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,100	††A. C. M. Co.	9	10	9	10
2,000	††Am. Com'der.	8	8	8	8
6,800	††Atlanta.....	24½	26½	23	23½
700	Big Ledge	2	2	1¼	1¾
3,500	††Booth.....	39	39	37	37
15,000	Bradn. Cop...	15⅞	16	15⅞	16
4,000	Butte C. & Z. v. t. cfs..	7	7	6⅝	6⅝
600	Butte & N..	3¼	3½	3	3½
850	‡Cal. Copper..	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
3,000	†Caledonia	84	86	84	85
2,500	‡Can. Copper..	2¼	2¼	2	2¼
22,500	Cashboy	7½	8½	7	7
640	C. de P. Cop..	86	86	85	85
2,700	Con. Ariz. S..	1½	1½	1⅞	1½
200	‡Con. Cop. M..	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
12,800	Con. Nev.-U....	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
4,900	††Emma....	20	20	19	20
625	First Nat. Cop.	5⅜	•5⅜	•5⅝	5⅜
800	Goldfield Con..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
5,200	††Gold. Merger	18	18	16	16
500	Hecla Mining..	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	Hollinger	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
600	Howe Sound....	4	4¼	4	4⅛
1,000	††Int. Miner...	19	19	19	19
470	††Iron Blossom.	95	99	95	98
1,200	††Jim Butler..	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1,900	Jumbo Ext....	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
8,200	Kcn. Copper...	58	53¾	52⅝	53½
4,500	††Kewanas	24	25	21	21½
1,000	La Rose Con..	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Magma Copper.	15	15	15	15
1,000	††Mcl. Mines...	1⅜	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
1,000	††McIntyre	1⅛	1⅛	1	1⅛
1,000	††McK.-Dar..	68	71	68	70
100	M. of Am.....	3½	3½	3½	3½
12,000	††Mother Lode	32	32	30	31
300	N. Utah Hing..	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
2,000	Nip. M. Co...	7⅛	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜
2,400	‡N. Butte Dev.	½	½	½	½
3,000	††North Star ..	17	17	16½	16½
1,000	††Ore.....	6	6	6	6
22,000	Peterson Lake.	36	38	36	37
3,700	‡Ray Herc. M.	3⅝	3⅝	3¼	3⅝
12,000	††Rex Con. M.	35	36	34	35
12,000	††Rochester M..	72	72	67	70
1,000	††Sandst. Con.	9	9	9	9
1,500	††Silver Pick..	7	7½	7	7
2,000	St. Silver-Lead	2	2	1⅞	1⅞
1,500	Stewart	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
7,500	††Success Min.	61	62	61	62
3,000	††Superst. M.. C.	34	34	34	34
10,000	††Temisk.	68	69	67	67
200	††Tono. Belm...	4½	4½	4½	4½
1,450	Tono. Ext....	3½	4⅛	3½	3⅝
1,500	Tono. Min'g..	7	7⅛	6⅞	7
1,800	Tono. Jim B..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
300	United Verdi..	5	5⅛	5	5⅛
8,000	††West End C..	82	•84	81	82
860	††W. K. Cop. pf.	2	2	2	2
500	Yukon G. M...	2⅞	2⅞	2¾	2¾

BONDS.

$400,000	‡B. & O. n. 5s.	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
55,000	C. de P. C. 6s.	119	119	118	118
10,000	Ken. Cop. 6s.	210	210	210	210

‡Unlisted. ††Sells cents per share. *Odd lot.

Note—There were no sales in S. S. Kresge Tuesday as reported.

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Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Dec. 8. Bid.	Asked.	Dec. 7. Bid.	Asked.
A. G. & W. I. S. S.	44½	46½	45	47
Br.-Am. Tob., ord.	14⅝	15½	14⅜	15½
Br.-Am. T. ord. bear.	15	15½	15	15½
Emerson Phonograph	10	11	10	11
Kelly Sp'f'd Tire new 1st pf.	97⅞	98½	97¾	98½
Mutual Profit Shar..	9	9½	9	9½
New York Transp....	16½	18	16½	18
Pyrene Mfg. Co.....	18	19	18	19
M. Rumely, new.....	25	28	25	28
Sherman Carbide pf..	7⅜	8¼	7⅜	8¼
Sherman Carbide pf..	8	15	8	15

MINING STOCKS.

Cactus Cons. M. Co. (a prospect).....	50	52	50	52
Marsh Mining.....	30	32	31	33
Trl-Bullion	½	⅝	½	⅝

BONDS.

Calaveras 6s	225	275	225	275
Pierce Oil	87	88	87	88

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MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives	157	159	149	151
Aetna Explosives pf..	88	92	89½	90½
Atlas Powder	247	260	247	260
Atlas Powder pf.....	97	100	96	101
Babcock & Wilcox....	123	128	128	130
Bliss, (E. W.)	325	345	325	345
Bliss (E. W.) pf.....	75	85	75	85
Canadian Explosives.	380	415	380	415
Canadian Explos. pf..	100	110	100	110
Gen. F. P.	205	210	210	217
Colt's Arms	875	890	885	885
Du Pont Powder, new.	397	404	397	404
Du Pont Powder pf..	100	104	100	104
Hercules Powder	407	415	407	415
Hercules Powder pf..	112	115	112	116
Niles-Bement-Pond ..	185	190	187	190
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf.	100	104	100	104
Savage Arms	470	490	470	490
Scovill Mfg. Co.....	420	430	422	430
Winchstr. Rptg. Arms.	2,400	2,600	2,475	2,600

TO BACK LEE TIRE COMPANY.

Bankers Form Syndicate to Underwrite Issue of Stock.

Hornblower & Weeks and White, Weld & Co. are forming a big banking syndicate, embracing a number of important houses, to underwrite an offering of stock in the Lee Tire and Rubber Company.

The company was organized in 1885 to make rubber supplies for medical purposes, but in recent years it has engaged in the manufacture of automobile tires, specializing on a patented puncture proof shoe. Net earnings for the last year are reported in excess of $500,000. Representatives of a number of banks are to go on the board of the company.

IRON ORE PRICES RISING.

Some Shippers Unable to Get Bottoms for Next Year's Cargoes.

The extraordinary demand for steel products is having a natural effect on the market for crude material. Iron ore prices are rising, and already considerable anxiety is expressed in the trade in regard to the facilities for making proper deliveries next year. The Iron Age says:

The inability of some ore shippers to make season vessel charters for next year is a disturbing factor. A number of vessels have been bought outright, and more orders for new boats would be placed, but deliveries cannot be had for 1916 trade. Vessel owners are now holding for more than the 10 cents advance paid by the Steel Corporation, and the taking of 10,000,000 tons in outside charters by the latter has created a tense situation.

The difficulty of forcing pig iron production above the present rate appears in the statistics for November. At 3,037,308 tons for last month, the output was 101,244 tons a day, against 3,123,491 in October, or 100,822 tons a day. The steel company furnaces could not keep up the pace they made in the October strain for high records. Some of them may be expected to go out soon for relining, as the hard driving of many months is telling.

The Iron Trade Reviews says:

The advance in lake ore prices, which has been fixed by the closing of large tonnages, meets with the general expectation. The new prices are the highest since 1910, and have been exceeded only by three previous years. Forward pig iron values already have discounted this higher cost, and as a growing scarcity of early metal is becoming more apparent, further advances are being established in this product. From end to end the iron and steel industry is thoroughly buoyant, and there seems to be no end to the prices that can be obtained where satisfactory deliveries can be made, so urgent is the general demand.

A renewal of foreign inquiry by foreign buyers for steel for the manufacture of munitions is making its appearance. These buyers now will accept deliveries beyond July 1, whereas up to this time they have not been willing to do so.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the fourth week of November show these aggregate changes in gross earnings:

23 roads	$16,266,042	+$3,425,966

NORTHERN PACIFIC for November—	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	$7,030,000	$5,643,000	$6,844,173
5 mos. gross	32,390,697	30,900,085	34,290,458

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.40	4.25
Balt. & Ohio	1916-'23	4½	4.40	4.25
Buff., Roch. & P.	1816-'30	4½@5	4.45	4.30
Canadian Pac.	1916-'28	4½	4.60	4.50
Car., Cl. & Ohio	1916-'24	5	4.90	4.00
Ches. & Ohio	1916-'24	4½	4.62	4.45
Chi. & Northwest.	1916-'23	4½	4.35	4.15
C., Ind. & Louis.	1916-'23	4½	4.75	4.60
C., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5	4.50	4.30
C., C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5	4.80	4.60
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.45	4.35
Erie Railroad	1916-'23	4½@5	4.75	4.60
Hocking Valley	1916-'23	4 @5	4.62	4.45
Illinois Central	1916-'23	4½@5	4.35	4.20
Louis. & Nash.	1916-'23	5	4.38	4.20
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1916-'23	5	5.75	5.25
Mo. Pacific	1916-'22	5	6.25	5.25
N. Y. Cent. Lines.	1916-'23	4½@5	4.60	4.40
Norf. & West.	1916-'24	4½	4.35	4.15
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'28	6	4.60	4.40
Pa. Gen. Freight.	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.25	4.12
St. L., I. M. & S.	1916-'24	5	5.60	4.90
Seaboard Air Line.	1916-'23	5	4.65	4.45
Southern Ry.	1916-'24	4½@5	4.70	4.45
Southern Pacific	1916-'23	4½	4.40	4.30
Virginian Ry.	1916-'19	5	4.60	4.35

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
5,455	Alaska Gold...	23⅜	23⅞	23	23
160	Algomah	1⅜	1½	1⅜	1½
25	Alloues	56½	56½	56½	56½
3,400	Am. Zinc	68½	68⅝	68	68⅛
85	Anaconda	87½	87½	87	87½
800	Arizona Coml..	7¼	7¼	7	7¼
201	Butte A. Scott.	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
25	Butte-Bal.	3¼	3½	3¼	3½
2,000	Butte & Sup...	71⅝	72½	71⅝	72½
1,000	Cal. & Arizona.	69⅞	70	68½	69
35	Centennial	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼
350	Chino	54⅜	54⅝	54	54
300	Copper Range..	57½	57½	56⅜	57½
250	Daly-West	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
725	East Butte....	15⅜	16	15⅜	15⅝
15	Franklin	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
420	Granby	80	80	80	80
110	Hancock	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼
20	Inspiration....	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞
5	Indiana	5½	5½	5½	5½
3,695	Island Creek...	49	50⅝	49	50
295	Isle Royale	27½	27⅝	26	26½
412	Kerr Lake	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
818	La Salle	15½	16½	15½	16⅛
45	Mass. Con	12	12	12	12
30	Mayflower	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
20	Miami	34	34	34	34
490	Michigan	2¼	2½	2¼	2¼
225	Mohawk	86½	86½	85¾	85¾
55	Nevada Con ..	16⅝	17	16⅝	17
280	New Arcadian.	10	10¼	9⅞	9⅞
425	New Idria	11½	12	11½	11⅝
50	North Butte...	31¼	31½	31¼	31¼
250	North Lake ..	2	2	2	2
177	Old Dominion..	58	58	58	58
30	Osceola	84¼	85	84½	85
600	Pond Creek ...	16⅝	16½	16⅛	16⅜
10	Quincy	85	85	85	85
120	Ray Con	25½	25⅝	25⅛	25⅜
220	Santa Fe	3½	3½	3½	3½
305	Shannon	8	8	7⅞	7⅞
570	Shattuck	35¼	35¼	35	35
50	South Lake	5½	5½	5½	5½
50	Sup. & Boston.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
50	Sup. Copper...	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼
160	Tamarack	48½	48½	48	48
150	Trinity	10	10	9¾	9¾
730	U. S. Smelting.	46½	46½	45⅞	46
86	U. S. Smelt. pf.	49	49	48½	48½
450	Utah Apex	3⅜	3⅜	3	3⅛
55	Utah Con	11¾	12	11¾	12
340	Utah Copper...	79⅜	80½	79⅜	80¼
5	Victoria	2½	2½	2½	2½
115	Wolverine	58	58	57	57⅜

RAILROADS.

7	Boston El.....	82	82	82
100	Bos. & Maine..	34	34	34
32	Fitchburg pf..	74	74	74
65	Mass. Electric.	7¾	7¾	7¾
208	N.Y., N.H. & H.	76	76	74½
1	Old Colony....	151	151	151
73	W. End S. R.	64	64	64
329	W. E. S. R. pf.	83	83	83

MISCELLANEOUS.

10	Amoskeag pf..	100	100	100
20	Am. Pn. Serv.	2½	2½	2½
10	A. P. S. pf...	15¼	15¼	15¼
74	Am. Sugar....	117½	117¾	117½
73	Am. Sugar pf.	119	119	118
899	Am. T. & T...	128⅞	129¼	128½
35	A. G. & W. I..	31	31	30
112	A. G. & W. I. pf.	45¾	45¾	45
5	Edison Bos. Land..	9	9	9
5	Edison.....	242½	242¼	242
20	Ga. Ry. & El..	120	120	120
55	Gen. Electric..	176	176	176
100	Mass. Gas.....	85¾	86	85
51	Mass. Gas pf..	94¼	94¼	94¼
5	Mergenthaler..	169½	169½	169½
29	N. E. Tel.....	132¼	132¼	132
66	Pullman	167	167	166
20	Reece Button..	16¼	16¼	16¼
111	Swift & Co....	127¼	127¼	127
1,315	United Fruit..	144½	149¼	144½
5,592	Un. Fruit rts..	5⅝	6¼	5¼
779	Un. Sh. Mach.	51½	51½	51
130	Un. S. Mch. pf.	29	29	28¾
1,815	U. S. Steel....	86¾	87⅛	86½
11	U. S. Steel pf.	115⅜	115⅜	115⅛
1,510	Ventura Oil...	12½	12⅞	12¼
107	Western Un...	88½	89⅜	88½
81	Wollas. Land..	1½	1⅝	1½

BONDS.

$1,000	Am. A. Ch. 5s.	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
2,000	A. T. & T. 4s.	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝
5,000	A. G. & W. I. 5s.	78¾	78¾	78
3,000	N.E.Cot.Yn. 5s.	74	74	74
1,000	N. E. Tel. 5s.	102	102	102
1,000	N. Y. N. H. & H. 6s.	115¼	115¼	115¼
1,000	New River 5s.	75	75	75
8,000	Swift 5s.....	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
1,000	Un. Fruit 4½s.	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
4,500	W. T. & T. 5s.	99½	99½	99½

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
80	Am. W. El. pf.	99	99	98	99
65	Am. W. El. Ma.	29	29	29	29
20	A. W. G. M. pf.	126	126	126	126
120	Caney River...	31½	31½	31¼	31½
725	Columbia Gas..	15⅞	16	15⅞	16
50	Ind. Brewing..	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
15	Ind. Brew. pf..	18	18	18	18
75	La Belle I. & S.	50¼	50¼	50¼	50¼
35	Mfrs. Lt. & H..	52¼	52¼	52¼	52¼
1,135	Nat. Firep'f'g..	11⅝	12	11	12
40	Nat. Fp'f'g pf.	24½	24½	23¾	23¾
30	Ohio Fuel	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾
210	Ohio Fuel Oil..	16⅞	17	16⅞	17
10	Pitts. Brewing.	5½	5½	5½	5½
10	Pitts. Brew. pf.	17½	17½	17½	17½
400	Pitts. Coal....	35	35	34½	35
347	Pure Oil	18	18	17¾	17¾
120	Pitts. O. & G..	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
150	Union Sw. & S.	128½	128½	128	128½
100	U. S. Glass....	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
100	Westing. El....	139	139	139	139
700	Westing. Elec..	69¼	69¼	68¾	69¼
100	Westing. El. pf.	79	79	79	79

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado..	1½	1⅝	Iron Blos..	.95	1
B. S. Gas..	.19	.21	La Rose....	.74	.78
Bingham..	8	8½	Majestic....	1¼	1⅜
Bohemia..	2	2¼	McK.-Dar.	.65	.75
Begole ..	.75	1¼	Mex. Met..	.35	.38
Boston Ely	.35	.43	M. of Am.	3¼	3⅜
Butte & L.	.35	.38	N. Baltic..	3	3¼
Calaveras..	2½	2¾	N. Cornelia	9¼	9½
Chief Con..	1½	1½	Nevada D.	.80	.84
Cons. Ariz.	1⅝	1¾	Ohio Cop..	.55	.60
Cons. Cop.	1⅞	2	Ohio Cop..	.24	.27
Cortez	.45	.50	Oneco	1	1¼
Crown Res.	.62	.70	S.W. Miami	.80	1
Cal. Corp..	.15	.16	Tr. Dist. Ext.	4¾	5⅛
Davis-Daly	1¾	1⅞	Utah Met..	10	10¼
Eagle & B.	1⅞	1⅞	Tono. Bel.	4⅜	5
First Nat.	5½	5⅝	Tono. Min.	6⅞	7¼
Goldfield..	1⅜	1⅝	Yukon G..	2⅜	3
Houghton.	2⅝	3			

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
210	Ala. Co. 1st pf.	44	44	44	44
350	Ar. Sand & G.	37	37	37	37
10	Balt. Elec. pf.	45	45	45	45
25	Com'l Credit...	46	46	46	46
25	Cons. Power ...

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

80 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

BROADCLOTH.—Will buy Forstmann, Huffman, Columbia black and colors; $1.17½—7 per cent. off cash. Telephone 2257 Mad. Sq.

CHINCHILLAS, ASTRACHAN.—Manufacturer will buy for cash any quantity cheap navy chinchilla and astrachan in all colors. Zalenberg, 80 West 26th St.

COATS.—Will look at Spring coats and suits all this and next week. 120 West 26th, 5th floor.

COATS.—Will pay cash for plush, and jobs of other coats, better kind only. 168 Madison Av., 7th floor.

COATS.—Jobber looking at Spring and sport Coats. 51 West 24th St., Ninth Floor.

COATS.—Serges, poplins, checks, for Spring, at popular prices; jobber will pay cash. 45 West 24th St., 9th floor.

COATS.—Will place orders on silk and cloth Coats for Spring; cash terms. First Floor, 40 West 28th St.

COATS.—Will look at Spring samples between 9 and 12. See Mr. Bykowsky. M. Jaffe, 40 West 26th St.

COATS.—Misses' and juniors; jobber looking at samples. Call 130 West 27th St., 8th floor.

COATS.—Plush, to close out at reduced prices. Joe Korostoff, 36 West 20th St.

COATS.—Spring coats and suits will be looked at all week. 6th floor, 34 East 12th St.

COATS AND DRESSES.—Children's coats and white dresses; looking at samples. 41 West 21st St., 7th floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Cincinnati jobber looking at Spring samples of Coats and Suits today and tomorrow, between 9 and 12, 1,133 Broadway, Room 1,415.

COATS and SUITS.—Jobber looking at Spring samples. Rothstein & Nelson, successors to M. Rosen & Co., 146 West 25th St. M. Levine, buyer.

COATS, Suits, and Dresses.—Open for jobs coats, suits, and dresses for cash. Handel's, 336 6th Av.

COATS AND SUITS.—We are ready to place orders for snappy models. 452 6th Av., 6th floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Ladies' and Juniors'; looking at samples. 41 West 21st St., 7th floor.

COATS and Suits for Spring.—Cash jobber looking at samples. 35 East 26th St., Room 1,911.

COATS, SUITS, Spring; ready to buy. L. H., 6 West 18th, 11th floor.

CREPE DE CHINE.—Again open for large quantity cheap crepe de chine for cash. Schlang Co., 151 West 26th.

DOLLS. — For window display, 33 inches high, cheap. Max Mayer, 352 4th Av.

DRESSES, Suits, &c.—Jobs desired for cash in highest grade ladies and children's dresses and suits, plush and Winter coats, skirts, waists, petticoats, furs, sweaters. Sumner, 8 Lispenard St. Franklin 4343.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at Spring samples of Dresses, cloth and wash Skirts, silk and cotton Waists; popular prices. 113 Greene St., First Floor.

DRESSES.—Serge and silk; smart styles; jobber looking at samples all week. 10 West 20th St. M. Ioss & P. Inc. Fifth Floor, 6-8 West 22d.

DRESSES and skirts, silk and serge; jobber looking at Spring line. 48 West 27th St., Room 904.

DRESSES, silk and serges; jobber will look at Spring line. Rich, 153 West 27th.

FASTENERS.—Open to buy all sizes white and black imported fasteners, up to $6 per great gross. Write stating quantity, quality, and best prices. Address Box A 332 Times Downtown.

MIDDY BLOUSES.—Contractors with new Spring samples wanted. Call at once, B. Soloman, 141 West 36th St., 15th floor.

SERGE DRESS GOODS Wanted.—For cash, open to buy quantity desirable colors, especially Juilliard's 4408 serge. Address, giving quantity of each color, and lowest prices, with full particulars, Jobber, F 348 Times Downtown.

SEWING MACHINE Wanted.—95-1 Singer buttonhole and sewing machine. 126 West 22d, 10th floor.

SHIRTWAISTS.—Cotton and silk; jobber looking at samples. Call 1 to 6 P. M., Sol Ginsberg, 621 Broadway.

SKIRTS AND DRESSES for Spring jobber, placing orders. Levine, 149 West 36th.

SPRING COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber looking, between 9 and 12 every day for one week. Room 601, 45 West 34th St.

SUITS, Dresses, Skirts, and Waists.—Desire at once jobs ladies' suits, dresses, skirts, and waists; will pay cash. Eastern Merchandise Co., 456 Broadway, Spring 3058.

SUITS and COATS.—Will look Spring suits and coats all week. 5th floor. 39 W. 20th St.

SUITS.—Jobber looking at Spring samples. 50 East 23d, fifth floor.

SUITS—Jobber placing orders on Spring suits, all week. 38 West 26th, third floor.

SUITS.—Jobber will look at Spring samples all week. 164 West 25th St., 5th floor.

SUITS AND COATS.—Jobber looking at Spring samples. 141 West 26th St., 4th floor.

WAISTS.—Silk and cotton; will look at Spring samples after 10 A. M. 18 West 27th St., Room 701.

WEARING APPAREL.—For men, women, children, and infants; reliable merchandise of all kinds at special prices; will buy for cash for January sales; ample rooms open every morning from 9:30 until noon. Saul Bros., Inc., Department Store, 2,894-2,896 3d Av.

WEARING APPAREL.—Will buy women's wearing apparel. Harris Bros., 40 West 22d St. Gramercy 2581.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

BATHROBES.—Men's, 300 to close out cheap. Loxiton Mfg. Co., 1,261 Broadway. Tel. 2278 Mad. Sq.

CLOTH.—White chinchillas, elderdowns, also corduroys in all colors. J. Lesser, 35 West 19th St.

COATS AND SUITS plushes and mixtures; closing out. Talbot & Co., 114 West 27th St.

COATS.—Fur-trimmed plush, corduroy, and cloth; 500 to close out at sacrifice; latest models. H. Greenburg Co., 35 West 31st.

COATS.—Plush coats (5,000) for immediate delivery from $8.50 up; also 25 pieces of plush. Rudinsky Bros., 27 West 24th St.

COATS.—Plush coats for immediate delivery; also jobs in black broadcloth coats. Klar Bros., 36 West 20th St.

COATS.—Plush, zibeline and variety of mixtures, on hand to close out. M. & H. Gordon, 22 West 26th St.

COATS.—Plushes and corduroys; closing out at a bargain. I. Novick, 40 West 28th St.

COATS.—Plush, pile fabrics, best models, on hand; cheap. Merit, 15 West 24th St.

COATS.—Plushes and pile fabric; jobs to close out. Ulin Bros., 54 West 3d St.

COATS.—Plush, to close out; $8.75, up. Rinebers, 38 West 18th St.

CUTTING TABLES, Shelving, Putnam Rolling Step Ladder for sale; liquidating. Levison Bros. & Nevins, 54 West 21st St.

DRESSES.—We have in stock for immediate delivery advance styles in silk street and afternoon dresses. Tip Top Dress & Waist, 142 West 37th St.

FURS For Sale. — Sets, coats, and lined coats; very reasonable. J. H. Sheer, 423 West 55th St.

GOWNS Blouses Petticoats.—Unique assortment, imported from France by Mlle. Renee Bennett, for immediate sale. On exhibition at Hotel Vanderbilt. Tel. 7100 Murray Hill.

MIDDY BLOUSES.—75 dozen to close out; $9 values, $6 dozen. Levison Bros. & Nevins, 54 West 21st St.

SHOWROOM for sale, complete; also safe. Eclipse, 22 West 27th St.

SKIRTS.—Now showing novelities in skirts. Lesser & Rogers, 7 West 30th St.

SUITS, fur-trimmed and tailor-made, to close out cheap to cash buyer. William Schooman, 64 Division St.

SUITS AND COATS, fur trimmed, will be sold cheap to quick buyer; also complete plant. Bernstein & Co., 452 6th Av.

TRIMMINGS, Buttons, Braid, Pipings for house dress manufacturing for sale cheap. Levison Bros. & Nevins, 54 West 21st St.

WAISTS.—Crepe de chine and cotton waists to close out at a sacrifice price; discontinue business. Roslyn Waist Co., 15 West 26th St.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...8@3¼ per cent. for the best names
Tuesday....3@3¼ " " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Rather Sell Than Use the Dyes.

A mill that has on hand about 1,600 pounds of a light blue fast color dye is waiting for an offer to buy at $30 a pound. A price of $20 a pound has already been made, but refused. The dyestuff originally cost the mill in question $2.40 a pound. The difference between the purchase price and the amount at which the goods will be sold is exactly $44,100, which is not a bad season's profit for a small mill.

Embargo Raised on Italian Rice.

Jobbers in Italian foodstuffs received cables yesterday stating that the Italian Government had removed the embargo placed on the exportation of rice. Importers said the lifting of the ban on rice was an encouraging sign, and that it was hoped that similar action may be taken before long on some of the other Italian products badly wanted here. Italian rice, it was stated in the trade, is probably the best in this line. The removal of the embargo was thought in jobbing circles to indicate that Italy is not particularly short in supplies of foodstuffs in spite of the war.

Taking In Goods.

Certain of the larger houses in the coat and suit trade are taking in all the goods that the mills will let them have. Orders have been turned in for merchandise of a staple quality in large quantities by these well-posted buyers, and along with the orders color specifications have been given as well. By operating for needs well into the future the coat and suit manufacturers are wise, according to the mill agents. This is especially true of those who are taking in the goods just as quickly as the mills can supply them. There is still a certain amount of standard dyes in the hands of the mills, but to delay means running the risk of getting substitute colors.

Difficult to Change Demand.

It may easily turn out to be a difficult undertaking to change the demand from the darker to the lighter colors in order to conserve the dye supplies in this country. As pointed out by a color expert yesterday, women are apt to buy just what the manufacturers do not care to have them purchase, if they find out that there is a movement on foot to deprive them of certain shades. A campaign of education might bring more certain results. Women, as a rule, are very particular that the color in their wearing apparel should not rub off. If it is conveyed to them that certain colors are very apt to "crock," they might be induced to purchase the lighter shades.

A Way to Move Stickers.

Because of the lack of demand for them during November there is quite an accumulation of black shoes with white stitching reported in the hands of retailers, and signs of price cutting, in order to move them as quickly as possible, are already to be seen. Some retailers are moving these shoes and other so-called stickers by bronzing them, as there is a pretty fair demand for bronze boots, and are getting full prices for the goods in this way. It is said by an authority on shoe matters that the best way of bronzing shoes is first to sponge them with a solution of wood alcohol and water. The idea of this is to open the pores of the leather and suck the bronze in better. Jobs of 6½-inch pattern shoes for women are said to be making their appearance.

Quicksilver Prices Mount.

Weekly Drug Markets will say today that in the price revisions during the past week some notably sharp advances have been recorded on quicksilver and on both hard and soft mercurials, sandalwood oil, vanillin, poppy and mustard seeds, guarana, gelatine, carmine No. 40 and bleaching powder. Numerous gains in prices on various drugs, chemicals, &c., have been established, being based principally on a pronounced scarcity of supplies, the higher cost of importation, and advances on the crude materials. The shortage of various botanical drugs from abroad is becoming more acute, and prices continue to advance on them. Declines in prices have affected bromides and menthol.

Crude Rubber Prices Unsettled.

The ups and downs of prices in the local crude market in the last week or so have set both buyers and sellers to wondering about what will happen next. As a result, buyers are marking time, and there is not a great deal of business being put through for any delivery. Cables from London yesterday reported that market firm at practically the same prices as the previous day. At the present time there is no great difficulty in getting shipments of plantation rubber through from primary points, and there is no paucity of supplies reported, either here or in London. The best Brazilian rubber, upriver fine, was held here at 70 cents a pound yesterday both for spot and forward delivery, while the quotation on first latex crêpe and smoked sheets was 86 cents.

Jewelers Are Doing Well.

The return of prosperity is becoming more evident daily in the orders that are coming in to manufacturers of jewelry in this city. This is true of makers of gold, diamond and platinum wares, a prominent producer of the latter goods saying yesterday that business is even a little better than it was at this time in 1913. In the business coming in are orders for new goods, as well as for resets and repairs. The cost of platinum continues to mount, being worth around $80 an ounce at the present time, with iridium, a hardening alloy, quoted at close to $100 an ounce. The silversmiths are also doing good business, both at wholesale and retail. Importers of gems report a better call for diamonds. The colored precious stones are evidently not in such good demand, though occasional sales of high-priced fine-colored gems are told of. Aquamarines still rank high among the popular semi-precious stones.

Little Change In Corsets.

Because Paris has been too busy helping in the fray or too interested in watching the course of events to give much attention to designing a new Spring shape for milady, the corsets that are now being shown here for the new season do not contain any marked changes from those that were the top of the mode during the Fall wholesale season. While novelty models may be sprung in the nature of a surprise by those manufacturers who have not yet shown their hand, like the Colonial effects of last year, indications for the new season point to bust heights that are medium—around four to five inches—skirts that are only fairly long, the nipped-in waist line, and the flat-back effect. Quite liberal boning will be a feature of several of the new models. No great change in the kind or class of fabrics entering the manufacture of corsets is looked for.

Gray Goods Business Fair.

While reports from various factors in the gray goods market conflicted somewhat yesterday as to the amount of merchandise disposed of, the best information pointed to a pretty good demand. It was said that there had been a tightening up in the price of 38½-inch 64-60s, and that it was not easy now to get them for spot delivery at 4½ cents. It was further said that in some quarters 4⅝ cents would buy these goods for January delivery only, shipments past that point being held at 4¾ cents. On 39-inch 56-44s there is a tendency in certain quarters to ask 4½ cents for deliveries past the turn of the year. Some good spot sales of 38½-inch 60-52s were made at 4⅜ cents, and 4½ cents is being asked by some sellers. On 39-inch 68-72s and 80 squares some early contract business was reported at the prices given below. On 3.95-yard drills some good business was done at 5⅞ cents, and sales of 40-inch 4.25-yard sheetings were reported at 5⅜ cents. Several bids were in the market for these goods at 5¼ cents. Closing printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 60-80s	6¼c	38½-inch, 64-60s	4¾c
39-inch, 72-76s	5⅞c	38½-inch, 64-56s	4½c
39-inch, 68-72s	5¼c	38½-inch, 60-52s	4⅜c
39-inch, 56-44s	4c	38½-inch, 60-48s	4¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s	4⅝c	27-inch, 64-60s	3¼c

Keen Demand for Wool.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—There was a keen demand for the 8,500 bales offered at the wool auction sales today. Russians paid 2s 9½d for Queensland scoured, and prices ruled in buyers' favor, with the market strong. Home traders were the largest buyers. Americans were quiet.

WOOL MARKET IS QUIET.

Most of the Mills Are Getting Ready for the New Season.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 8.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say tomorrow:

"The wool market has remained quiet, because mills have been taking account of stock and getting ready for the new season. A fair amount of business has been transacted both in foreign and in domestic wools and prices are rising in sympathy with the foreign market. Mills are running largely on domestic business of which there is more at present than war orders.

"The woolen goods market appears to be a seller's one. The price of yarns has increased and dyestuffs are much higher. Fast-colored fabrics will probably sell at prices relatively low as compared with the general market.

"In cotton goods, the outlook favors a continued satisfactory distribution, with steady prices and with an upturn of the whole situation, in the near future. Satisfactory profits are being obtained from many varieties of fabrics though the margin of profit does not appear very large for ordinary fabrics, when the prices of cotton and cloths are compared."

TO RELIEVE FREIGHT GLUT.

Railroads to Present New Demurrage Rule to Commerce Commission.

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—Resolutions proposing a change in demurrage rules so as to relieve the congestion of export freight and promote a freer distribution of freight cars were formulated today by the Committee on Relations Between Railroads, of the American Railway Association, to be presented tomorrow to the Interstate Commerce Commission at Washington. The resolutions are to be delivered by a sub-committee composed of Arthur R. Hale, Chairman; C. M. Sheaffer, Pennsylvania Lines; W. A. Worthington, Southern Pacific Company; E. H. Coapman, Southern Railway Company; George E. Evans, Louisville & Nashville Railroad, and W. L. Park, Illinois Central Railroad.

The resolutions declare the most expeditious and effective methods of relieving the situation are to reduce the time cars may be held free at seaports, to adopt a progressive demurrage rate, and to eliminate the rule for an average agreement on demurrage charges, which experience has proved is productive of car detention. It is proposed that the demurrage rules be amended to allow forty-eight hours free time on cars, a charge of $1 a day for the next three days, $3 a day for the next three days, and $5 a day thereafter. These are present demurrage charges on refrigerator cars. The resolutions ask that immediate action be taken.

Congestion at Atlantic and Gulf ports has been so great that in some instances railroads have placed embargoes on shipments to some seaports of certain commodities, while interior points have not had enough cars to carry shipments from depots.

SILK MEN COMPLAIN.

Want Trade Commission to Stop the Misbranding of Goods.

The Silk Association of America wants the Federal Trade Commission to put a stop to the misbranding of articles as silk which contain no silk whatever. A petition has been prepared by Austin, McLanahan & Merritt, attorneys for the association, which names the concerns that are misbranding their goods and calls upon the Federal commission to set a date for a hearing on the complaint after the respondents have been served with it.

After setting forth the objects of the association, the petition explains that the word silk has a "technical, precise, and exact meaning, and is only accurately and properly used in identifying and describing materials derived from the cocoon of the silk worm." The manufacturers of such silk, the petition explains, are injuriously affected by other merchants and manufacturers who sell textile goods which are not derived in any part or proportion from the silk worm but are so misbranded and misrepresented by false, misleading, confusing or unfair trade-marks, trade names, stamps, advertisements, wrappers or containers, as to mislead or deceive the public purchasers into the belief that the inferior merchandise contains some proportion of true silk. This deception is described as unfair competition which hurts the reputation of genuine silk merchandise.

The respondents named are A. Theo. Abbott & Co., Charles Maxwell Company, Inc., Goldin Bros., Kaplin & Goldblatt, Henry Myer Thread Manufacturing Company, Inc., Spread Mills Company, Circle Silk Company, American Thread Company, Kerr Thread Company, Amherst Manufacturing Company, and the Western Thread Company.

Theo. Abbott & Co., a Philadelphia concern, markets a fabric known as "Kapock Silk," which the association declares contains no silk. The company has added to its trademark, to quote the petition, "in minute and inconspicuous letters, the words 'is not a worm silk,' in such a manner as still to deceive purchasers, and its goods are still sold as genuine silk."

Contained in the petition are reproductions from photographs of the articles complained of, most of them being brands that mark so-called sewing silk. Most of the sewing "silks" are made from cotton, it is alleged, and masquerade under such names as "Subsilk," "Silkateen," "Artzilk," "Sansilk," which is for the French of "without silk."

COTTON GINNING REPORT.

9,711,453 Bales Were Produced Prior to Dec. 1.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The sixth cotton ginning report of the season, compiled from reports of Census Bureau correspondents and agents throughout the cotton belt and issued today, announced that 9,711,453 bales of cotton counting round as half bales, of the growth of 1915, had been ginned prior to Dec. 1. The average quantity of cotton ginned prior to Dec. 1 in the last ten years was 10,691,933 bales, or 83.4 per cent. of the crop. Included in the ginnings were 93,361 round bales, compared with 39,682 last year. Sea Island cotton included numbered 77,161 bales, compared with 63,024 last year.

Ginnings prior to Dec. 1 by States, with comparisons for the last three years and the percentages of the entire crop ginned in those States prior to that date in the same years, follow:

ALABAMA.		NORTH CAROLINA.	
1915	940,048	1915	612,117
1914	1,439,556	1914	674,340
1913	1,365,246	1913	622,369
1912	1,161,482	1912	754,569
ARKANSAS.		OKLAHOMA.	
1915	655,804	1915	445,680
1914	840,295	1914	1,018,796
1913	789,937	1913	764,295
1912	659,505	1912	869,278
FLORIDA.		SOUTH CAROLINA.	
1915	50,230	1915	1,037,435
1914	72,962	1914	1,230,168
1913	58,485	1913	1,160,725
1912	48,630	1912	1,041,689
GEORGIA.		TENNESSEE.	
1915	1,768,366	1915	238,824
1914	2,285,924	1914	291,183
1913	2,006,109	1913	304,467
1912	1,564,428	1912	208,721
LOUISIANA.		TEXAS.	
1915	319,849	1915	2,777,581
1914	382,093	1914	3,746,578
1913	342,383	1913	3,572,105
1912	343,323	1912	4,314,821
MISSISSIPPI.		ALL OTHER STATES	
1915	802,010	1915	60,011
1914	987,031	1914	82,179
1913	955,808	1913	66,044
1912	817,707	1912	56,789

Ginnings of Sea Island cotton prior to Dec. 1, by States:

	Florida.	Georgia.	S. Car.
1915	24,910	48,877	3,374
1914	27,531	33,001	2,402
1913	22,207	34,346	4,496
1912	17,826	29,756	3,693

The next ginning report of the Census Bureau will be issued Monday, Dec. 20, and will show the quantity of cotton ginned prior to Dec. 13.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Hatters' Plush, Pencils, and Nets Among Things Considered.

The fact that plush of poor quality does not bar it from entry as "hatters' plush," according to a decision of the Board of General Appraisers made yesterday in the case of the Comey & Johnson Company of Cleveland. The merchandise was described at the hearing as valued at 4.25 marks per meter and measuring 55 centimeters in width. The Collector returned the goods at 50 per cent. as plush composed in chief value of silk. It was claimed by the importers that the merchandise was known commercially as "hatters' plush," and as such properly dutiable at only 10 per cent. Government counsel contended in opposition to this claim that the plush was too inferior in quality to be suitable or adapted for use in the making of men's silk hats. Judge Howell, sustaining the importers, said that notwithstanding the low grade of the merchandise it was shown to be known commercially as "hatters' plush" and was in fact actually used for silk hat manufacture.

Direct conflict in testimony by two witnesses marked the trial of a protest by Thomas Meadows & Co. and other importers, who objected to the action of Collector Malone in taking a 60 per cent. duty on hexagon-shaped wooden lead pencils having metal attachments. This he took on the ground that the pencils were carried on or about the person. The claim was for entry at 20 per cent. as manufactures of metal not specially provided for. It was shown that the brass attachments keep the lead in position and protect the pocket by keeping the lead inside the pencil when not in use. An attempt was made by one of the witnesses for the protestants to show by a process of elimination that metal was not the component material of chief value, while another of the importers' witnesses testified that "there isn't any shadow of doubt as to the fact that metal is the component of chief value." The pencils, it was stated, were used by architects and draftsmen. Judge Sullivan, affirming the Collector, said that the pencils were more suitable for pocket purposes than the ordinary kind. The other protestants in the case were Dingelstedt & Co., Favor, Ruhl & Co., G. A. & E. Meyer, Eugene Dietzgen Company, and E. G. Soltmann.

The rate of duty to be levied on black net tunics imported by Marshall Field & Co., when composed in chief value of beads and in part of netting, was settled by the board. The Collector held the goods dutiable at 60 per cent. as "articles made in whole or in part of nets," whereas the merchants claimed 50 per cent. as goods in chief value of beads. While there was no question but that the merchandise was in principal value of beads, the Government attorneys contended that the provision for articles composed in part of netting is more specific than the provision for "articles composed wholly or in chief value of beads or spangles." Judge Howell disagreed and reversed the Collector.

Testimony submitted by the Stone & Downer Company convinced the board that hollow steel bars had been treated by the Bessemer process, and were properly dutiable at 8 per cent. ad valorem. The bars, which were hexagonal in form and one inch in thickness with holes in the centre, were assessed at 15 per cent. ad valorem as crucible steel not specially provided for. The protest was sustained.

Japanese Export Playing Cards.

According to information received by the Department of Commerce, one of the commodities that Japan has begun exporting since the outbreak of the European war is playing cards. It is estimated that close to 500,000 gross of these cards have already been ordered from Osaka, the price per gross being about $1.75. Some of the cards are going to India, but the bulk of them is being sent to Europe, where they are used as gifts to soldiers. Most of the Japanese cards are made in Kyoto and Osaka, the cheaper ones coming from the latter place.

Substitute for Foreign Lime.

A firm of importers in New York which was receiving high-priced lime from Germany and Austria, according to Commerce Reports, has found in this country a lime which is a good substitute for the foreign product. It is used for abrasive purposes, principally as a cleaner before nickel plating, or in combination with other materials for buffing purposes on nickel-plated work.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Grinnell Willis & Co., agents, announce that they have advanced all 4-4 Wamsutta staple muslins, cambrics, and longcloths half a cent a yard. Letters telling of this advance were sent to the trade last night.

The fourth annual convention of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States will be held in the New Willard Hotel, Washington, on Feb. 8, 9, and 10.

The annual banquet of the Garment Salesmen's Association will take place at the Waldorf-Astoria on Feb. 10.

Switzerland is looking to this country for railroad material for new construction work, according to specifications received yesterday at the local offices of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in the Custom House. The material is to be used in the construction of the Swiss-Italian branch line. The specifications may be consulted by those interested.

Leo F. Sturm, a manufacturer of coats, suits, and sport clothes, will hold an exhibition of skating clothes, in co-operation with Bonwit, Teller & Co., at the St. Nicholas Rink next Tuesday afternoon and evening. This fashion fete on ice will travel throughout the country, its next stopping place after this city being Wilkes-Barre, Penn.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

AMERICAN ELEVATOR COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the American Elevator Company, manufacturer of elevators at 113 Cedar Street. It was alleged that the company made a preferential payment of $75 to Naylor & Newton in satisfaction of a judgment.

LOUIS W. LAPIDUS, salesman and manager residing at 315 Central Park West, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $6,983, and assets consisting of 285 shares of stock of Louis W. Lapidus, Inc. He had $50,000 life insurance. Two creditors had sued Mr. Lapidus, and yesterday Judge Hand restrained further prosecution of the suits for one year.

STOYAN BROTHERS.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Steve and Roy Stoyan, composing the firm of Stoyan Brothers, grocers at 813 East 180th Street. It is alleged they made an assignment on Dec. 1. Liabilities are $1,000, and assets $600.

ALBERT S. SOLE, carriage and automobile repairer of Mount Kisco, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $3,716 and assets $2,322.

ROYAL MARBLE WORKS, INC.—Judge Hand has dismissed the petition filed on Nov. 8 against the Royal Marble Works, Inc., at 912 East Sixteenth Street.

COOPER & POLLACK IRON WORKS.—Judge Hand has dismissed the offer of composition of the Cooper & Pollack Iron Works of 18 and 20 Jackson Street of 15 cents on the dollar, because the corporation was not able to carry out the offer.

ISIDOR LEWIS.—Judge Hough has removed David A. Sterling as Trustee of Isidor Lewis, furniture dealer of 953 Hoe Avenue, for failure to file a report as to the condition of the estate, as directed by the referee. Mr. Lewis filed a petition in bankruptcy on June 11, 1914, with liabilities $7,978 and assets $1,026, and has received a discharge.

HANNAH FOX, butcher at Washington Market, has filed schedules showing liabilities $42,848 and assets $19,226 in accounts. Among the creditors are Robert Alexander, $5,800; George F. Hinrichs & Co., Inc., $5,198, and Daniel P. Boehm Co., Inc., $4,403.

B. MARMOR & SON, wholesale dealers in butter and eggs at 648 Jackson Avenue, with four other stores, have filed schedules showing liabilities $26,997 and assets $27,519, consisting of stock, $1,446; goods in storage, $2,754; accounts, $21,362; fixtures, $1,657, and wagons, $300.

KNICKERBOCKER COUCH AND CHAIR COMPANY, INC., of 393 East Fourth Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities $3,419 and assets $1,312.

MAX SHEAR, grocer at 191 Division Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities $4,113 and assets $1,094.

DAVID ELTERS, jeweler at 131 Avenue A, has made an assignment to Harry Rosenfeld.

ESTHER GOLDSTEIN, doing business as Murray's, dealer in women's apparel at 2,146 Seventh Avenue, has made an assignment to Abraham Rosen.

MAX GUINZBERG, grocer at 855 East Fourth Street, has made an assignment to Charles Goldenberg.

SIMON HAGER, liquor dealer of 1,567 Madison Avenue, has made an assignment to Jacob Stone.

WILLIAM STERN, jobber in furs at 54 West Twenty-eighth Street, has made an assignment to Arthur S. Cohn.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 8.—Bankruptcy proceedings were instituted today against the Trowbridge Piano Company of this city, which has offices at 120 Boylston Street and a factory at Franklin. The petitioning creditors and their claims are: Robert A. McNeilly, Boston, $6,288.40; E. H. Lansing, Boston, $50, and Hexamn & Co., Inc., $278.88. They allege as an act of bankruptcy that the company made an assignment for the benefit of creditors Nov. 20 to George E. Gordon.

The Clark Coggin & Johnson Company, tea and coffee dealers, 202 State Street, Boston, filed a petition in bankruptcy this afternoon. Their liabilities aggregate $26,904, of which $328 is for taxes and $26,586 is unsecured. The assets are estimated at $23,323, of which $16 is represented in cash, $712 in stock in trade, and $1,594 in debts due on open accounts. There are about thirty unsecured creditors.

Joseph H. Dudley, men's furnishings, Pittsfield, who was petitioned into bankruptcy on Nov. 10, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $87,361, of which $809 is for taxes, $877 is for wages, $54,058 is secured, and $30,398 is unsecured. The assets are scheduled at $82,615.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 8.—Henry E. Voss, proprietor of the Forstkeller, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy in the Federal Court. The liabilities were admitted to be $15,049 and the assets $13,137.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Bonnell, Silver & Co.—City of N. Y..$161.56
Boyd Equipment Co.—Same.....172.57
Hart, Loren M.—Same.....238.71
Joyce, Martin—Same.....238.71
J. H. Jones Corp.—Same.....128.49
Jones, Keyser & Co.—Same.....128.49
Jennings, William S.—Same.....258.71
Intercolonial Tobacco Co.—Same.....128.49
International Construction Co.—Same..849.95
Algie, Robert J.—M. E. Sanders.....106.51
Arnold, Nana—H. Bendelman.....390.53
Brown, Percy A.—J. L. Jackson.....632.10
Brody, Bernard—Morse & Rogers.....169.83
Beck, Frank—Julius Kessler & Co.....163.72
Bezozi, Julius—R. Passavant et al.....558.51
Bendit, Albert, and John E. Gaus—People, &c.....500.00
City of N. Y.—C. Nunziato.....5,075.84
Character Buildings, Inc.—J. L. Mott Iron Works.....462.03
Carpenter, Henry T. E.—J. H. Mogruder.....193.41
Cassell, Nicholas, Jr.—C. H. Schorske..183.06
City of N. Y.—A. Nahms.....627.52
Cox, William P.—S. Polak.....3,500.00
Colly, Charles—S. W. Steel.....272.09
Dubroff, William—S. Lerman.....160.21
Dahlman, Claude—J. J. O'Donohue, Jr., et al.....184.88
Durkin, Arthur N., and Charles F. Lass—P. Hildreth et al.....102.86
David Duncan & Son Corp.—E. J. Rathers.....950.38
Dorfman, George—S. Greenberg.....206.89
Duford Garage Co.—A. T. Russell.....494.94
Dreiblatt, Morris & Gussie—A. Suderov.981.42
Dillingham, Margaret—O. L. Schwencke Land & Investment Co.....125.21
De Souza, May—A. C. & H. M. Hall Realty Co.....855.68
Durbaum, Geo. L. and Katherine L.—E. Bosch.....849.45
Ellison, Ada K.—B. W. B. Brown.....283.54
Epstein, Abram—F. Ludwig.....178.41
Feingold, Harry—Eegle Inv. Corp.....299.91
Fleischman, Max—M. Yeager.....305.04
Fink, Joseph—M. Quinn.....529.47
Grahame, Leopold—I. A. Davis, gdn..4,023.63
Goldreyer, Charles—Westchester Electric Supply Co.....243.82
G. P. Putnam's Sons—G. Backer.....2,132.60
Gas Power Sales Co.—J. L. Smith.....226.88
Greenspan, Abrahan—J. A. Abel.....678.95
Garber, Philip—M. Breshner.....207.15
Gilson, Geo. W.—A. A. Vaneltine & Co.308.51
Garlity, Julia F.—Fischlowitz & Dantes, Inc.....1,004.81
Gifford, Geo. B.—E. L. Richard.....4,230.26
Gluck, Arnold—B. Rubin.....179.32
Interborough Rapid Transit Co. — H. Goldstein.....500.00
Insky, Solomon—I. Benziger, 2d.....1,138.15
Joyce, John W.—Eastern Holding Co..352.41
King, Harry D.—William Knabe & Co., Mfg. Co.....678.28
Kluisner, Max—Readsboro Chair Co., Inc.....197.33
Kelly, James A.—M. Magnus.....190.03
Loomis-Mannig Filter Distributing Co.—R. E. Julie.....1,139.16
La Valle, Paul B.—American Blue Print Co.....141.27
Lerner, Edward—H. Sklamberg.....179.60
Levy, Samuel—J. G. Timolat.....168.83
Minthe, Daniel K.—S. Sonnefeld.....119.66
Moore, Matthew J., Mary M. Moore, Joseph Simonson, Samuel Debs, and Frank C. Shoffeld—Morris Plan Co. of N. Y.....111.91
Morris, Jennie, Wesley Morris, and William Richmond—Same.....56.41
Mangulin, Alexander—B. Clement.....1,502.87
Meyer, Henry F.—Bryer Bros Co., Inc..169.67
Monroe, Geo, H.—L. McKee.....1,075.89
Metropolitan Life Ins. Co.—N. McClaren.....278.44
Metal Shelter Co., Inc.—H. M. Stevens.....125.72
Ostro, David L.—A. Molostowsky.....614.91
New Printing Co. and John Osborn—T. H. Silver.....842.65
Pye, John E.—Wagner Specialty Co., Inc.....125.56
Peck, Edwin, and Wm. H. McCabe—Mutual Alliance Trust Co.....1,824.84
Pappas, Thomas—A. Papacosta.....178.96
Quintard, Geo. W.—H. Bendel.....23,985.85
Rappaport, Joseph—C. Green.....134.62
Russo, Michael, and National Surety Co.—People, &c.....1,000.00
Richards, William—Schaal-Sheldon Fertilizer Co.....108.77
Rosenberg, Julius—H. Schrater.....421.31
Rachmann, Samuel—Hegeman Printing Co.....576.39
Rossmann, Carl O.—J. Burgess et al...117.08
Saudkarut, Felix P., Catherine, Thomas, John J. Feshbeefer, and Joseph Stark—Morris Plan Co. of N. Y.....217.41
Sandford, Paul—J. B. Greenhut Co..1,302.51
Saraceno, Louis—A. Rosenberg.....129.50
Smith, Lottie—Public Bank of N. Y. City.....467.03
Starr, Nathan—Hartford Aetna National Bank.....1,205.18
Stokes, Chas. H., and Wm. N. Simpson—Bowker Fertilizer Co.....110.30
Simonetti, Tobias, and J. Matthew Simonetti—J. Miller.....248.81
Valenti, Joseph—J. Breger et al.....123.50
Weinberg, Emil; Emma Weinberg, Abraham Schoenfeld, and Reuben Steinberg—Morris Plan Co. of New York.....114.91
Wilson, Edna G.; Searing Wilson, Graham L. Wilson, George B. Wilson, Jr., and Florence N. Martens—L. Tanenbaum, Strauss & Co., costs.....104.85
William C. Bloomingdale, Inc. — North Avenue Bank of New Rochelle.....980.17
Same—Same.....502.12
Wittinger, Fred C., Jr.—C. Mostchnick et al.....217.50
Wortzman, Michael—City of New York..262.00
Wiener, Sophie—J. Raunheim, costs.....107.88
Wiener, Harry—Same, costs.....107.88
Yecker Chocolate Co., Inc. — Theodore Hergert, Inc.....441.46

The judgment filed by the Seamen's Bank for Savings in New York for $21,260.27 was brought against Arthur S. Higgins, Loretta Seiter, and J. Clayton Sheaff, as executors, and should have been published so in this list.

In Bronx County.

Beer, Sigmund—G. B. Read.....$866.45
Clark, George—J. B. Elsey.....36.97
Dempsey, James F.—United States Realty & Improvement Co.....277.61
Ernst, Katherine E., as admx.—City of N. Y.....162.46
Epstein, Paul—D. Orently.....46.03
Goldberg, Max,

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Frank Rogers Donahue of Philadelphia was admitted to practice.

185—U. S. v. Jan Fuey Moy.—Leave granted to defendant to file additional brief and leave granted to plaintiff to reply thereto.

125—C. H. Venner v. Chicago City Railway Co.—Dismissed, with costs.

127—Kansas City Western Ry. Co. v. G. B. McAdow.—Passed temporarily.

128—St. Louis Foster Advertising Co. v. City of St. Louis.—Continued.

116—The Bi-Metallic Investment Co. v. State Board of Equalization, &c., et al.—Argument continued.

111—Commercial National Bank of New Orleans v. Canal Louisiana Bank and Trust Co.—Argued.

119—New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co. v. S. P. McConnell.—Argument commenced.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call for Dec. 9: 119, 121, 124, 61, 126, 129, 130, 131, 132, and 133.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—Room 433, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.

P & R Co<Ovarage. | Re Graning.
West Dev Co<McKinnon. | Steffens<Steiner.
Herbert<Shanley Co. | Cohen<Bacharach.
Canadian Pac RR< Plack. | Telescope Cot Bed Co <Gold Medal Co.
Illinois Surety Co< US, (2.) | Brooks<Hilton Dodge Lumber Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar:

Stucker<Borden's Milk Co. | Bornhaupt<United Book Offices of Am.
Sanitary Sr, &c Co<Chase, Hvass & Co. | Fonseca<Ruy Suares & Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Grubb, J.—Room 401, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar. Case on—Newton Pav Co<CNY.
No day calendar.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Room 812, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Common law calendar.

Novicky, admr< Penn RR. | Girlaides<Perpall Vacarreli<Penn RR.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Room 823, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Bankruptcy calendar.

Re Perrits & Grossman.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Room 823, P. O. Bldg, at 9:30 A. M.—Naturalizations.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

Special to The New York Times.

DECISIONS.

Brown, applt., v. The Board of Supervisors of Suffolk County et al., defts.; Hicks, intervenor.—Motion to fix date of argument and stay proceedings denied. (Thus argument cannot be made during term of court.)

Tully applt., v. Seymour et al., respts.—Motion for substitution of executor as sole party appellant granted.

DAY CALENDAR.

Bodette<Foster, Armstrong Co. | Welch<Waterbury, Rochester Hotel.
Louisville Lumber Co< Smith. | Corpn<Probst, N Y C RR Co< Mulderry.
People<Curtis.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Ingraham, P. J.; McLaughlin, Laughlin, Scott, and Dowling, JJ.—Enumerated motions at 2 P. M.

Heim<McMullen, Snare & Triest.
Donohue<East River Mill, &c, Co.
Baker<Ancient Order of Hibernians.
People<Armstein.
Piser<Hecht.
Walter<Walter.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Fabre<NY Cent RR.
Kowalezyk<Smith & Leo, Inc.
Fleischman<Burrell.
Spiro<Herskowitz.
Shapiro<Levin.
Strongin<Kivowits.
Reehm<Reehm.
Re Gelles (Bell.)
Powers<Crystal Film.
Equitable Life Assur Soc<Simpson Riley.
Fernoliffe Realty Co< Horwits.
Re Berg.
Re Hawkeye Workingmen's League.
Doushkess<Kallman.
Conrad<Lyons & Alas.
Myers<Myers.
Equitable Trust Co< Dince.
East River Sav Inst< Simon.
Freed an<Hammer.
Wolf<Reilly.
Flood<Reilly.
Bray<Bray.
Hopkins<Gen Eng & Con Co.
Condon<McAlpin.
Waters<Donovan.
Zinreich<Kwint.
Traymore<Woods.
Mueller<Casket, Inc.
King Collar Button Co <Messler.
Walter<Farrell.
Hazen<Berkowitz.
Babrick<Second Nat'l Bk of Hoboken.
R Hoe & Co<Parsons Trading Co.
Dengel<Bruckner.
Compomella<Fitzsimmons.
St Vincent's Hospital <Richenon.
Gillespie<Lomas.

PART II.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Bijur, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Motions:

Schneider<Schneider, Merrieless<Feil.
Maiden Lane Rty Co< Robinson Co.
Aiken<Aiken.
Re Fordham Road.
Epstein<Arglowitz.
General calendar:
Kiowa Rty<Molenoor.
La Cagnina<Vermipas Rty Co.
Brandt<Thiesen.
Kawneer Mfg Co< Convent Pk Con Co.
Mutual Bk<Irving Nat Bk.
Repetti<Repetti.
Mueller<S R I Com'ty.
Reddy Con Co<Bway & 105th St Rty.

Carvalho<Sudderly.
Delmanaras<Delmanaras.
Halsey<Halsey.
Buchholz<Luftig.
Vergesslich<Fashion Fur Co.
Schaefer<Schaefer.
Sindler<Sindler.
Whiting<Whiting.
Bartsch<Bartsch.
Bell<Ellis.
Powel<Thorn.
Robson & Simpson< Lewenthal.
Hooper<Bowman.
Carulli<Carulli.
Schinasi<Schinasi.
Seiden<Roma-Am Film Co.

PART IV.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—No day calendar.

PART V.—(November term continued)—Davis, J.—At 10:30 A. M. November term held in Trial Term, Part X.—Case on—Vulcan Det. Co.<Assman et al.

PART VI.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART VII.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART VIII.—Blanchard, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II. — Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Furst<Stevenson.
Wade<Dachtera.
Beacon Falls R S Co< Putnam.
Bacon<Stiner.
Clear.

PART III.—Greenbaum, Laino<Theodora.
Eichel<Jefferson Leasing Co, (2.)
Thompson<Mason-Seaman Transp. Co.
Kelly<Gordon.
Phibbs<NY Cons Card.

J.—At 10:30 A. M.
McGowan<Buckley.
Rogers<Keith's NY Theatres Co.
Cevasco<Carbone.
Gutman<Taschman, Kiwin<Maloof.

PART IV.—Giegerich, Connolly<Bradley Cont Co.
Magnanine<Coast Coal Gross<Smith.
Pearson<De La Vergne Mach Co.

J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Frankel<Whitridge.
Wagschal<Kaplan.
Murphy<Am Ice Co. Case on.

PART V.—Lehman, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Long<NY Rys.
Irwin<Degnon Cont Co.
Farrell<Foley.
O'Neill<Higgins.
Boyle<Lippman.
Klubnik<Cutting.

Same<Parr.
Hechberg<9th St Gar.
Chase Truck<Rich RR Co.
Dunn<Ruppert. Case on.

PART VI.—Newburger, Peck<N Y C & H R RR.
Danishefsky<Bord Con Milk.
Regan<CNY.

J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Globe Ind Co<CNY, Eisenberg<NY Con RR Co.
Fay<McGivney & C. Case on.

PART VII.—Finch, Roth<Ottenberg, Hamilton<Fitzgerald.
Stutz<Ennis.
Covell<Kaye.

J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Hetherston<Cent Park, &c, RR. Case on.

PART VIII.—Gavegan, Galligan<B H RR.
Rezba<Holbrook, Cabot & R.
Samarsky<same.
Carroll<Thom Starrett Co.
Merson<Cohen.
Weise<Scherr.
R. Roggerio<Burland Co, Inc.

J.—At 10:30 A. M.
J Roggerio<same.
Cannon<Stark Const. Commador<N Y Rys.
Feder<Moross.
Jarvis<Hogan & Sons. Clear.

PART IX.—Donnelly, Stoyanovich<Ebling Realty Co (2.)
Williams<McD & Hanington.
Baker<Gray.
Reinhardt<O'Brien.

J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Hasbrouck<Bunger.
Mantel<O'Brien.
Slavin<McMullen, Snare & Triest Co.
Hess<Int R T. Clear.

PART X.—Hubbs, Ostrander<Holbrook, Cabot & R Co.
McFadden<Fee.
Stivers<Schauck, Cassidy<Barton.

J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Siegel<NYC.
Kehoe<same.
Dual Wheel Co<Nassau Elec RR. Clear.

PART XI.—Hendrick, Jonas<Bernstein.
Kolbenmyer<Boh.
Hyatt<Weisenberg.
Jacobs<Sal Transfer.
Stirling<Rowe.
Burke<Rohe & Bro.

J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Callaghan<Strauss.
Bogen<Mendol.
Magilone<Compagnie Francaise, &c.
Rubino<80 5th Av. Case on.

PART XII.—Devendorf, Slavin<Adams Land & Bldg Co.
Lindahl<Spier.
Stringham<Tinplate Dec Co (2).
Fink<B H RR.

Mekki<Holbrook, C & Rollins.
Eberhardt<Hastings.
Mohnecke<Grant Co< O K Ice Cream Co.
Dougherty<Duvall. Case on.

J.—At 10:30 A. M.

PART XIII.—Adjourned until Dec. 20.

PART XIV.—Davis, J.—At 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

PART XV.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
McKenna<Doherty.
Sugarman<Rosenbium.
Clark<Carolina & Y RR Co.
Holstine M Co<Fed Terra Cotta Co.

Nejman<Kelser, Inc.
Mushling<Moffiade.
Lee<Maguire.
Frynier & Hanna Co< Wetmore. Case on.

PART XVI.—Erlanger, Judels<Ocean Accid.
First<Moskowits.
Fox<CNY.
Eig<Schrenkeisin (2.)
CNY<B U E RR Co.
Falk<Boston Store.
Maiorana<Lo Presti.

J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Lesser<Mass Bldg Co.
Guggenheim Co<Wood Sellck.
The White Tar Co<H Z Graves Co.
Fischer<Eisenberg. Case on.

PART XVII.—Hotchkiss, Case on—Weir<Gorh am Co.
No day calendar.

J.—At 10:30 A. M.

PART XVIII.—Shearn, Ebinger Co<Coates.
Victor<Norwalk Bros.
McDonald<Miller.

J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Ing Rand Co<Nat Nassau Bank.
Thorn<Shea. Case on.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Wills for probate.

Erastus Hamilton, Tempwy St Evans, Allosie Krupicha, Henry Freeman, Martha R. Whitridge, Jessie R. Stuart.

Susie Moran, Christian T. Plate, Emma Johnston, Louis Stern, Alfred Luthenstein.

TRIAL TERM—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—(November Term)—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Contested will: Case on—Mabel C. Hundley.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.

Galowitz<Galowitz.
Meitzer<Sendheim Const Co.
Zinner<Katzenberg.
Rosenbaum<H. Goldwater & Co.
Western Elec Co< Murdock.
Woodburn<Parker.
Saks & Co<Laying.
Wertheimer<Mills.
Traders' Metal Goods Co<Schoen.
Levine<Novelty Button Works.
Burke<Marcus.
Cohan<NY, NH & H RR.
Moskowitz<Small.

Baas & Vogt<Lawrence.
Hexner<House Furnishing Review Co.
Kaiser<Patterson.
Periman<Friedman.
Taylor<Wiener.
Bauman<Mendel-Lunepp Co.
Taylor<Wiener.
Hough & Co<Horewitz.
Salyer M M Mach Co< B A B Model, &c, Co.
Lord & Taylor<Delcamyn.
Oppenheimer<Coleman.
Berman<Gordon.

PART II.—Zeller, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Sandstein<Levering & Garrigues.
Margolies<Hanrahan, Pollinger<Olbrich.
Kurlan<Gutman.
Howland<Bradley Cont Co.
Levine<P Jones Co.
Reuben<Policnik.
Kleiderman<Neuman.
Winton M C Co<McNeece.
Perlman<Weinstein-Shufro Co.
Donnelly<Feldman.
Forner<N Y Rys.
Laster<Savage.
Murphy<NY Edison Co.
Howard<Jenkins Co.
Sherman<Ottenberg.
Gudovitz<Hudson SS. Dinoff<same.
Harnson<Jacobs Christie<Maroney.
Hansen<Ginnis.
Kantor<Wagner.
Avenetti<Degnon Con.
Beinbutt<Peck St Fish.
Jackson<Markman.
Anderson<42 St.&o.Co.
Adamson<Ansley.
Hyman<Feldman.
Carson<Valdis Asp.
Jaskowitz<Bishop.
Zifferblatt<Solomon.
Patterson<Youngs.

Murray<Rex Mineral Water Co.
Kasper<Pitts Coal Co.
Anes<London Guar, &c, Co.
Frese<Schwartzwalder
Spera<Roth.
Golding<Cohen.
Kahn<Int S & R Co.
Lana<Ryan.
Henken<Savarese Bros P Co.
Melville<Gunther, O'Connor<Field, (2.)
Higgins<same, (2.)
Corcoran<Symonds.
Saraton<Schmidt. Case on.
Deckow<No German Lloyd SS Co.
Goldstein<Diamond.
Bailey<Gruen.
Henderson<Carter & Weeks S Co.
Simmons<same.
Levine<Gimbel Bros.
Kelly<Stanley & Gollick Co.
Klein<Liphitz.
Conti<Duffy.
D'Agnari<same.
Beattie<Well
Hallman<Childems' Inv
Krehmanowsky<Yorkville Paper Co.
Clement<Scott.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial. Case on.

PART II.—Lynch, J.—Case on.

PART III.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M. Commercial calendar.

Flaster<NY Life Ins. Co.
Epstein<German F I.
Levine<Levy.
Sacks<same.

Levy<Appell.
Weinstein<Pazinsky.
Hunter<Gash.
Clear.

PART IV.—Finelite, J.—Clear.

PART V.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—At 10 A. M.
Kleinfeld<Wittenauer.
Klang<Bilovitz.

Reemick<Baum, (2.) Case on.

PART VI.—Ransom, J.—Case on.

PART VII.—Smith, J.—Case on.

PART VIII.—La Fetra, J.—Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Whitaker, J.—Re Cohen—Maurice A Lynch. Met Sav Bk<Mulvany—Abel C Thomas. Bopp<Blake—Louis F Levy. Benedict<Sellew—John H Rogan.

SUPREME COURT—Platzek, J. — Re Jos. Frank & Son—Alex I Rorke.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Emigrant Ind Sav Bk<Ivory—Henry Radigan.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

CHAMBERS—Brady, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—Motion calendar.

Kaplan<Sternberg.
Morganstern<Uwanta Con Co.
Albany City Sav Inst< Poundridge Rty Co.

Lawyers Mtg Co<same
Johnson<same.
Stolte<Hynes, (2.)
Monroe<King Trans Co
Riverdale Av.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Brady, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J. Case on—Seel<CNY. | No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schuls, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schuls, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—Mornheitweg< Quelet — Arthur N Giegerich. American Swedenborg Ptg and Pub Society<Stierer—Francis S McAvoy.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—Martha Rosenbaum<Pauline Schwartz — Julius Tobias. Lawyers Mortgage Co<Antonio Galiani—Leo F McDermott.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department.

DECISIONS.

L. Bresslin, pltf., v. Star Co., deft.—Motion denied.

W. J. Douglass, pltf., v. Yellow Taxicab Co., deft.—Motion denied on condition that appit. pay the costs and disbursements of this appeal.

Same v. Yellow Taxicab Co. & Mason Seaman Transp. Co., defts.—Motion for stay denied with $10 costs.

W. F. Emery, applt., v. W. P. Langsvin and H. J. McGinley, respts.—Motion granted and case set down for Wednesday, Jan. 5, 1916.

Re Helena Gross, as admx. of Julius Gross, decd.—Motion denied on condition that appit. perfect his appeal and place on the Jan. calendar, and be ready when reached, otherwise motion granted.

Re Jennie Corwin Viles, &c., as admx., &c., of B. R. Corwin, decd.—Motion denied, without costs.

Re A. W. Wickeman, an attorney.—Motion granted.

E. J. Leone, an infant, &c., applt., v. W. L. Gray et al., respts.—Motion denied on condition that appit. perfect the appeal, place the case on the Jan calendar, and be ready for argument when reached, otherwise motion granted, with $10 costs.

Rose Meguin, respt., v. Mary Buehler et al., defts.; B. Elsenhans, &c., appit.—Motion denied.

James Murray, &c., applt., v. E. S. Smith et al. as exer., &c., et al. respts.—Motion granted, without costs upon condition.

W. S. Newhouse, applt-respt., v. Schundler & De Sola, respts.-applts. (Appeal I.)—Motion granted.

Same v. same. (Appeal II.)—Motion denied, without costs.

People, &c., respts., v. A. Alex, appit.—Motion denied.

George C. Van Tuyl, Jr., &c., respt., v. D. A. Sullivan et al., defts. impleaded, et al., applts.—Order overruling demurrers affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

ENUMERATED DAY CALENDAR—Jenks, P. J.; Thomas, Carr, Mills, Rich, JJ.—At 1 P. M.

McCauley<Whitridge.
Re Greifenstein.
De Bekker<Stokes Co.
Conklin<Cody.
Murphy<N Y, N H & H RR.
People<Devine.
Williams<Keeler Co.
Wolf<Bradley Co.
Shuffle<Town of Rhinebeck.

Peterson<East River Land Co.
Evans<Jacobs.
Juliano<Sheffine.
Orr<Doubleday.
Thompson<C I & B RR.
Walling<Commercial Advertiser.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Aspinall, J.—Motions.

Jandorf<Lowenthal.
Conroy<Towns.
Illinois Surety Co< Sanguinito.
Foy<Barrett.
Murdock<City.
Witte<Doe.
Rinl<Rini.
Reiss<Usona Shirt Co (2.)
Kalb<Ruter (withdrawn.)
Dunn<North Amer Accident Ins Co.
Solomon<Maryanow.
Anderson<Rezzlooff.
Lehrenkrauss<Natl Cooperage Co.
Dodge<Bergen St Co (2.)
Burchard<Haggett.
Brach<Kusch.
Poe<Calderazzo.
Gilchrist<Miller.

Re E 17th St (Koder.)
Same (Werth.)
Conner<Hauckel.
Henderson<Balz.
Sprower<Sprower.
Davenport Miraglia.
MacDonald<Nicholas.
Re Av M.
Lawyers Mtge Co< Lyons.
City<Intemann.
Sabowska<C I & B RR.
Re Mannix.
Davidson<Cameron & Co.
Schlesinger<Mendelson.
Cullen<Bush Terminal Co.
Jackson<Jackson.
Maffeo<Hesse.
Mahnken<Mahnken.

PART II.—Van Siclen, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Kelly, J.

Enpig<Grushin.
Murray<Agnew Con.
Walls<Spalding.
Halsted<Halsted, ex'r, &c.
Roth<Rabinowitz.
Ford<Ford.
Rubin Bldg Co<Kartzman.
Bd Home Miss<Bd For Missions.
Kimber<Kimber.
Sogn<Eagle Savgs & Loan Co.

Sand<Tittle.
Redmond<Redmond.
Johnston<Johnston.
Dold Packing Co< Kings Co Refrig Co.
Roeder<Roeder.
Kirkham<Cooper.
Chadsey<Chadsey.
Gluker<Meiseiman.
Skarwinkes<Polish Mech's Tradesmen's Asso.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 2671.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Blackmar, J., Part II., Benedict, J.; Part III., Jaycox, J.; Part IV., Scudder, J.; Part V., Crane, J.; Part VI., Garretson, J.; Part VII., Callaghan, J.

Eisner<Michaelis et al.
Gribbin<Carr et al.
Shaw<B H RR.
Bell<Terml Warehouse Mats<B H RR.
Sica<Thatcher & Son.
Grushkin<Nassau RR.
Palmenteri<Ageloff.
Sario<Reilly et al.
Yaitatis<Welz & Zerweck.
Jones<B H RR.
Fischer<Fischer.
Denton<B H R R.
Hamm<Baumann.
Grafton<U S Fld & G
Levin<Daniell et al.
McCarthy<So B'klyn Ry.
Pearlberg<Yellow Taxicab Co.
Hippel<B H R R et al
Nachod<Int R T.
Saura<Schwarz, Louria<Shetland Co.
Belden<Northern Hotel Co.
Ready<Diamond Dairy
Recco<Standard Arch Co et al.
Phillips<Dessauer.

Weintraub<B H RR.
Jacobs<Miller et al.
Glottestein<B H RR.
Fass<same.
Flint<same.
Trainor<Green.
Schwamenfeld<C I & B RR.
Korkowski<B H RR.
Cox<Nassau E RR.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call:

Harriett<Murphy.
Sullivan<Nassau RR.
Galla<Champlain Silk Mills.
Guttoff<B H RR.
Rusinofsky<N Y C RR.
Kane<Clyde & Co et al.
Sacks<C I & B RR.
Blumenthal<Hutkoff.
Floyd<Nassau RR.
Schneider<same.
Mahon<Cafe Beckmann.
Logan<Prager.
Belloff<Toledo Scale.
Fine<Pinkietein.
Lauro<Josephson.
Chagnon<I R T.
Falanga<Clark et al.
McDermott<McCabe et al.
Carlin<Meyers.
Bergen<B H RR.
Payne<Bell.
Presle<H RR.
Heller<Angora Fur Co.

Highest number reached on regular call, 2219.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Mary E P Gale, Casper A Stock.
Accounting of:
Agnes McNamee, John Murphy, Kate Lyons, Robert W Hubbard, John H Quaid, William Gamble, Jacob Richards, Emma D Schwarts, John F Hoertz, Lulu Cross, Kate C Hickey, Lydia Suydam,

Lydia Easton, John Suydam, Elizabeth Witterer, David Prengle, John Krogman, Samuel Hodes, Gulian Ross, Joseph Flynn.
Estates of:
Daniel Nash, Louis Magenheimer, Frederick Kruse, Gustav Mitschke, Charles C Lewis, Arthur H Thomas.

CONTESTED CALENDAR.
Charlotte Jenkins.

County Court.

PART IV., Roy, J.; Part V., Hylan, J.—Calendar called in Part V.

Faber<B R T.
Hanna<B H RR.
Willen<Nassau E RR.
Harlow<B H RR.
Lapidus<Nassau E RR
Scully<Stern.
Smith<Nas El RR.
Cancello<B H RR.
Blam<same.
O'Dare<same.
Linker<B, Q C & Sub RR.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 1475.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Clark, J.—Case on. No day calendar. Calendar passed to Monday.

Highest number reached on the general calendar is 637.

EDUCATION NOTES.

A meeting of the Parents' Association of P. S. 184, Manhattan, will be held at 8 P. M. today in the school building, 31 West 118th Street. There will be moving pictures and speeches on the Gary plan.

The Board of Education has accepted the offer of the Department Store Education Association, made by its President, Miss Anne Morgan, to turn over its administrative and educational organization, and the use of material for the Board of Education to supervise and direct with a co-operative Joint Advisory Board, the association agreeing to finance the educational work until Jan. 1, 1918.

Alice M. O'Donnell has been appointed a teacher of singing in the evening recreation centres.

Plans have been approved for the addition to Public School 32, the Bronx, to provide for the work-study-and-play system.

Henry Abramson, a teacher in Public School 109, Boys, Brooklyn, has been reprimanded for violation of the by-law prohibiting corporal punishment.

The resignation of Alma Romann, a teacher in Public School 38, Manhattan, has been accepted.

A moving-picture address on "The Grain Fields of the West" will be given this evening by J. S. Murphy of Minneapolis at the Labor Temple, Fourteenth Street and Second Avenue.

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SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..7:12|Sun sets..4:33|Moon sets..7:56

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	9:29	10:05	3:15	4:33
Governors Island	9:50	10:33	3:42	4:36
Hell Gate	11:40	12:23	5:22	6:16

Arrived—Wednesday, Dec. 8.

SS Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Nov. 28.
SS Siljestad, Amsterdam, Nov. 21.
SS Foyle, Glasgow, Nov. 24.
SS Cristobal, Colon, Dec. 1.
SS Pathan, Gibraltar, Nov. 18.
SS Clothilde Cuneo, Jamaica, Dec. 1.
SS Dungeness, Baltimore, Dec. 5.
SS Polarine, Copenhagen, Nov. 30.
SS Honorius, Boston, Dec. 5.
SS Sinoia, Matanzas, Nov. 22.
SS Belgian, Galveston, Nov. 13.
SS Lenape, Jacksonville, Dec. 5.
SS Sabine, Tampa, Dec. 2.
SS Bermudian, Bermuda, Dec. 6.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Dryden	Rio Janeiro	Nov. 3
Rosslands	Genoa	Nov. 10
Colbert	La Fallice	Nov. 16
Drome	Bordeaux	Nov. 16
Westpool	Naples	Nov. 17
Charetor	Oran	Nov. 20
Acre	Bahia	Nov. 20
Portland	Horta	Nov. 23
Messaba	London	Nov. 27
Corunna	Barry	Nov. 24
Lygenfjord	Bergen	Nov. 25
Waltham	Greenock	Nov. 23
Tennyson	Rio Janeiro	Nov. 13
Parima	St. Thomas	Dec. 2
Colon	Colon	Dec. 2
Ville di Havre	Havre	Nov. 23
Southerner	London	Nov. 25
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Dec. 6
Huron	Jacksonville	Dec. 6
Momus	New Orleans	Dec. 4

DUE TOMORROW.

Strathdene	Havre	Nov. 26
Prins der Nederlanden	Italy	Dec. 5
Maraval	Trinidad	Dec. 2
Comal	Galveston	Dec. 4
El Sol	Galveston	Dec. 2

DUE SATURDAY.

Ville de Tamatave	St. Nazaffe	Nov. 27
Californian	Bahia	Nov. 27
Stephen	Barbados	Dec. 3
Bygdonis	Gibraltar	Nov. 25
Apache	Jacksonville	Dec. 8
City of Columbus	Savannah	Dec. 8

DUE SUNDAY.

Montevideo	Barcelona	Nov. 25
Westerdyk	Rotterdam	Nov. 28
Narragansett	London	Dec. 1
Prosper III	Hull	Nov. 27
Conistan	Greenock	Nov. 28
Mimeric	Oran	Nov. 24

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Buenos Aires, Cadiz	6:00 A.M.	9:00 A.M.
Themistocles, Piraeus	1:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Mimer, Santo Domingo	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mexico, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Hermanitus, Argentina	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Allianca, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
El Dia, Galveston		1:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Frances, Para	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tudor Prince, Argentina	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Borglum, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Oregonian, Argentina	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Sao Paulo, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Borghin, Santiago		12:00 M.
Cameronia, Liverpool		4:00 P.M.
Pinar del Rio, Havana		12:00 M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
Lenape, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

St. Louis, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
*Kristianiafjrd, Bergen	9:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Lafayette, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Havana, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Brazos, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Calamares, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mandeville, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Verdi, Argentina	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Iroquois, Domingo	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Ancon, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Bayamon, San Juan		12:00 M.
Verona, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Medina, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Huron, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
Sabine, Tampa		1:00 P.M.
Comus, New Orleans		12:00 M.
El Rio, Galveston		1:00 P.M.

*Carries German mails.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y., DEC. 8.

SS Brilliant, Baton Rouge to New York, was 220 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Monmus, New Orleans to New York, was 251 miles S. of Sandy Hook at noon.
SS Vesta, Port Arthur to New York, was 159 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Huron, Jacksonville to New York, was 320 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Philadelphia, La Guayra to New York, was 396 miles S. at noon.
SS Keene, Brunswick to New York, was 250 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Zulia, La Guayra to New York, was 100 miles S. of Curacao at 7 P. M.
SS Lewis Luckenbach, Colon to New York, was 735 miles S. at 8 P. M.
SS Comal, Galveston to New York, was 782 miles S. at noon.
SS Perfection, Port Arthur to New York, was 5 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Radiant, Port Arthur to New York, was 82 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Esperanza, Vera Cruz to New York, was 225 miles N. of Jupiter at 7 P. M.
SS El Sol, Galveston to New York, was 340 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at 6 P. M.
SS Nueces, Galveston to New York, was 305 miles E. of Galveston Bar at 8 P. M.
SS El Norte, Galveston to New York, was 210 miles E. of Galveston Bar at noon.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah to New York, was 160 miles S. at noon.
SS Santa Catalina, Antofagasta to New York, was 705 miles S. at 8 P. M.
SS Glenpool, Tuxpam to New York, was 230 miles N. E. of Tuxpam at noon.

INSTRUCTION.

LENOX, MASS.
TRINITY SCHOOL Small, strictly modern, private day school for boys and girls. Established 1911 by the residents of Lenox. Pupils entered for the Fall term will be kept up with their courses in city schools. The School Cottage will receive a very limited number of boarding pupils, ages 8 to 12, for the Winter. Home care, ideal climate, and social surroundings. Address Miss Eunice Lippincott, Principal.

LEARN TO CONCENTRATE
Our records give indisputable proof that through our method of teaching concentration our pupils have done four years' work in one year.
The Groff-Clark School
239 W. 75th St. Tel. 744 Columbus.

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Boys' School and Office, 241 West 75th St. | Girls' School, 239 West 75th St.
Founded 1906. Thorough preparation for schools, colleges and regents in half the time taken by class schools. Fifteen teachers, each with at least twelve years' experience. Lessons at home or school. Pupils taught how to study.
"School with an Atmosphere of Work."

Languages—Learn by Phonograph
Our pronouncing records of Rosenthal's Practical Linguistry quickly give conversational knowledge of Spanish, German, French, Italian. You can use your own Talking Machine. Write for Booklet or call for Private Demonstration, 9 to 5.
THE LANGUAGE PHONE METHOD,
907 Putnam Bldg., 2 W. 45th St.

All Business Subjects. Day and Night Sessions. 22d Year. Open Entire Year.
MILLER SCHOOL
Individual Instruction. Catalog Free.
Lexington Ave. at 28rd St.

Is your son falling behind in school?
A few lessons may save a term's work. Tutors supplied for all subjects.
West Side Tutors' Agency
229 West 101st St. Riverside 1416

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Bryant School for Stammering.
Reliable educational methods; best results. Booklet free. Est. 1888. 26 West 40th St.

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Free catalogues of all schools. Amer. Sch. Ass'n, 1,012 Times Bldg. Bryant 6100.

INSTRUCTION—Musical.

MUSIC LESSONS free in your home, any instrument; send for free booklet. U. S. School of Music, Box T. 225 5th Ave., N. Y.

N. Y. College Music, 128 East 58th St.—Exceptional instruction all branches music.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Hellig Olav, at Kirkwall, Dec. 6.
SS Walton Hall, at Porton Hall, Dec. 7.
SS Hermes, at Kirkwall, Dec. 4.
SS Giuseppe Accame, at Gibraltar, Dec. 6.
SS Communipaw, at Alexandria, Dec. 6.
SS Conch, at Port Sudan, Dec. 7.
SS Castle Bruce, at Havre, Dec. 8.

Sailed.

SS Philadelphia, from Liverpool, Dec. 8.
SS Le Coq, from Rouen, Dec. 5.
SS Alexandria, from Shields, Dec.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Corn Exchange Bank Sells Plot Adjoining New Branch in East Eighty-sixth Street—$450,000 Park Avenue Apartment at Sixty-third Street—E. T. Bedford Enlarges Greens Farms Estate.

An east side deal near Lexington Avenue was made yesterday by the Corn Exchange Bank, which sold the old five-story flat at 124 East Eighty-sixth Street, between Park and Lexington Avenues, to Alfred Lewis. The buyer owns the six-story Alcazar apartment to the west fronting 51.1 feet. The building he has just purchased fronts 25.7 by 102.2, giving a total frontage of 76.8. His recent purchase adjoins the new branch of the Corn Exchange Bank, a one-story structure at 126, which was purchased with the house just sold by the bank over a year ago. The old flat on the new bank site was torn down and the present building recently completed. It is three doors from the Lexington Avenue corner. Mr. Lewis's plot is well protected, as a school occupies the plot to the south.

Duff & Conger were the brokers in the transaction.

$450,000 Park Avenue Apartment.

Plans have been filed by Bing & Bing, under the name of the Fenio Realty Company, for a twelve-story apartment on the southeast corner of Park Avenue and Sixty-third Street, a plot 100.5 on the avenue by 125.9 on the street. It adjoins the new Colony Club nearing completion on the Sixty-second Street corner. The cost is placed at $450,000 by the architect, Emery Roth.

Bronx Sales.

The estate of Patrick Lilly has sold to an investing client of Cahn & Feuttman 2,070 Ryer Avenue, a two-story frame dwelling on a lot 25 by 100.

G. Carlucci was the broker in the sale of the property at 527 East 187th Street, a two-story dwelling, to Pasquale Brescia.

Gowanus Canal Sale.

The old John Hynes granite works property in Brooklyn fronting 100 feet on the Gowanus Canal and extending on the south side of Union Street for 300 feet to the east side of Bond Street, fronting 80 feet on that thoroughfare, was sold yesterday at foreclosure in the Brooklyn Real Estate Exchange by Nathaniel Shuter, auctioneer. It was bought in by the plaintiff, the Kings County Trust Company, for $35,000.

Brooklyn.

Martin A. Ansbro sold a six-family apartment house at 626 Sixtieth Street for Ernest Stillman and a two-family frame house at 447 Fifty-third Street for Ernest Fleischauer. Both buyers purchased for investment.

John Pullman has sold for Ida Ostergren the two-story brownstone dwelling at 368 First Street, plot 20 by 100, on the Park Slope, to Henry Seeman, for occupancy.

Sale at Huntington.

Theodore S. Hall has sold for Mary Mulligan her estate consisting of fourteen and one-half acres of land on Bay Avenue, Huntington Bay, to Henry H. Saylor, editor of Country Life in America. Mr. Saylor will further improve his purchase by the erection of a fine dwelling.

$22,000 Sale at Scarsdale.

Fish & Marvin have sold for Cornelius B. Fish a property on "The Grange" at Scarsdale, N. Y., consisting of a dwelling and over two acres of land to Louis G. Haas. The property was held at $22,000.

E. T. Bedford Buys at Greens Farms.

The estate of G. H. Tilley at Greens Farms, Conn., has been purchased by E. T. Bedford. The property contains seven acres with a sixteen-room house fronting on Long Island Sound. It adjoins Mr. Bedford's large estate there. The price was about $65,000. John Crawford was the broker.

Commercial Leases.

Pease & Elliman have leased to the Schulte Cigar Company, for a long term of years, in the Lincoln Court Building at the northwest corner of Broadway and Sixty-fourth Street, owned by the Oak Crest Realty Company, the stores 1,927 and 1,929 Broadway.

Joseph P. Seitz has leased the stores in the Lexington Avenue to Frank Sokol; 800 Lexington Avenue to Joseph Levine; 872 Lexington Avenue to R. Duboff; 730 Lexington Avenue to S. B. Hitchcock, and 123 East Fifty-ninth Street to Remmington Schuyler.

Bleiman & Co. have leased for the Hamilton Fish Corporation the store and basement of 650 Broadway to Hansen Brothers.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. have rented to Charles Thorley, the florist, the store at 36 West Forty-sixth Street for the holiday season.

Dwelling Leases.

Samuel H. Martin has leased for the General Synod of the Reformed Church in America the three-story dwelling at 124 West Sixty-fifth Street to M. G. Hancock, and for the West Sixtieth Street Company the three-story dwelling at 27 West Sixtieth Street to M. G. Hunter.

S. Osgood Pell & Co. have leased for Mrs. Bacon her residence at 108 East Thirty-ninth Street to Richard E. Welden.

Charles Field Griffen & Co. have rented for Hobart J. Park his estate known as the Carpenter house, on Purchase Road, Harrison, N. Y., to Frank Whitney of Savannah, Ga.

Realty Notes.

A meeting of the West Side Taxpayers' Association has been called for this evening at 267 West Thirty-fourth Street.

The New Jersey Materials Company, incorporated last week with a capital of $100,000, by Charles H. Ingersoll, Robert H. and William T. Ingersoll, contemplate the erection of eighty dwellings at Maplewood, N. J.

An apartment of twenty-five rooms and eight baths, comprising the seventh and part of the sixth floor in the new building planned for the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Sixty-third Street, has been leased to a client by Douglas L. Elliman & Co.

A loan of $712,000 has been made by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company to the New York State Realty Company for the twelve-story apartment to be erected by Harry Fishel, the lessee, on the westerly Park Avenue block front between Fifty-first and Fifty-second Streets.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Manhattan St, 7, w s, 117.6 ft n of E. Houston St, 25.2x62.5, five-story tenement; Kouwenhoven Estates against Beatrice Herz et al.; Leach & W., attorneys; D. O. Cahalan, referee; due, $16,940.42; taxes, &c., $489.54.

Manhattan Av, 8, e s, 63.5 ft n of 100th St, 37.6x94.8, six-story apartment; East River Savings Bank against Quadriborough Land & Development Co. et al.; O. F. Hibbard, attorney; J. C. Levi, referee; Action 2; due, $43,932.31; taxes, &c., $448.80.

By Henry Brady.

Manhattan Av, 4, e s, 25.11 ft n of 100th St, 17.10x94.8, six-story apartment; East River Savings Institution against Quadriborough Land & Development Co. et al.; O. F. Hibbard, attorney; J. Phillips, referee; Action 1; due, $43,941.12; taxes, &c., $897.00.

AT 3,210 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Westchester Av, n e corner of Hoe Av, 92x48x irregular, five-story flat; Frederick Hollender against Adolph Suesskind et al.; Kurzman, F. & G., attorneys; J. O. Farrell, referee; due, $12,572.05; taxes, &c., $475; prior mortgage, $40,000.

By Charles A. Berrian.

Plympton Av, 1,346, e s, 50 ft n of 170th St, 25x69.8x irregular, two-story frame dwelling; G. S. Whiting against Plympton Construction Co. et al.; Bloomfield Littell, attorney; Ernest Hall, referee; due, $4,988.85; taxes, &c., $628.46.

By James J. Donovan.

Kelly St, 744, e s, 275 ft n of 156th St, 25x100, three-story brick dwelling; Anna Goldberg against Joseph Farago et al.; Harry Rohitzek, attorney; E. J. Healy, referee; due, $661.90; taxes, &c., $350.82.

Cruger Av, 1,861, w s, 595 ft n of Morris Park Av, 25x95, dwelling; Hans Koderer et al. against Elias Lutz et al.; J. D. Merriam, attorney; M. J. Egan, referee; due, $4,443.86; taxes, &c., $478.45.

214TH ST, 841 East, n s, 303 ft w of Bronxwood Av, 28.8x109.6, dwelling; Johanna Hauptmann against Jacob Woesaner, executor, et al.; J. F. Herren, attorney; John Davis, referee; due, $2,285.98; taxes, $116.78.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Henry Brady.

Broadway, n e corner of 184th St, 25.2x116.4x irregular, vacant; John Whalen, executor, &c., against F. M. Burgess Construction Co. et al.; E. A. Smith, attorney; J. H. Rogan, referee; due on judgment, $12,490.24; taxes, &c., $1,093.99; to the plaintiff for $10,000.

187th St, 565 West, n s, 82.6 ft e of 11th Av, 17.6x75, three-story dwelling; Citizens' Savings Bank against L. A. O'Connor et al.; J. A. Beall, attorney; R. P. Wagner, referee; action 1; due on judgment, $6,849.35; taxes, &c., $426.50; to the plaintiff for $6,800.

187th St, 567 West, n s, 65 ft e of 11th Av, 17.6x75, three-story dwelling; same against same; same attorney and referee; due on judgment, $6,851.44; taxes, &c., $426.50; to the plaintiff for $6,300.

By Joseph P. Day.

143d St, 233 West, n s, 225 ft w of 7th Av, 25x99.11, five-story flat; Jennie Currier et al., executors, &c., against Henriette Heyman et al.; Pressinger & N., attorneys; E. D. Dowling, referee; due on judgment, $16,-114.50; taxes, &c., $431.20; to the plaintiff for $5,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By James J. Donovan.

Castle Hill Av, n w corner of Gleason Av, 70x80, frame buildings; Ottilie Engler against A. P. Kendall et al.; L. N. Martin, attorney; M. B. McHugh, referee; partition; taxes, &c., $3,628.50; to the plaintiff for $1,000 over prior liens.

By George Price.

136th St, 286 East, s s, 150 ft e of Lincoln Av, 25.3x100x irregular, two-story frame front and rear buildings; Henry Reichers against M. R. Cook et al.; J. H. Hildreth, attorney; L. J. Conlan, referee; partition; to the plaintiff for $2,925.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Park Av, s w corner of 63d St, for a twelve-story and basement apartment house, 100.5 x118.8; Penlo Realty Co., 119 West 40th St, owner; E. Roth, 119 West 40th St, architect; cost, $450,000.

Crescent Av, n s, 44 ft w of Hughes Av, for a two-story brick store and dwelling, 93.11x 72.8; E. Martinucci, 2,301 Arthur Av, owner; Frankfort & Kirchner, 830 Westchester Av, architects; cost, $15,000.

Creston Av, w s, 444.72 ft n of 196th St, for a five-story brick tenement, 50x88.10; Padula Realty Corp., Louis Padula, 291 East 149th St, President, owner; William Koppe, 830 Westchester Av, architect; cost, $60,000.

Webster Av, e s, 426.6½ ft n of 184th St, for a five-story brick tenement, 50.1x88.1; Webster Av Realty Corp., Theo. W. Stemmler, 413 East 31st St, President, owner; George Koister, 56 West 45th St, architect; cost, $55,000.

Seton Av, e s, 125 ft n of 233d St, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 21x30; Amelia Schmidt, 920 East 180th St, owner; Anton Pirner, 2,069 Westchester Av, architect; cost, $4,500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 8.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

CONVENT AV, 14, n s, 120.6 ft n of 127th St, 20.1x55.8x22x51.10; Emil W. Hoenucher to Robert W. Thompson, 15 West 36th St. (mtg $4,000.) Oct. 4; address, 52 Wall St.$100

SAME PROPERTY; Robert W. Thompson to Emil W. and Eugenie K. Hoenucher, 14 Convent Av, tenants by entirety, Dec. 8, (mtg $4,000;) address, 52 Wall St.......$100

HEISTER ST, 64, s s, 44.2 ft e of Orchard St, 20.9x42; Moses Mann to David Mann, 509 West 160th St, Nov. 30.....$100

LEWIS ST, 76, e s, 100 ft n of Rivington St, 25x100; Jacob and Rebeka Larchan to Jacob Larchan Co., Inc., 212 West 140th St, all liens, Dec. 4; attorneys, Engel Bros., 132 Nassau St.....$5,000

21ST ST, 22 East, s s, 123.5 ft e of Broadway, 25x92; Hy. D. Litchfield, Washington, D. C., to Bertfield Realty Co., 44 Wall St, (mtg $60,000,) all liens, Feb. 16; attorney, Edward H. Litchfield, 44 Wall St..$1

52D ST, 415 East, n s, 214.10 ft e of 1st Av, 20.10x85.1x21.1x88.9; Emanuel Florsheim et al., heirs, &c., of Sarah Florsheim, to Hilda London, 215 West 101st St, Nov. 17, (mtg $9,000;) attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Benjamin Florsheim et al. to same, (mtg $9,000,) quitclaim, Nov. 17; attorney, same.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Rosa Stern to same, (mtg $9,000,) all title, Dec. 8; attorney, same.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Hilda London to Saverio Aiosa, 426 East 52d St, (mtg $6,000,) Dec. 8; attorney, same.....$100

58TH ST, 326 and 328 East, s s, 328 ft e of 2d Av, 44x100.8; James G. Williams to Monmouth Holding Co., Inc., 46 Cedar St, b. and s., c. a. g., Dec. 2; attorneys, Lind & P., 46 Cedar St.....$100

58TH ST, 326 and 328 East, s s, 328 ft e of 2d Av, 44x100.8; Charles H. Congdon, Cranston, R. I., to Jennie L. Williams, 33 West 128th St, (mtg $53,500,) Aug. 21, 1914; attorneys, Lind & P., 46 Cedar St.....$100

98TH ST, 70 East, n w corner of Park Av, 25x100, (foreclosure Dec. 1, 1915;) Michael J. Scanlan, referee, to J. Herbert Carpenter, 10 Ellis Place, Ossining, N. Y., and William J. Quinlan, 229 Woodruff Av, Yonkers, N. Y., executors, &c., of Sidney Mason, Dec. 4; attorneys, Butler, W. & C., 54 Wall St.....$25,000

113TH ST, 18 West, n s, 270 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.11; Emma Robinson to Abraham and Rose Robinson, 207 West 110th St, tenants by entirety (mtg $18,000;) attorneys, L. & A. N. Zinke, 290 Broadway..$1

110TH ST, 161 and 163 West, n s, 167.6 ft e of 7th Av, 126.6x90.11, (foreclosure Dec. 3, 1915;) Michael J. Scanlan, referee, to Bennett Sanberg, 947 Sherman Av, Bronx, (mtg $30,000;) Dec. 8; attorneys, Morrison & Schiff, 320 Broadway, over and above mtg.....$100

142D ST, s s, 150 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x99.11; Frederick R. Gehring et al., heirs of Wilhelmina and James R. Gehring, to Edward F. Nicholas, 394 Argyle Road, Brooklyn, (mtg $15,000,) all liens, Nov. 19; attorney, Edward R. Otheman, 31 Nassau St.....$50

Bronx.

AQUEDUCT AV, s e corner of Fordham Place, 25.4x92; Charles H. O'Neill to Florence M. O'Neill, 201 East 68th St. Nov. 10; attorney, H. H. Grimes, 154 Nassau St.....$100

CLASON AV, w s, 150 ft n of Mansion St, 50x101.7; John I. Wood to Louis C. Perez, 38 Summit St, Ridgefield Park, N. J., Dec. 3; attorney, J. L. Lytle, 45 Cedar St.....$1

POPE SCHUYLER PL, north east corner of La Salle Av, 50x122.6x49.11x124.6; Marie S. Judge to the Rev. Charles F. Walsh, St. Michael's Monastery, West St. West Hoboken, N. J., May 20, (mtg $15,500;) attorney, J. Harrison, 258 Broadway.....$1

HAVEMEYER AV, s e corner of Eastern Boulevard, 91x105; Marie S. Judge to the Rev. Charles F. Walsh, St. Michael's Monastery, West St, West Hoboken, N. J., March 5, (mtg $6,500;) attorney, J. B. Harrison, 258 Broadway.....$1

JEFFERSON AV, e s, 111 ft s from s s of Lot 201, map of Ryer homestead, 25x100; American Savings Bank to Bridget F. Flynn, 1,976 Hughes Av, April 29; attorney, J. V. Irwin, 203 Broadway.....$100

LOT 28, Map 1 of South Vernon Park; 27x150; John O'Brien to Morris Lieerman, 719 East 218th St, Dec. 6, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

LOTS 40 to 49, Parcel 10, map of William B. Ogden; Sanford Sanger to B. F. Construction Co., Inc., 215 Audubon Av, (mtg $15,000.) Dec. 1; attorneys, Weschler & K., 42 Broadway.....$100

PROSPECT AV, 1,005, w s, 40x100; J. Robert Rubin, agree, to William F. Johnston, 764 Jackson Av, Oct. 7, (mtg $35,000;) attorney, A. Knox, 198 Broadway.....$4,750

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, e s, 186.10 ft n of Home St, 30x105; also Southern Boulevard, e s, 216.10 ft n of Home St, 30x105; Newman Holding Co. to John P. Leo, 529 West 129th St. Nov. 18; attorneys, Dulon & Rail, 41 Park Row.....$1

STEBBINS AV, n w corner of 163d St, 104.9x116.8; Peerless Holding Co., Inc., to Schlesinger-Gilman Construction Co., Inc., Dec. 1; attorney, F. A. Snow, 15 Wall St.....$1

TINTON AV, 1,125, w s, 40x127.8x40x127.2; Esther Horowitz to Bertha Horowitz, 546 East 145th St, Dec. 1; attorney, Bertha Horowitz, 782 Prospect Av.....$100

TOPPING AV, e s, 215 ft s of 178th St, 50x75; Lizzie Berger to Maurice Berger, 1,830 Vineyard Place, Dec. 2; attorney, D. E. Hurwitz, 99 Nassau St.....$1

138TH ST, 456 East, s s, 16.8x100; Elizabeth Klein to Florence Wood, 4,386 Carpenter Av, (mtg $10,000.) Sept. 3; attorney, R. S. Soble, 391 East 149th St.....$100

139TH ST, s s, 290.3 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 37.8x100; Sara E. Techt to Anton J. Gerlich, 10 Gates Av, Brooklyn, (mtg $30,000.) Dec. 1; attorney, Anton J. Gerlich, 405 Lexington Av.....$100

183D ST, 59 West, n s, 200.100; E. F. Moran, referee, to Charles Leitz, 578 East 160th St, Dec. 7; attorneys, Davis & D., 51 Chambers St.....$5,000

206TH ST, s s, 240 ft w of Mosholu Parkway, 50x120; Rosina Graziadio to Caterina P. Sascenti, 189 East 206th St, (mtg $8,000,) Dec. 6; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

AVENUE C, w s, 19 ft s of 12th St, 19.6x 67; Bertha Wechsler to Joseph Wechsler, 193 Avenue C, Dec. 6, prior mtg $9,500, 3 years, 6 p. c.....$3,000

ALLEN ST, w s, 75 ft s of Hester St, 25x 87.6; Harris Sackin to Sarah Oshinsky, 5,403 5th Av, Brooklyn, Dec. 8, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, Abraham Stern, 31 Nassau St.....$3,000

FULTON ST, s w corner of Front St, 53.9x 56.2; Demson Realty Corporation to Eugene Elsworth, executor, Irvington, N. Y., Dec. 8, due Dec. 31, 1920; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway...$45,000

SEAMAN AV, n w corner of Emerson St, 50x100; Dreyfus Construction Co. to Milton E. Oppenheimer, 118 East 61st St, Dec. 7, prior mtg $40,000, due Aug. 1, 1916, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Wolf & K., 203 Broadway..$20,000

SEAMAN AV, n w corner of 207th St, 50x 100; Dreyfus Construction Co. to Milton E. Oppenheimer, 118 East 61st St, Dec. 7, prior mtg $40,000, due Aug. 1, 1916, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Wolf & K., 203 Broadway...$5,000

120TH ST, n s, 80 ft e of Lenox Av, 20x 100.11; Jennie K. Shrady and another to Rosa Mack, 133 West 126th St, Dec. 8, 3 years; attorneys, M. S. & I. S. Isaacs, 52 William St.....$8,000

Bronx.

CROTONA PARK NORTH, n s, 153.7 ft e of Arthur Av, 50x90.11; Patrick Curley to John W. Sterling, 912 5th Av, Dec. 2, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$5,000

GRAND BOULEVARD and Concourse, n e corner of Field Place, 94x84.2; 173d Street Improvement Co., Inc., to Levi M. Scoville, 700 West 179th St, prior mtg $70,000, Dec. 7, installments, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Gettner, S. & A., 299 Broadway.....$8,500

GRAND BOULEVARD and Concourse, e s, 94 ft n of Field Place, 73x102.9; 173d Street Improvement Co., Inc., to Levi M. Scoville, 700 West 179th St, prior mtg $70,000, Dec. 7, installments, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Gettner, S. & A., 299 Broadway.....$9,500

JEFFERSON AV, e s, 1 ft s from s s of Lot 201, map of Ryer homestead, 25x100; Bridget F. Flynn to American Savings Bank, 115 West 42d St, April 29, 5 years; attorney, John V. Irwin, 203 Broadway.....$3,000

LOT 28, Map 1, South Vernon Park, 27x150; John O'Brien to Morris Lieerman, 719 East 218th St, Dec. 6, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$5,500

LOTS 40 to 49, Parcel 10, map of William B. Ogden; B. F. Construction Co., Inc., to Sawyer Realty Co., 417 Lafayette St., Dec. 1, 3 years; attorneys, Elkus, G. & P., 110 Broadway.....$15,000

NORTH OAK DRIVE, 780, s s, 36x99.10; Anna M. Low and another to Meyer Abraham, 17 South Elliott Place, Brooklyn, Nov. 26, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, Maxwell Wyckoff, 277 Broadway.....$250

RITTER PLACE, s s, 96.10 ft e of Union Av, 40x85.4x—x40; Victor Gerhards to Joseph E. Dutey, 1,415 Crotona Av, prior mtgs $34,000, Dec. 4, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Hirleman & V., 391 East 149th St.....$2,000

163D ST, n w corner of Stebbins Av, 66.8x 100.5x36.11x104.9; Schlesinger-Gilman Construction Co., Inc., to City Mortgage Co., 15 Wall St, Nov. 30, due as per bond; attorney, F. A. Snow, 15 Wall St.....$48,000

163D ST, n s, 66.8 ft w of Stebbins Av, 50x 100.5; same to same, Nov. 30, due as per bond; same attorney.....$38,000

200TH ST, s s, 240 ft w of Mosholu Parkway, 50x120; Caterina F. Sascenti to Rosina Grazidio, 1,133 Intervale Av, Dec. 6, installments, 6 p. c.; Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $700

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

ALLEN ST, 191, all; Isaac S. Heller to Tillie Glassman, 350 South 2d St, Brooklyn, 3 years from May 1, 1915; attorney, I. H. Taylor, 132 Nassau St.....$2,520

GREENWICH ST, 68, all; Charles A. Herrmann et al to Klein & Klein, 68 Greenwich St, 2 years from May 1, 1916; attorney, Peter Klein, 253 East 72d St.....$1,140

7TH AV, 2,191, store floor; Louise Parkinson to Morris Bergman, 2,191 7th Av, 5 years from March 1, 1916; attorney, William Rabinowich, 299 Broadway.....$720

220 ST, 16 and 18 West, first floor; 21st St, 15 and 17 West, first floor; Watson Vanderpool to Isaac Edelson and another, 3 years from Feb. 1, 1916; attorney, A. Casper, 1,602 Pitkin Av, Brooklyn.....$4,000

109TH ST, 80 East, all; Frank U. Ross to Mendel Silverman, 58 East 110th St, 5 years from Feb. 1, 1916.....$660

Bronx.

JEROME AV, 2,445, store; Patrick J. Quilty to Ernest Bright, 2,445 Jerome Av, 5 years from Nov. 1, 1915; attorney, D. Piciulo, 489 5th Av.....$720 to $1,000

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

AVENUE A, 370; Empire Carting Co. against Mid-Crosstown R. R. Co. and Auto Storage and Exchange Co., owners; Eagle Concrete Arch Engineering Co., contractor.....$75

CENTRAL PARK WEST, w s, 62d to 63d St, 200.10x irregular; F. T. Rooney Lamp Co. against New Theatre, owner; Ned Wayburn Productions Co., Inc., contractor, $1,193

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 235; Julius Lowe against William Koenig, owner; John M. MacAdam & Co., contractor.....$243

29TH ST, 135 East; Julius Lowe against Adereth-El, owner; John MacAdam & Co., contractor.....$88

55TH ST, 635 West; Berger Mfg. Co. against Thomas G. Patterson, owner; W. L. McElravey, contractor.....$105

116TH ST, 132 West; Paul Scherbner Iron Works against Alfred M. Bedell, owner; John Cort, contractor.....$1,512

Bronx.

BATHGATE AV, e s, 20.2 ft n of 172d St, 20x115.6; Wolf Weinraub against Harry Cahn; Junius J. Pittman and Philip Wartenberg, owners and contractors.....$32

WESTCHESTER AV, 620 to 626; Salvatore Naccarato against Elizabeth Wright, owner; Fred Carl, contractor, (renewal).....$176

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

GREENWICH ST, 504; Robert Golden et al against T. J. Oakley Rhinelander et al, Nov. 5, 1915, canceled.....$170

Bronx.

WEBSTER AV, 1,922, 1,924, 1,926, 1,928; Simon Blumenstock against Dochterman Realty Co. et al, Nov. 26, 1915.....$129

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 2,182 to 2,186, and 77th St, 225 to 231 West; Lester L. Thurston against Eva J. Coe et al., (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Lewkowitz & Schaap.

CHRISTOPHER ST, n s, between Weehawken and Washington Sts, Lot 38; Timothy Sexton against John M. Williams et al., (foreclosure of transfer tax lien;) attorney, L. F. Moynahan.

ST. MARK'S PLACE, 37; Interborough Sash and Door Co. against St. Mark's Place Corporation et al., (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, I. Solonion.

8TH AV, n w s, 36.6 ft n e of 28th St, 18.3x60; Marie M. I. De Courval against Meyer Skolsky et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Emmet & Parish.

1ST ST, 66, and 2d St, 114; two actions; George E. Chisholm et al against Maud B. Barclay et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Stewart & Shearer.

19TH ST, s s, 210 ft w of 5th Av, 25x92; Lincoln Trust Co. against Mary F. Grossman et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Elkus, Gleason & Frokauer.

27TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 10th Av, 25x98.9; Stephen O. Lockwood, trustee, against Aida Tagliavia et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Lockwood & Lockwood.

100TH ST, 304 West; Blanche G. Erdman et al. against John Murray et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. Erdman.

113TH ST, 7 East; David Werner against Lillian Herschfield et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Davis & Davis.

124TH ST, 244 West; John Dauenhauer against Philip Bernhardt et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. L. Dauenhauer.

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS.

Manhattan.

PARK AV, n w corner of 51st St, 200.10x 75, to 52d St; Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. loans New York State Realty and Terminal Co., to erect a twelve-story apartment house.....$2,500,000

SEAMEN AV, n w corner of 207th St, 30x 100; Milton E. Oppenheimer loans Dreyfus Construction Co., Inc., to erect a five-story apartment $20,000

Bronx.

BRIGGS AV, 2,677; Title Guarantee and Trust Co. loans William H. Wright & Son, Inc., to erect one five-story apartment $19,000

163D ST, n w corner of Stebbins Av, 86.9x 104.7; City Mortgage Co. loans Schlesinger-Gilman Construction Co., Inc., to erect two five-story apartments $65,000

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—RUDOLF BASCH, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Rudolf Basch, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated November 3d, 1915, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, January 10th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, December 8th, 1915.

NO. 21,916.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—MARTIN HEIMANN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Martin Heimann, bankrupt, has filed his petition, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, January 10, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 21,898.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—CHARLES KOSTER, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Charles Koster, bankrupt, has filed his petition, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, January 10, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. of N. Y.—No. 22,409.—In Bankruptcy. —A. LAITIN, INC., Bankrupt.

Creditors of said A. Laitin, Inc., are hereby given notice that on November 17th, 1915, it was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, December 20th, 1915, at 11:00 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

Dated New York, December 8th, 1915.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. Southern District of New York.—No. 22.214. —In Bankruptcy.—SIMON S. KOFFLER, Bankrupt.

Simon S. Koffler was duly adjudicated bankrupt on September 25, 1915. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 45 Cedar Street, City of New York, on December 20th, 1915, at 3 p. m. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of ESA HAZA, doing business as the WESTERN TRADING CO., Alleged Bankrupt.—To the creditors of the above-named alleged bankrupt: You will please take notice that pursuant to an order of the Hon. Charles M. Hough, dated the 1st day of December, 1915, Charles Shongood, Official Auctioneer of the United States District Court, Southern District of New York, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder all the property of the above-named alleged bankrupt now in possession of Marcus Helfand, Esq., Assignee, on the 16th day of December, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at No. 32 Union Square, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. The property to be sold consists of laces, lace curtains, shawls, hosiery, men's shirts, children's stockings, men's hats, office fixtures, safe, carpet, etc., and will be open for inspection at 32 Union Square, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th and 15th days of December, 1915, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Dated, New York, December 7th, 1915.

MARCUS HELFAND, Assignee,
320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan,

LEONARD BRONNER, City of New York.
Attorney for Assignee and Petitioning Creditors, 309 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of ABRAHAM SCHEIER, Bankrupt.—Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Thursday, Dec. 9th, 1915, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 2,234 8th Ave., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of dry goods, notions, showcases, fixtures, etc.

EMANUEL GREENBERG, Assignee.
MARTIN M. ALPERT, Attorney for Assignee, 115 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JACOB GAREOV & SON, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Monday, Dec. 20th, 1915, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of piece goods, woolens, etc.

MORRIS B. ARNOLD, Trustee.
ROSENBERG, LEVIS & BALL, Attorneys for Trustee, 74 Broadway, New York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of ALEXANDER SINGER, doing business under the name of ALEX SINGER & BRO., alleged Bankrupt.—No. 22,345.

Notice is hereby given that Alexander Singer, alleged bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 8th, 1915, praying for the confirmation of a composition, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, December 20th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M. and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, December 8th, 1915.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—LOUIS KAPLAN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Louis Kaplan, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 15th, 1915, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, January 10th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, December 8th, 1915.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—PERCIVAL K. FROWERT, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Percival K. Frowert, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 24th, 1915, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, January 10th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, December 8th, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 22376. —In Bankruptcy.—LOUIS W. LAPIDUS, Bankrupt.

Louis W. Lapidus was duly adjudicated bankrupt on December 7th, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on December 21st, 1915, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated, December 8th, 1915.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. of N. Y.—No. 22,509.—In Bankruptcy. —SUSAN GRIFFEN, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Susan Griffen are hereby given notice that on December 6th, 1915, she was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, December 20th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

Dated New York, December 8th, 1915.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

City Property
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Real Estate.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave.

VAN NORDEN & WILSON,
Real Estate. 1 West 34th St.

WM. A. WHITE & SONS,
Real Estate 46 Cedar St.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO.,
86 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

$2,000 square feet for 20 cents per foot. You can buy a property located in the downtown commercial section at such a price that if it is figured on a rental basis it would not cost you more than 20 cents a square foot for your space. It will pay you to investigate this. Wm. A. White & Sons, 46 Cedar St. Phone 5700 John.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

I HAVE FOR SALE
a beautifully decorated one-family brick house of 7 rooms, parquet floors, steam heat, tile bath, electric light, sewers, asphalted streets, shade trees, large veranda, and back-yard; 30 minutes from City Hall, New York; 5-cent fare, Brooklyn; price $5,750, on small payments running 20 years' time; I must sell; it is a bargain. Owner, 60-A Liberty St., New York, Room 16. Phone Cortlandt 7440.

See our ad. Sunday, easy housekeeping homes, Crown St. Realty Associates, 162 Remsen St.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Need $50 cash quick; will sacrifice 2 Jamaica lots for $170 each; $5 monthly; bargain. E. B. Treiss, 143 New Jersey Av., Brooklyn.

Property Out of the City
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

For sale or rent, furnished, beautiful house, nine rooms, large improved plot, near Sound; exceptional terms. X 838 Times Annex.

Country Estates—Westchester, Orange Counties. Seaman Lowerre & Co., 15 East 40th.

New Houses in Van Cortlandt Terrace, Rollins Bros., cor. Broadway & Oakmont Av.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Bugg, 40 West 32d St.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

HAVE A SMALL HOUSE and large plot of ground; will sell for $50 down, $7 monthly; full price, $875; large town, near station and trolley. B. Store, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

FOR LOW COST, HIGH-GRADE BUNGALOWS, VISIT BRIGHTWATERS; BOOKLET & ON REQUEST. T. B. ACKERSON CO., 1 WEST 34TH ST., NEW YORK.

BUILDERS, ATTENTION!
Twenty lots at Jamaica, near railroad station; will subordinate. T 5 Times.

Neponsit.—Seashore homes in New York City. Neponsit Realty Company, 1 West 34th St.

Country Real Estate. L'Ecluse, Washburn & Co., 18 East 34th St., New York.

RICKERT-FINLAY REALTY CO.,
Phone Greeley 5600. 1 West 34th St.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

MODERN RESIDENCE AND FARM in village of 3,000 people, only $5,500; your own terms. Rev. G. J. Newton, Claverack, N. Y.

AN ABANDONED FARM.—450 acres at only $10 per acre. E. E. Slocum, 141 B'way.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive bargains offered by BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to builders, investors and prospective home-seekers. A large number of vacant lots at Grantwood, Morsemere, Leonia, Ridgefield, and Teaneck, New Jersey, at one-half of former owners' prices. Also a large number of two-family houses at Edgewater, Hudson Heights, Cliffside and Palisades Park, New Jersey, at about one-half of former prices. All of the above properties are within a five-cent fare zone and within thirty minutes of Manhattan. These properties must be sold quickly to close the business of two corporations now being liquidated by the Banking Department. Special inducements for contractors and builders who will purchase a considerable number of lots. For further particulars address Benj. D. Haight, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care of Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

Cranford, N. J.—If you want a home do not overlook Cranford, the most beautiful town in New Jersey; have now a few houses at a bargain price and easy terms. Droescher, 79 Warren St., New York City.

Builder forced to take eight-room house, all improvements, hot-water heat, best section; will sell $4,250; value $5,500. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

For rent, furnished house, 8 rooms, two baths, near Summit station, five months, $60 month. Y 214 Times Annex.

ALL THE ORANGES Modern houses, every description, sale or rent. Frank H. Taylor, Op. Brick Church Station.

FARMS, acre upward, hour out, for poultry, fruit, vegetables, $10 monthly. Write for pictures. Room 1,701, 141 Broadway.

Atlantic Highlands.—Restricted plots at attractive prices. Navesink Park Co., 280 Broadway, N. Y.

MONTCLAIR residences; choice locations. MURDOCH, op. Lackawanna, Montclair, N. J.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Connecticut farms and shore front; especially Westport and Greens Farms. John Crawford, 7 East 42d.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Elegant single flat, East 18th St., New York; bank mortgage $10,000, four years to run; $18,000; also two double flats, Harlem; will exchange for Brooklyn lots. Levy Bros., 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Want good farm; not rocks; have good income property and mortgages to exchange. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica.

WANTED—BARGAIN FARMS.
Slocum Farm Agency, 141 Broadway.

To Let—Unfurnished.

For Rent.—Three large cottages with baths; furnished; open fireplaces; electric lights; hot and cold water. For particulars address Magnolia Springs Hotel Co., Magnolia Springs, Fla.

To Let for Business
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

STABLE FOR RENT.
7 St. John's Lane. Apply through your own broker or Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd, 84 William Street.

Looking for OFFICES or LOFT? We can save you both TIME and MONEY. Large or small space. All parts of city. Long or short terms. THE SUB-LEASING CO., 1,476 Broadway, (corner 42d.) Bryant 5788.

OFFICES AND SHOWROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT SERVICE, TO RENT; DIVIDING TO SUIT. BIJOU BUILDING, 1,237 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, BETWEEN 30TH AND 31ST STS., 12TH FLOOR.

To lease to respectable party, newly decorated, large front parlor and stock room; ground floor; private entrance, suitable for office doctor, dentist; gas and electric lights. Busson, 55 East 86th St., corner Madison.

Have some very desirable stores, including a corner, on Broadway, between 96th and 110th. For further particulars apply to Goodale, Ferry & Dwight, 2,705 Broadway.

ONLY ONE STORE LEFT.
Choice business location, transfer point, Madison Av., corner 86th St., suitable cigars, stationery, florist, confectionery, &c.

Furnished suite wanted of 3 or 4 offices in financial district, until May, 1916. Corporation, 200 Times Downtown.

Lofts to let; good light, air, power; fireproof; ideal for manufacturing. Spindler & Derringer, 243 Mercer St., Jersey City.

WM. H. WHITING & CO., 41 PARK ROW. Business Property—Sale. Rental. Management.

Store, southeast corner 14th St. and 7th Av. E. S. Willard & Co., 62 William St.

FIFTH AVENUE Showroom, sublease. Ewing Bros. & Henry, 101 Park Av.

Store to let, Manhattan Av. and 111th St. Apply 13 Lawrence St., (West 126th St.)

Offices to let—Transit Bldg. & Annex, 7 E. 42 St. & E. 43 St. Homer Foote, Jr., Agt.

Brooklyn.

Desirable office; most select location in Brooklyn, for dentist or doctor. Apply Manager, 345 Clinton Av.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Furnished or unfurnished, small office, downtown, with or without service. A 824 Times Downtown.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BURR, JR., MELANCTHON.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Melancthon Burr, Jr., late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribed, at their place of transacting business at the office of The Union Trust Company of New York, No. 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in The City of New York, on or before the 20th day of March next.

Dated, New York, the 15th day of September, 1915.

VAN RENSSELAER BURR,
THE UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Executors.
NOBLE & CAMP, Attorneys for Executors, 2 Wall Street, New York City.

Apartments to Let
Furnished.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

NEAR PARK AV.
Six rooms, two baths; new building; beautifully, completely furnished; four months, longer; immediate possession; $250. Murray Hill 5393.

AN EXCLUSIVE apartment, 3 rooms and bath, for bachelor; very exceptional. 28 East 52d St.

EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO.—Apartments of quality. 507 5th Av. Murray Hill 4530.

West Side

We offer hotel conveniences at apartment house rates. You are invited to inspect our specially attractive apartments.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments.
$30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.
Completely furnished, including dishes, silver, cooking utensils. Maid service optional. Every apartment has private bath and kitchenette. Concessions on lease and unfurnished. Near subway and "L." Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone Riverside 2970. 5th Av. bus line stops at our door.

98th St., 305-307 West, Schuyler Arms Hotel. Between Riverside and Broadway.—Strictly high-class house; beautifully furnished apartments; shower baths; 2-3-4-5 and 8 rooms, with or without kitchen; all-night elevator; telephone; bellboy; rents, $15, $25, and $40 weekly, or $60, $75, and $175 monthly; immediate possession; restaurant in building. Phone 3964 River.

THE VAN DYCK AND SEVERN APARTMENTS,
at Broadway, 72d to 73d St.,
overlooking Sherman Square, offer finely appointed, furnished apartments of nine rooms and three baths.
Manager's Office, 175 West 72d St.
Telephone Columbus—3547.

Attractive seven-room fireproof elevator apartment; river view; convenient 110th subway; winter, longer; immediate. Crescent Co., 547 West 110th, (at Broadway.)

A lady leaving for Europe will rent beautifully furnished three-room kitchenette apartment, one month or longer; moderate. Fortlss, near Fifth Av. Bryant 9146.

THE WILSONIA,
225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near B'way.
Fully rented. Waiting list now open to refined and respectable people.

Handsomely Furnished Apartments, choice localities, long, short leases.
CLARK REALTY COMPANY,
80 East 42d St. Murray Hill 5392.

We have for rent five to ten room apartments furnished. For particulars see Fred'k Zittel & Sons, Broadway and 79th St.

Riverside Drive, 120, (north corner 84th.)—Ten and eleven, all light, well furnished rooms. Call, address, W. R. Stewart.

Handsomely furnished apartments, 3-4-7 rooms; linen, silver, Victrola; reasonable. Coyle, 137 West 82d St. Phone 8889 Greeley.

99th, 206 West.—Attractively newly furnished elevator apartment to sublet, 5 rooms, bath; near subway. Phone 7510 River.

Handsomely furnished two rooms, bath, kitchenette, elevator; $75; lease; seen after 11. Hallam, 21 West 46th. Bryant 6294.

Two to six rooms; particulars inside back cover telephone book. 215 Manhattan Av. Leon Sobel Co. Tel 7540 River.

Riverside Drive, 468, (corner 110th St.)—8 rooms, corner apartment; two baths; extra lavatory; elegantly furnished. Supt.

Attractive, furnished apartments for the Winter season or longer; call for list. Slawson & Hobbs, Agents, 162 West 72d St., City.

Special for bachelors, 1 and 2 room suites; hotel service; restaurant; moderate rates. Monticello, 35-37 West 64th St.

Attractively furnished front apartment, 7 large rooms, 2 baths; sublet, January, February, March. Apt. 3 B, 309 West 99th.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
Frederick L. Hurt, 30 East 42d.

Handsomely furnished apartments; all sizes. R. de Flores, 501 5th Av.

Apartments to Let
Unfurnished.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

Madison Av., 121. — Desirable housekeeping and non-housekeeping apartments.

THE SCHERMERHORN, Madison Av., 82d to 83d.—9 and 10 rooms, 3 baths.

West Side.

140th St., 507 West., (between Amsterdam Av. and Broadway.)—Five and six large, light rooms and bath; electric light, telephone; rents, $30 to $40. J. S. Maxwell, agent, 3,422 Broadway, at 139th St.

THE CLEBURNE, 924 WEST END AVE.
HIGHEST TYPE 8, 9, 10 ROOM APARTMENTS, 3, 4 BATHS.
APPLY ON PREMISES OR
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., 158 BROADWAY.

St. Nicholas Av., 723, (cor. 146th St.)—Four and six large, exceptionally light rooms and bath; all modern improvements; elevator; rentals, $35 to $60. Apply Supt., or Pease & Elliman, 165 W. 72d St.; phone Col. 8300.

307 WEST 79TH ST.
5 rooms and 2 baths;
particularly attractive neighborhood; airy, well-lighted apartment; $1,600. Apply to Superintendent, on premises.

86th St., 52, 54, and 56 West.
2 and 4 room apartments; all improvements. Rents, $40 to $80.
A. A. Hageman, 67 West 36th St.

Non-housekeeping apartments; Spencer Arms; 2, 3, and 4 rooms. Southeast corner 69th St. and Broadway, N. Y.

Manhattan Av., 494-496, Near 121st St.—4 rooms, front; all improvements; steam heat, &c.; rent, $22-$23.

Grand Concourse Apartments.—See H. A. Douglas Co., 187th St. and Grand Concourse.

SKYLIGHT 5 West 16th St. BACHELOR STUDIOS. $30 to $60. APARTMENTS.

118TH, 507 WEST.—Sublet delightful 6-room unfurnished apartment, high-class house.

182 West 58th St.—An apartment most attractive; 14 rooms and 5 bathrooms.

Apartments, 5-7-8-9-10 rooms, $600 to $2,000. Riverside Drive, 156th to 157th St.

Elevator apartments of 7 and 8 large rooms, $1,000-$1,500. 102 West 75th St.

10th, 60 West.—4 rooms, high-class elevator housekeeping apartments, $45-$60.

838-844 Riverside Drive; near 158th St.; 6 and 7 rooms; $780 to $1,100.

Riverside Drive, 587, at 136th St. — Seven rooms, $960; 8 rooms, $1,080.

58th St., 200 West.—4-5 rooms, $1,400 to $2,000. Apply Supt.

180th, 661 West.—Sublet 5 rooms, elevator, southern exposure, very reasonable. Dillon.

Apartments 4-9 rooms, $900-$1,300; best sections of city. Kempe, 87th, Broadway.

180th, 680 West.—Sublet beautiful 4-room apartment; most reasonable rent.

817 West 121st St.—Seven large rooms; private hall; all improvements; low rent.

Glen Cairn, 99th St., corner Riverside Drive, 8-9 rooms, 3 baths.

Apartments Wanted
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Small housekeeping apartment, furnished, for three to four months, for two adults and maid; must be in good locality preferably the east side; will pay $100. Phone Hanover 6622.

Three rooms and bath, between 42d and 72d Sts.; must be thoroughly modern, high-class elevator house, with good furnishings. T 61 Times.

Wanted for 4 or 5 months, high-class, furnished seven or eight rooms, two baths, east side, 34th to 59th Sts. 'Phone, 9 to 10 A. M., Greeley 406.

Country Board
Thirty cents an agate line.

Long Island.

ROOM to let in elegant house in Forest Hills, with or without board, to educated person; fourteen minutes out. Elizabeth Parker, 152 Livingston St.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements low; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-heated house; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

Florida.

THE INN AT MAGNOLIA SPRINGS, FLA., IS NOW OPEN.
RATES $10.00 PER WEEK AND UP.

Boarders Wanted
Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

84TH, 117-119 EAST, (near Park Av.)—Large and single rooms, with board.

45TH ST., 8 EAST.
Table board; rooms; references; gentlemen.

63D, 30 EAST.—Large sunny room; also single; excellent table; parlor dining.

Boarders Wanted
Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

16TH, 22 WEST.—Large connecting rooms, well heated; unexcelled board; telephone.

48TH ST., 28 WEST.—North and south rooms, $6; excellent table board, $6.50.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—Rooms, private baths; electric light; table board; references.

56TH, 62 WEST.—Two desirable small rooms, with board; table board; references.

57TH, 411 WEST.—Large rooms, (board two,) $16; single, $8; table furnished with best the market affords. Southerners.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Handsome large, small rooms; private baths; table guests; references.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private baths; excellent cooking and service; table guests.

69TH, 139 WEST.—Table board, excellent home cooking; breakfast, dinner, week, $6.

73D, 142 WEST.—FRENCH HOME, FRENCH TASTE, FRENCH CONVERSATION. Parisian lady offers refined people beautiful, newly furnished rooms, with board; excellent cuisine.

72D ST., 111-117 WEST.—Large rioms, with board; ideal location; table guests accommodated.

72D, 52 WEST.—Superior location and appointments; rooms and board; table guests.

72D, 248 WEST.—Parlor floor; other rooms; excellent table. Columbus 1894.

72D, 253 WEST.—Well-furnished single and double rooms; superior table; $10 up.

73D, 251 WEST.—Large room, bath; also small room; steam, electricity; reasonable; references.

75TH, 147 WEST.—Beautiful second floor; attractive home; parlor dining room; references.

77TH, 801 WEST, and 844 West End Av., Pension Luquelle.—Handsomely furnished suite; double, single rooms; private baths; parlors; electricity; unsurpassed table; home comforts.

79TH, 114 and 182 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

80TH, 144 WEST.—Sunny room; running water; plenty of heat; Southern cooking; references.

80TH, 144 WEST.—Sunny room; running water; plenty of heat; Southern cooking; references.

82D, 124 West, (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

83D, 5 WEST.—Suites, single; private baths; steam, electricity; excellent table; reference.

100TH, 253 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive double room with bath; separate beds; electricity; superior table; American home; $28; references.

102D, 253 WEST.—Two large, elegantly furnished rooms; private bath; ideal location; excellent table; private house. Mrs. R. Aarons.

106TH, 814 WEST.—Large front room in modern private home; meals optional.

113TH ST., 560 WEST.—Large room; private bath; southern exposure; excellent table board.

120TH, 116 WEST.—Elegant, very large room; beautiful private bathroom; excellent Vienna cooking; table boarders accommodated. Morningside 2123.

126TH, 174 WEST.—THE NORWOOD. Corner 7th Av. Family hotel. No cold rooms; steam heat; reasonable rates.

115TH, 861 WEST, (corner Manhattan Av., Morningside Park.)—Family hotel; comfortable well-heated rooms; electricity; home comforts; good meals; social surroundings; entertainments; $8 to $14 weekly. Tel. 4021 Morningside.

152D, 513 WEST.—Single room; good home for young man. 7392 Audubon.

188D, 505 WEST.—Modern room for one or two; phone; private. Font.

ALLIANCE HOTEL,
44th, 258-260 West.—Refined family hotel; American; $11 up weekly; European, $1 day; bath suites; electricity; elevator. Tel. 6068 Bryant.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming family Hotel of high standard; Grand location; 20 min. Broadway, 6c. fare; Lovely furnished rooms; suites; all comforts; Excellent chef and service; separate tables; Delightful atmosphere; worth investigation. Weekly, $10-$14 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL PARK W., ST. GEORGE. S. I.

YOUNG LADY studying music will share elegant room, meals, refined home, Seventies, with young lady similarly engaged. T 82 Times.

Furnished Rooms
Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

17TH ST., 112 EAST.—Neatly furnished single or en suite. Nelson.

17TH, 130 EAST.—Desirable, well-furnished rooms on bathroom floor; moderate.

23D, 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suite, two rooms and bath.

34TH ST., 46 EAST.—Elegant room; large closet, bath; electricity; $6.50; telephone.

38TH ST., 10 EAST.—Small and large rooms, with bath; elevator; electricity.

61ST, 166 EAST.—Parlor floor, suitable doctor, dentist; other rooms; private baths; electricity; desirable surroundings.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 586, (near 52d.)—Desirable sunny rooms, all conveniences; select private house; references; telephone; breakfast.

MADISON AV., 222; Also 54 East 34th.—Large and small rooms; reasonable.

West Side.

9TH, 41 WEST.—Very large room; conveniences; private bath; open grate fire; telephone.

44TH, 12 WEST, (The Mansfield.)—Highest-class bachelor apartments, furnished or unfurnished, with complete hotel service; refrigeration; open fireplaces; excellent location, adjoining Sherry's, at 5th Av.

53D, 60 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with, without bath; also floors; breakfast optional.

53D ST., 62 WEST.—Large, sunny room, private bath, electric light; single room.

57TH ST., 49 WEST.—Handsomely furnished spacious front sitting room, with bedroom adjoining. Boden.

57TH ST., 49 WEST.—A refined home offered in English family; spacious rooms. Mrs. Boden.

57TH ST., 260 WEST.—Large front room; elevator; electricity; telephone. Keen.

57TH, 109 WEST.—Room with private bath, electricity, telephone; reference required.

58TH ST., 23 WEST.—Large back parlor, private bath, electricity, telephone, steam heat, $10.

58TH, 846 WEST.—Large sunny room, continuous hot water, heat; also medium.

69TH ST., 118 WEST.
WEST HALL.
Large room with running water, adjoining bath; also smaller room; steam heat; continuous hot water supply; superior service.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms for gentlemen; references; telephone.

70TH, 145 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms, en suite; all conveniences; strictly private house.

70TH, 134 WEST.—Beautiful large, sunny rooms; bath adjoining; private house; reference.

71ST, 163 WEST.—Attractive rooms, also parlor, suitable for professional; splendid location.

71ST, 66 WEST.—Very well heated large, single, connecting rooms; bath adjoining.

71ST, 221 WEST.—Fine room, with bath; attractive rate; continuous hot water; especially comfortable for gentlemen; references.

71ST ST., 251 WEST.—Large room; bath adjoining; also small room; private family.

71ST, 73 WEST.—Large room, second floor; private bath; private house; reference.

73D, 142 WEST.—HANDSOME SUITE OF ROOMS, parlor floor, suitable for family of doctor; excellent French cooking.

73D ST., 802 WEST.—Large room with private bath; all conveniences; small room; board; near Riverside Drive; phone.

73D, 108 WEST.—Room, bath; front room, dressing rooms; running water; moderate.

78D ST., 242 WEST.—Small room; southern exposure; references.

73D, 162 WEST.—Well-furnished rooms; running water; adjoining bath; telephone; subway express.

74TH, 5 WEST.—Beautiful southern exposure single, double rooms, near Park; reasonable.

75TH, 104 WEST.—Front parlor, with piano; connecting bedroom; other room; electricity.

75TH, 147 WEST.—Beautiful second floor; attractive home; refined surroundings; references exchanged.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Attractive, sunny back parlor, private bath, home comforts, reasonable.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Large, beautiful rooms; also medium; running water; bath adjoining; moderate.

81ST, 175 WEST.—Comfortable front parlor; phone, electricity, all service; $6. Hardan.

82D, 152 WEST.—Exceptionally comfortable rooms; baths; phone; breakfasts optional; $5 up.

82D, 109 WEST.—Furnished front parlor and bedroom; suitable two; kitchen privileges. Koenig.

82D, (451 West End Av.)—Warm room; breakfast if desired; telephone. Lounsberry.

Furnished Rooms
Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

82D, 146 W., THE BARRETT.—Rooms furnished, unfurnished; elevator; table optional.

84TH, 31 WEST.—Attractive, newly furnished rooms in an unusual house; every convenience.

85TH, 207 WEST.—Large room, all conveniences; immaculate, quiet house; kitchenette. Sharples.

86TH ST., (549 West End Av.)—Two large rooms, adjoining bath; $7 and $8.

91ST ST., 38 WEST.—Newly furnished residence; rooms medium, single; $3.50-$6; telephone; convenient.

91ST, 46 WEST.—Large sunny room, private bath; select private house; moderate.

91ST, 54 WEST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; $5.50-$6.50; electricity.

94TH, 163 WEST.—Entire floor, sitting room, bedroom, bath; owner; references.

94TH, 34 WEST.—Desirable rooms; southern exposure; quiet, refined surroundings; owner; reference.

94TH, 152 WEST.—Private residence; beautiful large, also small room, adjoining bath.

96TH, 86 WEST.—Will rent second floor front; dressing room; reasonable. Riverside 9218.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Private house; unusually attractive, well-furnished room; bath; telephone.

98TH, 243 WEST.—Large, beautiful front room; twin beds. Apartment 2 D.

98TH, 254 WEST.—Suites, single rooms; private baths; gentlemen or couple. Apt. 9.

99TH, 254 WEST.—Private family will rent room to gentleman; no other roomers.

103D, 108 WEST.—Two connecting rooms; running water; phone; all conveniences; small private family; breakfast optional; price reasonable. Guck.

107TH ST., 233 WEST.—Attractive room; running water; modern apartment; gentleman; $4.50. Mahler.

111TH, 503 WEST, (Apt. 21.)—Attractive, bright, clean rooms; private; all conveniences; elevator.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Comfortable, attractive, medium-sized room, bath adjoining; every convenience.

113TH, 501-523 WEST.—Comfortably furnished rooms; lavatory, phone, electricity; reasonable. Towner.

115TH, 612 WEST.—Sunny single room; river view; refined surroundings. Apartment 33.

119TH, 420 WEST.—Sunny rooms, overlooking Morningside Drive; reasonable. Inquire Apartment 21.

119TH ST, 480 WEST.—Outside, sunny room, overlooking Columbia campus. Apt. 67.

120TH ST., 417 W.—Apt. 1-N. E., two pleasant rooms, for rent; single or en suite.

121ST, 523 WEST.—Large, sunny room, suitable for two; also single room; quiet; every convenience; subway. Apartment 4 RR.

122D, (130 Claremont Av.)—Suite; wide outlook over Park and Hudson. Wells.

124TH, 285 ST. NICHOLAS AV., (Apt. 33.)—Pleasant room, adjoining bathroom; elevator; private.

138TH, 608 WEST.—Two large rooms, bath, single or en suite; beautifully furnished private house; exceptionally good table; references.

146TH, 600 WEST. (Broadway.)—Beautiful sunny room, adjoining bath; references. Apartment 42.

BROADWAY, 2,880, (112th.)—Large, well-furnished room, adjoining bath; high-class apartment; gentlemen. Telephone 8908 Morningside. Apartment 8.

BROADWAY, 2,491, (93d.)—Well furnished large front suite; sunny; homelike; telephone; electricity; $10; elevator. Apartment 11.

LADY will rent large room to couple; references exchanged. Telephone 8291 Morningside, Apt. 5B.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 54, (116th,) Apt. 53. —Attractive room, overlooking park; all conveniences; moderate.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 106.—Beautiful outside front rooms, overlooking Hudson, campus. Apartment 2-I.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 790, (Apartment 8F.)—Elegantly furnished suite, sitting room, bedroom, lavatory; river view; strictly private; reasonable. Aud. 9744.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 222.
Apartment 4, (corner 94th;) bright, beautifully furnished, large room; board optional; reasonable.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 608.—Cheerful, sunny room; eastern exposure; private family. Apt. 85.

SOUTHEAST CORNER 118TH ST. AND ST. NICHOLAS AV. — Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without bath, from $6 to $10 per week; elevator service, restaurant; very moderate priced.

WEST END AV.—Outside rooms, gentlemen desiring home comforts. Riverside 9567-B.

Brooklyn.

ASSOCIATION CLUB BUILDING, (Y. M. C. A.,) located in Brooklyn's finest residential district, only 30 minutes from downtown New York. All rooms equipped with hot and cold water, electric lights, steam heat, and telephone. Use of gymnasium, shower baths and swimming pool, bowling, billiard room, elevator service. $3.50 to $4 per week. Two in room, add $1. Bedford Branch, 1,121 Bedford Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Rooms Wanted
Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

YOUNG MAN wants furnished room with nice family. A 298 Times Downtown.

Unfurnished.

GENTLEMAN would like to get room, with breakfast, with refined private family in high-class neighborhood near Riverside Drive starting Dec. 18. Address Max Reichards, 2,308 Potomac Av., Chicago, Ill.

Situations Wanted, Female
Fifteen cents an agate line.

A MANAGING HOUSEKEEPER or companion position wanted by one who is used to travelling and willing to do shopping; has excellent taste; can furnish best of references. Y 294 Times Annex.

A MIDDLE-AGED LADY would care for house during family's absence; take or rent small rooming house; reliable, careful. Write Responsible, Y 222 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced; trial balance, controlling accounts, modern methods; typist; $15. A 314 Times Downtown.

COMPANION, &c.—Young woman of 25, cultured, congenial, and adaptable, wishes position as companion, nurse, masseuse; experienced; willing to make herself useful; home-like atmosphere before salary; references. Egleston, 1,284 Sterling Place, Brooklyn.

COMPETENT colored woman wishes general or second work. 49 West 132d St. Miller.

FRENCH visiting governess or lady's companion; speaks best accent. Address S 152 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER, with quiet schoolboy; excellent worker; refined; good manager. T 44 Times.

LADY'S MAID.—English; refined, experienced; good sewer; accustomed to traveling; best references. M., 37 Madison Av., N. Y.

LAUNDRESS.—Private family; highest grade work; steady, reliable; long references. Telephone Wilson, Schuyler 7154.

LAUNDRESS.—Lady wishes day's work for laundress; honest, reliable. Refer to Booth, 102 West 90th St.

NURSE.—Young American girl, never lived out, would like position as second nurse or take care of growing children; can do sewing; no objection to chamberwork if necessary. Hampton, 164 West 79th St.

NURSE, hospital training, wishes position as assistant, doctor's office. T 59 Times.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, German, fond of children, very little English, wishes position. Letters P. P., 251 West 23d St. Phone 3124 Chelsea.

PRIVATE SECRETARY.—Experienced and qualified for responsible position; stenographer; college education. T 26 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—EXCELLENT EDUCATION; TAKES FAST DICTATION; TRANSCRIBES ACCURATELY AND RAPIDLY; CAN TAKE CHARGE OF BOOKS; SEVEN YEARS' EXPERIENCE; $15. WILLAMINA P. SHEELY, STENOTYPE COMPANY, 220 WEST 42D ST. BRYANT 1318.

STENOGRAPHER. — Graduate of stenographic department and model office of Eastman School; one trial will demonstrate my ability and willingness to work; good references; will start at $7. Miss D., 38 West 123d St. Phone 518 Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, graduate high school, desires position; moderate salary. Henrietta Brown, 37 East 58th St. Phone Plaza 2004.

STENOGRAPHER, Secretary, several years' experience, possessing executive ability, desires position requiring conscientious worker; $15. A 316 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, SECRETARY.—Capable, experienced, trustworthy, and intelligent; seven years' business training; salary $18; no agencies. C. M., 66 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Six years' experience, exceptional ability, accustomed difficult dictation; $18. A 318 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Ambitious; not afraid of hard work; transcribes accurately; 5 years' experience; moderate salary. Giveen Mfg. Co., 50 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, typewriter; neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographer, 311 East Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, general office assistant; thoroughly experienced; references; $10. P 874 Times Downtown.

Automobile Exchange
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

TIMES SQUARE AUTO COMPANY.
World's largest dealers in autos and accessories. Write for our money-saving "Price Wrecker."
Southwest corner 58th St. and Broadway, New York.

Pierce-Arrow (1914) limousine, 38 H. P. Flat (1915) limousine town car, "30." S. G. V. (1914) landaulet, like new. Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 3247 Bryant.

Hudson, 1914, seven-passenger touring car, six cylinder; excellent condition; will sacrifice; $750. G. R. Morris, 1,690 Broadway.

Cheap for cash, 1-2 ton standardized truck, Buda motor; Timken 3-ton worm drive rear axle. Inquire 602 West 52d.

Chevrolet, 1914, roadster, electric lights and starter, excellent condition; $400. B. L. Porter, 1,690 Broadway.

Very smart 18 H. P. Flat Brougham. Apply by letter, or phone 2959 Columbus, E. J. Sullivan, 119 West 71st.

Packard 1912 limousine, landaulet body; very neat; price low. Redington. 7305 Columbus.

Packards.—All styles; bargain prices. Packard Auto Exchange, 1,876 Broadway. Columbus 5078.

Minerva, 40 H. P., limousine, by De Ruytter, Bruxelles; $3,000. Mr. Martin, Hotel Brevoort.

Automobiles for Rent.

For Rent.—Late model seven-passenger Packard limousine; very luxurious; prices reasonable. Krinsky, 501 West 171st St. Tel 4154 Audubon.

Private Packards, limousine and landaulette, for monthly rentals; private chauffeurs; references. Ben Sulkins, 201 West 83d. Columbus 8963.

A beautiful 7-passenger Packard landaulet, newly repaired and painted, for hire, very reasonable; demonstration gladly given. C. Gliardina, 146 West 55th St. Tel. 2689 Circle.

Packard, new, with Rolls-Royce limousine, landaulet body; beauty; attracts attention; monthly rental; driver, service excellent. 7565 Columbus.

Beautiful Garford Six, seven-passenger touring; like new; wire wheels; hour, week, or month; owner drives. Lenox 8767.

Practically new Packard, $2.50 hourly; excellent service; owner drives; references. Morningside 8833.

NEW TWIN-SIX PACKARD CARS by the month or year; latest limousine landaulets. Karp, 1,790 Broadway. Col. 9869.

Renault landaulet, nicely appointed, monthly solicited. E. Block, 218 West 65th St. 8258 Columbus.

Limousine Packard for hire to private party. Hollywood Garage, 4300 Plaza.

Landaulet town car, day, week, month, $300; owner drives. Ross, 3580 Columbus.

Will rent S. G. V. town car to responsible party. Bader, 31 West 61st.

Fiat, 1914, landaulet, by month. Barr, 154 East 70th St. Telephone 1937 Plaza.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL. Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. 225 W. 57th St. Ladies' Classes.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. 302 W. 57th St. Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

SPECIAL MIDWINTER COURSE for Spring buyers and chauffeurs; visitor's pass and booklet free. Address Bedford Branch Y. M. C. A., 1,121 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Automobile Supplies.

Buy your Winter bodies now; immense stock; lowest prices. 305 West 59th St.

Automobiles Wanted.

Automobile, second hand, wanted, on payments $25 month. Seabury, 1,674 82d St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Situations Wanted, Female
Fifteen cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHER, 4 years' experience; thoroughly efficient; reliable, neat worker; $12. A 327 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, general office assistant; thoroughly capable; salary $8. A 325 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and assistant bookkeeper; experienced, neat, accurate; $9. F 336 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced; thoroughly competent; accurate, willing worker; references; $12. A 319 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, biller; some knowledge bookkeeping; 6 years' experience; references; $12. T 58 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, 17; some experience; Christian; $6. E., 71 Hallock Av., Ridgewood, Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school education; 3 years' experienced; references; $10. A 300 Times Downtown.

WAITRESS, experienced, wishes position in private families to help out; sleep home. Boschan, 323 East 79th St.

WANTED.—By refined young lady, few hours daily, reading to invalid or other person; references exchanged. T 31 Times.

Employment Agencies.
Forty-five cents an agate line.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, want places; city, country, other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial

MISS TAYLOR ON ZEPPELINS.

Actress Returns and Tells of Her Terror During London Raids.

Laurette Taylor came home from London yesterday on the Nieuw Amsterdam after having spent a year and a half in the British capital, most of the time appearing in her husband's play, "Peg o' My Heart." Her husband, J. Hartley Manners, came with her.

The two would still be in London collecting English pounds, for their play was one of the big successes of the past few years, if the Zeppelins hadn't come and ruined the star's composure. After their second visit her nervous condition became so serious that she had to give it up. Then on the voyage she got a stitch in her side—not the appendix one—and a doctor met her at the pier and hurried her to the St. Regis, where he prescribed rest.

"All season they had been saying they were coming till we had become hardened to it," Miss Taylor said. "Then one night along in the last act, where there is a thunder storm, you may remember, there was an extra roar, and I thought to myself, 'The man with the drum has dropped it.' When the booming kept up I thought I should have to get after him for being careless, and then the noise of the guns, answering the bombs, broke out.

"I ran to the cellar and stayed till it was all over, but Hartley, being an Englishman, went out to watch it. We were living in the country, and when we went to the station to go home we had to come back because no trains were running. The order had gone out for no trains to leave the stations because of the light they throw up from their smokestacks.

"I returned to town Monday, and the following Wednesday the Zeppelins came again. This time they arrived at the beginning of the second act. We went right on with the performance. My legs were shaking and my knees knocking together, but the audience didn't give a sign. There was no laughter nor applause during the bombardment, which lasted about a half hour, but no one left the theatre. That finished me, and I gave it up."

SCOUTS NOW HAVE $41,512.

Stuyvesant Fish and Another Offer Farms for Outings.

The leaders of the Boy Scouts of America, who are engaged in a five-day campaign to raise $200,000 for the organization, received an encouraging telephone message from Colonel Roosevelt yesterday, stating that he was heart and soul with the movement. He told James E. West, Chief Scout Executive, that he would make his position on the Boy Scout question public today.

This message from the "mighty hunter" was delivered by Mr. West to the fund solicitors at the Boy Scout headquarters, 57 Chambers Street, yesterday while they were at luncheon. Before Colonel Roosevelt called up the collectors reported subscriptions to the amount of $13,503.60, bringing the total thus far collected to $41,512.35.

Brooklyn was again in the lead, with a total of $3,000, including a check of $1,000 from William Hamlin Childs. Mr. Childs informed Woodruff Leeming, Chairman of the collecting teams from Brooklyn, that he would make another contribution.

BEGINNING THIS MORNING

My Annual Xmas Sale of

High-Grade Pure Silk Neckwear

Gift Scarves of exquisite silks, woven at home and abroad—baratheas, crepes, poplins, failles and repps, in embroidered figures, stripes and an infinite variety of designs and plain colors.

Regularly 50c & 55c — **At 35c, 3 for $1.00**

Regularly $1.00 — **At 65c, 3 for $1.90**

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Sat. Mat., at 2, **Marta.** Hempel, Ober; Caruso, De Luca, Malatesta. Cond., Bavagnoli.

Sat. Evg. at 8:15, Spec'l Perf'ce, **Butterfly.** Villani, Perini; Martinelli, Scotti, Bada. Cond., Polacco.

Next Mon. at 8, **Trovatore.** Rappold, Ober; Martinelli, Amato, Rothier. Cond., Polacco.

Wed. at 8, **Manon.** Alda; Caruso, Scotti, Rothier, Reiss, Segurola. Cond., Polacco.

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Fri., Dec. 24, at 2:30, XMAS MATINEE. HAENSEL und GRETEL, foll'd by BALLET DIVERTISSEMENT. Prices from 50c to $2.50. Ticket sale begins Tomorrow at 9 A. M.

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BEETHOVEN, Overture "Egmont"; BRAHMS, Symphony No. 2; SIBELIUS, Symphonic Poem, "Die Okeaniden" (first time in New York); DVORAK, Scherzo Capriccioso; LISZT, Symphonic Poem, "The Battle of the Huns." Tickets at Box Office.

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New World Symphony, Dvorak; Solos for Flute; "Ma Mere l'Oye," Ravel. Seats at Box Office, also Room 1202, Aeolian Hall.

Carnegie Hall, Sat. Aft., Dec. 11, at 2:30. Violin Recital Mischa **ELMAN** IN AID OF JEWISH WAR SUFFERERS. Seats on Sale at Box Office, Wolfsohn Musical Bureau, 1 West 34th St. (Steinway Piano.)

CHRISTMAS CONCERT CARNEGIE HALL. **Musical Art Society** OF N. Y. Frank Damrosch, Con'tor. TUES. EVE., DEC. 14, at 8:15. Tickets at Box Office and Musical Art Society, 33 W. 42d St., Room 1202.

LYCEUM THEATRE, 45th St., nr. B'way. TO-MORROW (FRIDAY) AT 3 P. M. YVETTE **GUILBERT**

OTHER DATES (DEC. 14, 17, Afts. at 3. DEC. 12, 19, Evgs. at 8:30. Tickets on sale at Box Office. Knabe Piano. Direction Daniel Frohman & Cath. A. Bamman.

MACMILLEN Violin Recital Mon. Evg. AEOLIAN HALL, Dec. 13. Seats now at Box Office, 50 cents to $2.00.

Aeolian Hall, Sat. Aft., Dec. 11, at 3. OSSIP **Gabrilowitsch** Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.

AEOLIAN HALL, Tues. Aft., Dec. 14. SONG RECITAL BY MME. **BRIDEWELL** Tickets $1.50, $1.00, 50c. Management G. DEXTER RICHARDSON, New York

CARNEGIE HALL, Sun. Aft., Dec. 12, at 3. Tickets now on sale at Box Office. **Kreisler** Direction C. A. Ellis. Steinway Piano Used.

Owing to indisposition of MISS ISABEL HAUSER the concert of the Saslavsky String Quartet announced for Tonight at Aeolian Hall has been postponed. Date will be announced later.

AEOLIAN HALL, Mon. Aft., Dec. 13, at 3. Piano Recital by JOHN **POWELL** Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Steinway Piano.

Punch & Judy Theatre, Tues. Aft., Dec. 14, at 3. Song Recital by FRANCIS **ROGERS** Isidore Luckstone at Piano. Mgt. Loudon Charlton.

Harris Theatre, Sun. Aft., Dec. 12, at 3. **ORCHESTRAL SOCIETY** OF N. Y. MAX JACOBS, Conductor. Soloist, GLADYS AXMAN, Soprano. Tickets $1.00, 50c., 25c. Now at Box Office.

Aeolian Hall, Sat. Evg., Dec. 11, at 8:15. Song Recital Management ALICE **SOVEREIGN** ANTONIA SAWYER

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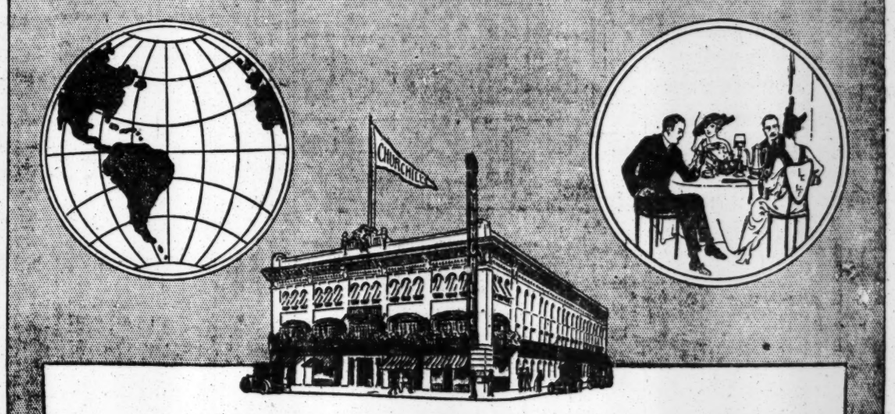

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